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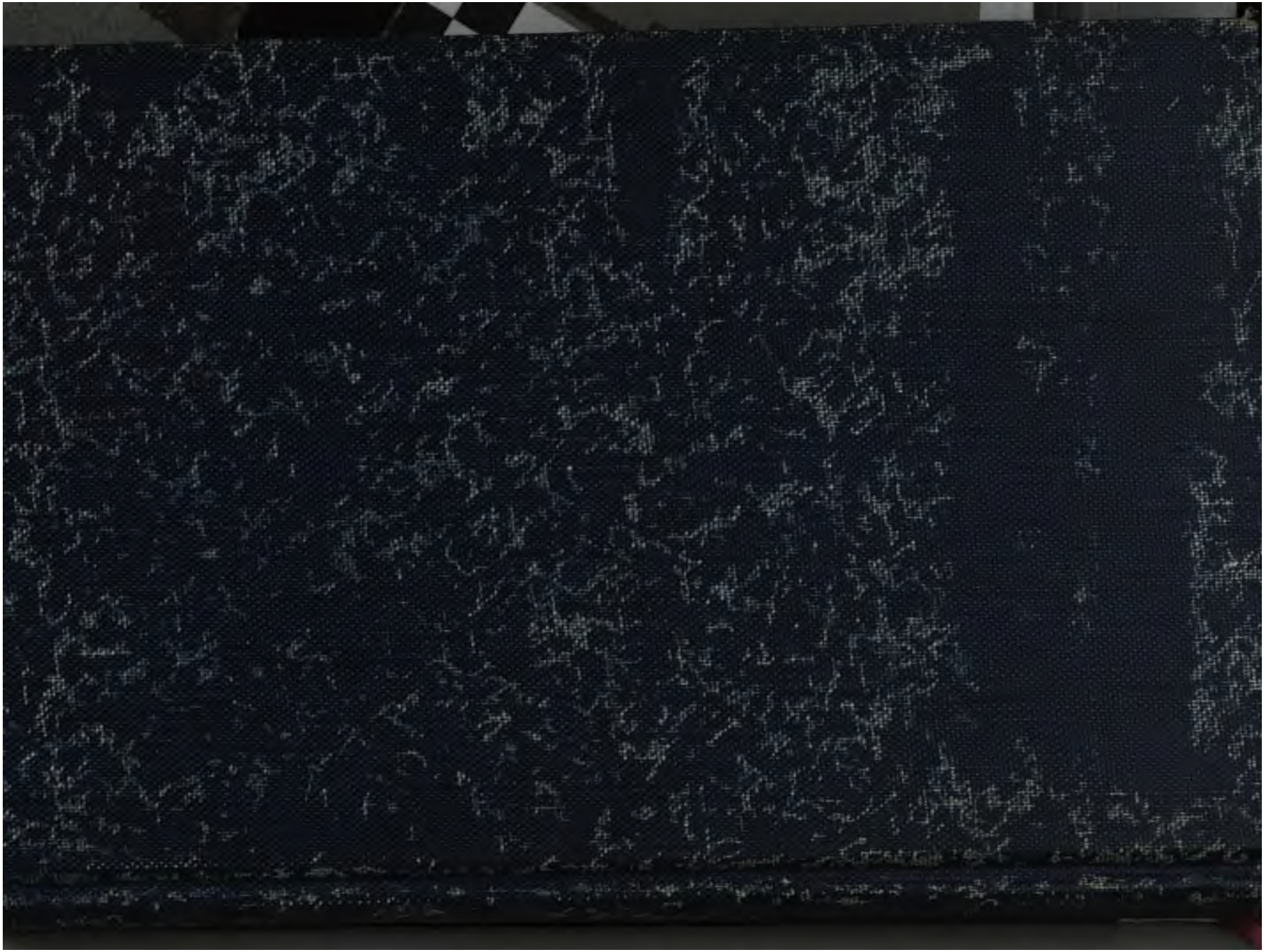

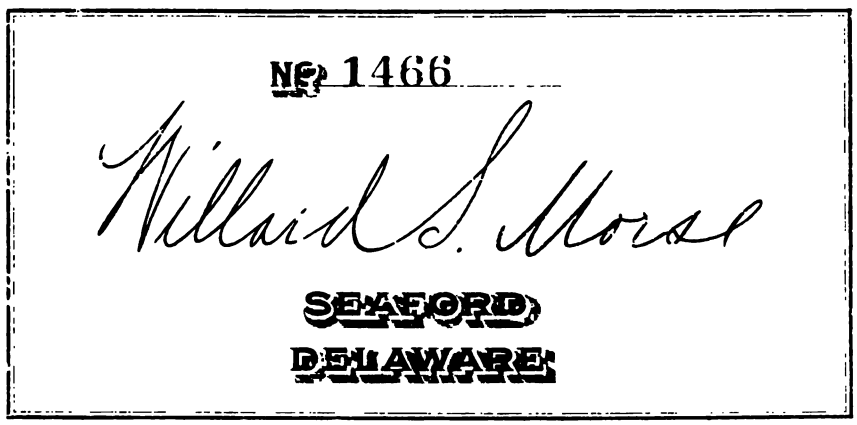
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# MARYLAND

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# CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.


PAGE.

ACADIANS TRANSPORTED TO MARYLAND, THE. *Basil Sollers.* (Read before the Society, April 8, 1907), - - - - 1

ATTACK ON CRESAP'S HOUSE, - - - - - 21

ADMIRAL OF MARYLAND. *Calvert Papers,* - - - - 277

AFTER-STORY OF THE GOOD INTENT. *Richard D. Fisher,* - - 386

"BABYLON'S FALL." *Leonard Strong.* (From the original in the British Museum), - - - - - - 228

BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT. *Bernard C. Steiner.* (Read before the Society in 1908), - - - - - 191, 283

CONFERENCE BETWEEN PENN AND TALBOT, - - - 21

CORRESPONDENCE, - - - - - - - - 185

CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT, THE. *Contributed by Richard D. Fisher,* - - - - - - 141, 240, 342

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR BRADFORD. *Contributed by William Starr Meyers,* - - - - - - - 176

COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION (*Note*), - - - - - 387

DENIZATION OF AUGUSTINE HERMAN. *Contributed by Mendes Cohen,* 170

FIRST GRANTS ON THE PATAPSCO. *Charles Weathers Bump.* (Read before the Society in 1904), - - - - - 51

FIRST LAND GRANTS IN MARYLAND. *Calvert Papers,* - - 158

JOURNAL OF CAPT. WILLIAM BEATTY. *From the Society's Collections,* 104

LETTER OF GEORGE PEABODY. *Contributed by Mendes Cohen,* - 119

LETTER OF GOVERNOR OGLE. *Calvert Papers,* - - - - 127

LIST OF MEMBERS, - - - - - - - - 84

MARYLAND PRIVATEERS IN THE REVOLUTION. *Bernard C. Steiner,* - 99

MARYLAND GLEANINGS. *Lothrop Withington,* - - - 181

MARYLAND SIGURD, A. *Baltimore Co. Records,* - - - 279

NOTES, - - - - - - - - - - 188

NEW YARMOUTH. *Peregrine Wroth.* (Read before the Society in 1871), 273

PRIVATEER LAWRENCE, THE. *Contributed by Richard D. Fisher,* - 171

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY. *Calvert Papers,* - 257, 364

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - 280, 388

PAGE.

REVIEW OF *Maryland; the Land of Sanctuary.* (William T. Russell.) *Clayton C. Hall,* - - - - - - - - 61

REQUEST FOR A CHURCH. *From MS. in Bodleian Library,* - 179

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, - - - - - - - - - 74

SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY, THE. *Christopher Johnston,* 66, 384

STANDARD-BEARER OF MARYLAND. *Calvert Papers,* - - - - 277

TWO MARYLAND HEROINES. *William H. Love.* (Read before the Society in 1907), - - - - - - - - 133

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. III. MARCH, 1908. No. 1

# THE ACADIANS (FRENCH NEUTRALS) TRANSPORTED TO MARYLAND.

BASIL SOLLERS.

By the aid of the *Maryland Gazette,* that invaluable source of light upon Maryland affairs for thirty years before the American Revolution, let us try to realize something of the condition of thought and feeling in the Province of Maryland in the Fall of the memorable year 1755, when Lisbon Town

> "Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
> And Braddock's Army was done so brown,
> Left without a scalp to its crown."

We will begin with some stanzas from "A Recruiting Song for the Maryland Independent Company" written by an officer of the Company in Sept., 1754.

> Over the Hills with Heart we go,
> To fight the proud insulting Foe;
> Our Country calls, and we'll obey
> Over the Hills, and far Away.
> *Chorus*: Over the Mountains' dreary Waste,
> To meet the Enemy we haste,
> Our King commands and we'll obey
> Over the Hills and far away.
>
> . . . . . .

No Popery nor Slavery,
No arbitrary Pow'r for me.
But Royal George's righteous Cause
The Protestant and British Laws.
*Chorus*: Over the Mountains' dreary Waste.

. . . . . .

Whoe'er is bold, whoe'er is free
Will join and come along with me;
To drive the French without delay,
Over the Hills, and far Away.
*Chorus*: Over the Rocks, and o'er the steep,
Over the Waters wide and deep,
We'll drive the French without delay,
Over the Lakes and far away.

. . . . . .

On fair Ohio's Banks we Stand,
Musket and Bayonet in Hand;
The French are beat, they dare not stay,
But trust to their Heels and run away.
*Chorus*: Over the Rocks, and o'er the steep.

The *Gazette* of July 17, 1755, says: "We have been filled with concern and a melancholy diffus'd on some Reports which have been brought to Town of General Braddock's Army having met with a severe Blow from the French and Indians, but the Reports are so vague and uncertain, that we cannot insert them, as they clash and are contradictory, and leave some room to hope that his Excellency may yet be well, and instead of being conquered, be the conqueror. For knowing truly the Event, we must submit to Time, and next week our Readers may expect a further account." In the issue of July 24, more is known of "that melancholy affair" of the 9th instant, and "subscription papers having been handed about to raise a sum of money towards defending our Frontier Inhabitants," a thousand pounds was subscribed in a few days in Anne Arundel Co. alone. In the *Gazette* of July 31 details have arrived of the scalping and plundering, and killing of prisoners by the Indians. The editor breaks out in parentheses "[Oh Horrid Barbarity! to kill in cold Blood; But, Protestant Reader, such is the Treatment we may expect to receive from his most Christian Majesty's Ameri-

can Allies, if we should be so unhappy as to fall into their Hands, except we give up our Religion, Liberty, and every Thing that is dear and valuable, and submit to be his Vassals, and Dupes to the Romish Clergy, whose most tender Mercies are but hellish cruelties, wherever they have power to exercise them]."

Terror seems for a time to have taken possession of the people and all sorts of rumors were circulated and believed. The Master of a ship waiting for freight was accused of having brought in warlike stores for the French and Roman Catholics and offers a reward for the discovery of the author of the scandalous and malicious lies. Under Boston news is published Sept. 4 an extract from a letter, dated July 27, from a Gentleman in New York to a friend in Boston. "The Western Colonies are in great Consternation and Tumult, the Mob were with Great Difficulty prevented from pulling down the Mass-House in Philadelphia; the Papists having shown some joy upon the News of the Defeat. At Lancaster, where they abound, Night Watches are regularly kept. Pennsylvania is truly in a hopeful Condition; these are early Proofs of the little Reason they had for boasting of their sudden Growth, by the Importation of Foreigners from Germany; and the Quakers are a blessed Ballance."

Sept. 4 the *Gazette* publishes an account of the number of people on the continent exclusive of military forces in pay of the Government and Negroes. According to this account, the English Colonies from Halifax to Georgia have 1,050,000 inhabitants, Maryland having 85,000, and the French have but 52,000, of which 45,000 are in Canada and 7,000 in Louisiana, "so that the English are more than in the proportion of 20 to 1; but (in the words of a memorial quoted by the author of the State of the British and French Colonies in North America) 'Union, Situation, proper Management of the Indians, superior Knowledge of the Country, and constant Application to a Purpose, will more than ballance divided numbers, and will easily break a Rope of sand.'"

During the months of October and November the excitement was on the increase and companies were being organized and marched to the assistance and defence of our distressed friends of the back parts of the Province, from which the inhabitants were flocking in great number " to the more thick settled parts." Oct. 23 Capt. Alexander Beall and Lieutenant Samuel Wade Magruder had marched with 31 Volunteers from the lower part of Frederick Co. (now Montgomery Co.) toward the Western frontiers, and Col. Henry Ridgely will take the same route next Saturday, and on Monday next " a party of volunteers of about 60 young hearty men will set out for the Westward from Prince George's Co." Thursday, Nov. 6, the excitement had not abated. The companies were on the march. Alarming accounts of the damage done by the French and their Indians were frequent. There was room to hope they were told with exaggeration; but " it was certain that they frequently commit murders, and laid much of the county waste, and that they draw nigher and nigher." " We are now about entrenching the Town " (Annapolis), says the editor. " If the Gentlemen in the Neighborhood of Annapolis were to send their force to assist in it, a few days would complete the work."

An alarmed correspondent wrote:

" The Indian Enemy now are within a little way of us, and while the main body keep together, 'tis very possible, nay highly probable, that a small Party of Twenty or Thirty of these, marching in the Night, and skulking in the Day-time, may come upon us unaware in the Dead of night, burn our Houses, and Cut our Throats, before we can put ourselves in any posture of Defence."

Thursday, Nov. 13. The *Gazette* says: " Upon the spreading of a Report last Thursday (which proved to be false) "—this was the date of the above communication—" that a great number of French and Indians were within thirty miles of Baltimore Town, a great Number of Men, well arm'd immediately resorted thither to their Defence and Assistance, and it is said that near Two Thousand resolute men would have been in the

Place, by Friday night or Saturday morning, to have gone against the Enemy, if they had not been stopp'd by the contradicting the Report." "From almost every Part of the Province we have accounts of great numbers of People assembling with their arms on the above Report." "Such numbers of false Reports and alarms may be a sufficient excuse for publishing the following Fable," adds the editor, and thereupon we have the story of the shepherd boy who cried Wolf! Wolf!

This it seems was the high water mark of the excitement, for in the issue of the *Gazette* for Thursday, Dec. 4, the announcement is made that "last Saturday several of the Gentlemen of our neighborhood, who lately went out Volunteers to the Westward, returned home again, having seen no Indians, except one, and he was very quiet, for they found him dead."

While the minds of the people of Maryland were occupied with these real or imaginary dangers so near at hand, some items of news had appeared from time to time in the *Gazette* which doubtless attracted some attention of the kind usually paid to affairs occurring at a distance, but which more nearly concern our subject.

On Sept. 4 a dispatch from Halifax was copied from the Boston paper of Aug. 18.

"That it being determined to remove the French Inhabitants, Seven Thousand of them are to be disposed of among the British Governments between Nova Scotia and Georgia; for which Purpose all the Vessels in Halifax fit for that service are taken up, and Orders are come to Town to engage as many Vessels as will carry two Thousand Persons."

Sept. 11 an extract appears from a letter dated Halifax, Aug. 9: "We are now upon a great and noble Scheme of sending the Neutral French out of this Province, who have always been secret Enemies, and have encouraged our Savages to cut our Throats. If we effect their Expulsion, it will be one of the greatest Things that ever the English did in America, for by all the accounts that Part of the Country they possess is as good Land as any in the World. In case therefore we

could get some good English Farmers in their Room, this Province would abound with all kinds of Provisions."

Sept. 25 we have news from Boston, dated Sept. 8.

"Last week several Vessels arrived here from Halifax, and by Letters from Gentlemen of the best Intelligence there, we are told that in three Weeks' Time all the French in Nova Scotia would be removed out of the Province, but to what place not known.... That Col. Monckton had orders to destroy every French vessel, Boat or Canoe he could find in any Harbour, Bay, Creek or River in the Province to prevent the Inhabitants from making their Escape. That nine Transports were gone to Minas, to take as many of the Neutrals as they could carry, and that three Priests or Jesuits had been taken and sent to Halifax, and put on board the Admiral's ship for security, in order to be sent to England."

I have presented the course of events, the rumors, items of news, etc., which came to the people of Maryland through their only public source of information, the Maryland *Gazette,* in order to indicate the state of feeling toward these French Catholic enemies, which might be expected to exist in the minds of men who had long considered the French as their principal national opponents, and the Catholics as uncompromising foes to their religion. It is not my intention to enter, except briefly, into the reasons given for expelling the French Neutrals, nor at all into the question of the motives of those who determined upon the act and carried it into execution.

In consequence of the refusal of the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty without the qualification that they were not to be required to perform military service, a service which might array them in arms against their fellows in race and religion, it was determined by the Governor and Council to send all the French inhabitants out of the Province, and to distribute them among the several Colonies on the Continent. From the time of the treaty of Utrecht which put them under the English rule, they had been allowed to take the oath with the conditions which their conscientious scruples

required. One expression used to the deputies upon their refusal to take the oath without qualification should be noted before leaving this portion of the subject.

"They were then informed that as they had now for their own particulars refused to take the oath as directed by law, and thereby sufficiently evinced the sincerity of their inclination towards the Government, the Council could no longer look on them as subjects to his Britannic Majesty, but as subjects to the King of France, and as such they must hereafter be treated."

Col. Winslow, of Massachusetts, was put in charge of securing and embarking the inhabitants of Grand Pré and adjacent parts. His report mentions two vessels whose destination was Maryland. These were the *Leopard,* 87 tons burden, Thomas Church, master, and the *Elizabeth,* 93 tons burden, Nathaniel Milbury, master. The orders were that two persons per ton burden were to be placed upon the transports. The *Leopard* received 178, an excess of 4, and the *Elizabeth* 242, an excess of 56 over her complement. The crowding more than her complement on board a transport was a double injury to these involuntary passengers. It made their situation less comfortable and more dangerous to health, and at the same time prevented them from carrying with them as much of their household goods as they otherwise could have done. They were allowed to take with them their money and only such clothing, bedding, etc., as could be embarked without overcrowding the vessels. These transports were ready on the 11th of October.

The *Ranger,* 90 tons burden, Francis Peirey, master, and the *Dolphin,* 87 tons burden, Zebad Farman, master, received respectively, 263 and 230 passengers, or 83 and 56 over their complements according to tonnage. These were embarked from Peziquid, under the direction of Capt. Murray. This makes 420 from Grand Pré and 493 from Peziquid, a total of 913 passengers for Maryland, who had been declared the King's prisoners.

The allowance of provisions directed in one order by Gov. Lawrence to be put on board the transports was one pound of flour and a half pound of bread per day for each person, and a pound of beef per week to each. In the instructions to Col. Winslow of August 11 by the same Governor Lawrence, five pounds of flour and one pound of pork for every seven days is the rate given.

The sailing orders to the captains of vessels were as follows:

"To Capt. Thomas Church, commander of the Schooner *Leopard. Sir.*—You have rec'd on Board your Schooner One Hundred and Seventy-Five Men, Women and Children, being part of the French Inhabitants of the Province of Nova Scotia. You are to Proceed with them when wind and weather Permits to his Majesty's Government of Mary Land, and upon your arrival there you are to waite on the Honble Horatio Sharpe, Esqr., Lieut. Governor and commander in chief of that His Majesty's collony or other Commander in Chief for the time being & Deliver to him the Packett herewith sent, and make all Possible Despatch in Debarking your Passengers, and obtaining Certificates according to the Forms Inclosed to sd Govrs, and you are to take care that no arms or offensive weapons are on Board with your Passengers, and to be Careful & Watchful as Possible Dureing the whole Corse of your voyage to Prevent the Passengers from making an attempt to Seize your Vessel by allowing only a small number to be on the Deck at a Time, and using all other necessary Precautions to Prevent the Bad consequences of such an attempt, and you are also to see that the Provisions be regularly Issued to the People agreeable to Mr. Souls [1] Instructions which he will deliver you, and for your Greater Security you are to waite on Dudley Diggs, Esqr., Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Nightengill* & Desire the Benefit of his convoye. Wish you a successful voyage.

[1] Mr. George Soul was appointed by Gov. Lawrence to act as Agent Victualler.

"Given under my hand at the Camp at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, the 13th Day of October, Anno Domini 1755.

"JOHN WINSLOW."

The same sailing orders were received by Capt. Milbury, whose vessel, the *Elizabeth,* was reported by Winslow as containing 186 passengers, though before sailing it is stated she had 242. Some light may be thrown upon this by a letter from Capt. Murray to Col. Winslow, dated Fort Edward, Oct. 19, entreating that additional transports be sent with all dispatch. "I am afraid," he says, "the Govr. will think me dilatory. My people are all ready, and if you think I may venture to put the Inhabitants on Board Davis (Captain of the Sloop *Neptune*) I will do it. Even then with the three ships and his schooner they will be stowed in Bulk, but if I have no more vessels I will put them all aboard, let the consequences be what it will." We have already seen that the *Dolphin* and *Ranger,* the two vessels loaded by Capt. Murray for Maryland, had 56 and 83 more than their tonnage allowance.

Nov. 5, 1755, six transports with French neutrals on Board were lying in the harbor of Boston, having met with a furious gale after their departure from Mines Basin, and entered to seek shelter. Two of these vessels were the *Dolphin* and the *Ranger,* bound for Maryland. A Report was made by order of the Council into the state of the French on board these six transports. The passengers on board one are "well in general," on another, healthy but complain of short allowance, on a third, healthy but complain of short allowance of water; a fourth, the *Neptune,* Capt. Davis, healthy, tho' about 40 lie upon the deck. The other two vessels are the *Dolphin* and the *Ranger,* bound for Maryland. The passengers on the Dolphin are "sickley, occasioned by being to much crowded, 40 lying on deck;" those on the *Ranger* are "Sickly & their water very bad. They want an allow'e of Rum &c." The report notes "The vessels in general are too much crowded; their allowance of Provisions short being 1 lb. of Beef, 5 lb. Flour and 2 lb. Bread per man per

week and too small a quantity to that allowance to carry them to the Parts they are bound to especially at this season of the year; and their water very bad."

*Maryland Gazette,* Thursday, Nov. 20:

"Two ships with Neutral French, from Nova Scotia, are arrived in Philadelphia.

"And, just now one vessel, from Halifax, with French (falsely called) Neutrals, is arrived in our Dock."

This was the *Leopard,* Capt. Church, the only one of the vessels sent to Maryland that was not greatly overburdened.

*Maryland Gazette,* Thursday, Dec. 4:

"Sunday last (Nov. 30) arrived here the two last of the vessels from Nova Scotia, with French Neutrals for this Place, which makes four within this Fortnight who have brought upward of Nine Hundred of them. While they have been in this Port, the Town has been at considerable Charge in supporting them, as they appear very needy, and quite exhausted in Provisions; and as it cannot be expected that the charge or Burden of maintaining such a Multitude, can be supported by the Inhabitants of Annapolis (a small part of the public Society when compared to the People of the whole Province, and who upon this Occasion have been very liberal) It will be necessary soon to disperse them to different Parts of the Province. As the Poor People have been deprived of their Settlements in Nova Scotia, and sent here (for some very Political Reason) bare and destitute, Christian Charity, nay common Humanity, calls on every one, according to their ability, to lend their assistance and help to these objects of compassion. We are told that three of these vessels are to sail with the first wind (which we heartily wish soon to happen), one for Patuxent River, another for Choptank, and a third to Wicomico, there to wait the orders of his Excellency the Governor."

From the Postscript to a Letter written by Daniel Dulany, dated Annapolis, 9 Dec., 1755, we learn that "our proportion being nine hundred and three are already arrived at this place, and have almost eat us up." . . . "What is to be done with these

people," he continues, "God knows." "It was proposed to them to sign indentures for a short term, (They insist on being treated as prisoners of War) which they have refused. As there is no provision for them, they have been supported by private subscription. Political consideration may make this a prudent step for anything I know, and perhaps their behavior may have deservedly brought these sufferings upon them, but 'tis impossible not to compassionate their distress."

Mr. Callister, a benevolent merchant of Oxford, writing to Gov. Sharpe, Jan. 17, 1756, in behalf "of those wretched exiles among us," tells of the trouble and expense he has been put to in endeavoring to supply them with shelter and necessities. "Inclosed," he says, "is an account of the charge these people have put me to since they landed. You will easily imagine to yourself there are a thousand articles I could not with decency make a charge of. When the distressed see a man's breast open for their relief, they come in at that door; and it is sufficient to give a hint of the trouble and expense of it." . . . "The simple French at Annapolis, I am told, called themselves prisoners of war. They did so here likewise at first, but they were soon made sensible of their mistake. Indeed, they might easily be forgiven, when one considers." . . . "This is still a dilemma to them, and may well puzzle wiser heads, especially as they say in their address, that they were treated as prisoners of war by Governor Lawrence. They might have thought themselves not only in duty bound to declare themselves prisoners, but also in that character to be entitled to better treatment than they have met with as faithful subjects."

Three of the vessels had been sent as indicated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 4 to the Patuxent, Choptank and Wicomico rivers, respectively, and thence distributed to the adjacent counties. The fourth was retained at Annapolis; the allotment of Baltimore County were sent in a vessel employed by the Governor, and landed at Philpotts point. On the Records of the Baltimore County Court, March term, 1756, is the following:

"Andrew Stygar exhibits to this Court the following account which is ordered to be recorded, viz.:

| 1756 Baltimore County | | Dr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To carting the french neutrals goods from Mr. Philpots Point to Baltimore Town | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| To maintaining the french neutrals 11 days at 50p. P day | 17 | 17 | 6 |
| To ½ cord wood | 0 | 12 | |

Errors excepted,

his
ANDREW + STYGAR."
mark

The Legislature met March, 1756. The Governor at once (March 16) sent a communication to the Lower House concerning "the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, who by the advice of the Council had been divided and distributed to every part of the Province except Frederick County." "Most of them," says the Governor, "are, at present, entertained in such Gentlemens Families as Charity inclines to receive them; it remains with you to dispose of them otherwise, or provide for their support as you shall judge proper. A number of them that were put on shore at Oxford and Somerset County, were, till their Separation, supplied with provisions and some necessaries by Mr. Callister and Capt. Lowes, as you will learn from these Gentlemen's account, which they desire me to lay before you, hoping that you will reimburse them the expenses they have been at, as well as discharge Mr. Middleton's Bill for carrying some of these People from Annapolis to Baltimore by my order. . . . The Bundle of Letters and Papers herewith sent will shew you how much each of these Gentlemen expended, what induced them to do so, and persuaded them that the safety of the Province indispensably required it." The Governor on April 19, again reminded the Lower House of "the unhappy condition of many of the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia whose humble petition you have had some time before you." He recommended to their consideration a copy of an

Act of the Pennsylvania Assembly " for the relief of as many of these People as were imported in that Province " and advised that a bill be prepared for preventing the Acadians from leaving the Counties to which they had been sent, and " for punishing such of them as may presume to travel to, or be discovered near our Western Frontiers." April 23 the Delegates in reply promise immediately to take the matter into consideration and " endeavor to fix on some Expedient " for the relief of the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and secure the other objects recommended by the Governor.

The Expedient fixed on is entitled " An Act to impower the Justices of the Several County Courts to make Provision for the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and for regulating their conduct."

Before considering this Act it will be well to recall that the Acadians according to the testimony of Mr. Dulany and Mr. Callister regarded themselves as prisoners of war and entitled to be supported as such. In view of the fact that they had been told that they could no longer be looked upon as subjects of his Britannic Majesty, but as subjects of the King of France, and had been designated as the "King's prisoners," it is difficult to understand in what other light they could be considered as regards those who had made them prisoners. But these prisoners of war had been landed in a Province whose prisoners they were not, without any provision for their support on the part of those whose prisoners they were, and the Legislature seems to have taken the view that as regards the Province of Maryland they were, as other unfortunate persons, to be supported only so far as unable from infirmity to support themselves, and when able to labor for their own support to be compelled to do so.

The preamble to the Act recites that " the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia have thought it most advantageous to the British interest in North America, to transport many of the Inhabitants thereof, into other of his Majesty's colonies, Numbers of whom have been brought into this Province, and in Compassion to their unhappy circumstances have been permitted

to land and have been dispersed into different counties within this Province in order to give them an opportunity of exercising their own Labour and Industry, thereby to procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves. Notwithstanding which many of them through Obstinacy, and other from Indolence, have absolutely refused and declined making use of such means of subsistence, and have thereby become a considerable Burthen upon the charitable and well disposed People of the several counties." "For the prevention whereof for the future and to prevent such of them as are not able to subsist themselves from perishing," the Act is passed.

The Justices of the several Counties are empowered "in the same manner that they now take care of and Provide for the Poor of their respective Counties to take care and provide for such of the said French Neutrals in their respective Counties as they shall deem to be real objects of Charity." If any County have more than their allotment of French Neutrals, it is authorized to send the overplus to other counties who have less than their allotment, and these counties are required to receive them, but none are to be sent into Frederick County. If any of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia shall be unable to support their children by their own labour and industry, the Justices of the County Courts are authorized to bind out such children to some person upon the best terms they can make, for the ease of the county, as well as the benefit of the children, in the same manner that orphans are bound out by the laws of this Province, "provided nevertheless that if his most Sacred Majesty should be graciously pleased to order the said Inhabitants of Nova Scotia to any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions, or elsewhere, that then, in such case, all manner of contracts, which shall have been made by the Justices aforesaid shall be absolutely void and of none effect." If any of the late inhabitants of Nova Scotia, after the first day of June next, being person of ability of body shall use wandering and loitering, and refuse to work for reasonable wages, they shall be apprehended by order

of any Justice of the Peace and sent to the public gaol, there to remain until they are willing to labor for subsistence.

Thus far the provisions are the same as provided for indigent infirm persons, and for healthy idlers with no visible means of support, in general. To the Acadians it was a terrible reverse of fortune to have their comfortable houses, their crops and barns, their cattle and farming implements forcibly taken from them, and to be themselves transported in crowded vessels, ill-supplied with food and drink, to strange counties, and there placed naked of provisions among people, different in race, language and religion; a heavy responsibility rests upon those who were the authors of this removal and of the infliction of these wrongs, but when the Legislature of Maryland found these unfortunates among them in an abject state of poverty, it is all that could be expected, it seems to me, that they treated these newcomers as they treated those of their own people who were in a like indigent condition.

It was further provided in the act under consideration "that if any of the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia should be found traveling above the distance of ten miles from their abode, or out of the county where they resided without a Pass from some Provincial or County Magistrate, describing the person or persons of such French Neutrals, mentioning their Place of residence, and whither they are going, and limiting a time for their Return," it was made lawful for any person to arrest such travelers and take them before a magistrate, who after investigation, was directed to imprison them for five days and then send them back to their former residence. In order to facilitate this return, the constables of the several hundreds were directed "to take and return to the next August Court of their respective Counties, to be entered on the Records of the said County, an exact list of all and every such French Neutral, in their several hundreds, distinguishing therein their men, women, boys and girls."

This act was to continue in force for one year. At the termination of that period it was renewed for a second year.

In Gov. Sharpe's correspondence is a letter from Gov. Lawrence, of Halifax, dated July 1st, 1756. He says: "I am well informed that many of the French Inhabitants transported last year from this Province and distributed among the different Colonies upon the Continent, have procured small vessels and embarked on Board them in order to return by coasting from Colony to Colony, and that several of them are now actually on their way." As their success would frustrate the design in sending them away at so prodigious an expense, and greatly endanger the security of the Province, he asks Gov. Sharpe to use his utmost endeavors "to prevent the accomplishment of so pernicious an undertaking by destroying such vessels as those in your colony may have prepared for that purpose, and all that may attempt to pass thro' any part of your Government either by Land or Water in their way hither."

Gov. Sharpe in reply assures Gov. Lawrence "that none of the French who were imported into this Province last year from Nova Scotia have been suffered either by land or water to return again thither. I did indeed, sometime ago, hear that those who were by you sent to South Carolina had embarked in some small vessels and were returning Northw$^{d}$, but I could never learn that any of them landed in this Province to refresh themselves or on any other account: You may be assured that if any of them should hereafter touch here, I will prevent their re-embarking & that I will by having the enclosed Act of Assembly strictly put in Execution within this Government hinder any of those that were sent hither from returning to give you Trouble or Uneasiness."

I have found a few instances which show that the story of the separation of families was no fiction. "Two of the Neutrals, one imported at New York and the other here," writes Feb. 2, 1756, Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, "have obtained my Leave to go to Annapolis in quest of their Families, who they think are in some of the Ships which have arrived in your Province. If they light of them, or any other of the wives & children belonging to those imported here, I desire the

favour of you to suffer as many to come to their Friends here as these two will undertake to conduct and defray the charges of their Journey. I do not mean to put you or myself to any Expense for their removal. But if Joseph Munier and Simon Leblanc, who are recommended to me as good and worthy People, and one of whom had been in the Service of his Majesty, will bring any here at their own Expense, I desire they may be indulged to do it." Gov. Sharpe replied Feb. 14: "Your request in favour of Munier and Leblanc shall be complied with whenever they desire to return to Phila. The wife and Family of the first are here, the other is gone to look for his in a distant part of the Province."

Jaques Le Blanc petitioned June, 1758 the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusetts "That he is one of the late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia and together with the rest of his, except his son, were sent to this Province and he begged as it had been for his life that He might be also sent with him, but could not obtain it and he was sent to Maryland from whence he has received letters from him with advice that the Government there are willing to give Him a passport if this Government will receive Him." He prays that "the Honorable Court will not now deny him his own son to alleviate his misfortune in the loss of his estate, especially as it can be granted without any charge to them," Captain Beale, a responsible man of Baintree, having given his hand that he will indemnify the public. To move the Court he states: "Your Petitioner the year Cape Breton was taken saved the life of an Englishman, one Joseph Lugar, who with four others were set upon by the Indians at Merlequist, and after they had killed the rest would have killed this also if your Petitioner had not given 15 Dollars for his ransom and to make up the sum actually parted with the coat off his Back."

"Upon Capt. Benjamin Beale giving security that the Petitioner's son shall be supported in case of his arrival here without any charge to the Province," a certificate is granted signifying that his son may come into the Province.

From the time of the dispersal of the Acadians to the several counties and the passage of the law relating to them, it becomes necessary to follow the several bands and even the fortunes of individuals if possible. The material for doing this is scanty and some of the probable sources are as yet unexplored. Future investigation may recover some of the lacking details, but at present I can give only a few items.

Charles Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, writing Jan. 9, 1759 to his son then abroad: "I was glad to serve Manjan, a poor Accadian here; what will become of him or the rest of them, God knows. The French seem to be so distressed everywhere, that upon a peace they cannot reasonably hope for relief from them; thus will they fall victims to our Cruelty, by which they have been reduced from a state of Ease and Plenty to Misery, Poverty and Rags." 13 Aug., 1759, writing to his son, still abroad, of the surrender of Niagara and other successes of the English, he says: "While we are in the highest Transports of Joy, the poor Acadian prisoners among us are quite desponding and dejected; they are helpless, and people tired of supporting them so long by charity; for my part they have cost me as much or more than the 2,800 livres you are likely to be cheated of."

Griffith, who must himself have known some of the French Neutrals, in his Annals of Baltimore published in 1824, gives some interesting details of the people whom Andrew Styger brought from Philpot's Point to Baltimore Town. He says: "Some of them were received in private houses, others quartered in Mr. Fotterell's deserted house, in which they erected a temporary Chapel. For although the Province had been a refuge for persecuted Catholics in particular, they were surpassed in number by Protestants before any settlement was made in Baltimore County, and they had no place of worship in it as yet. At first assisted by public Levies authorized by law, these emigrants soon found means by their extraordinary industry and frugality, to get much of the ground on South Charles street, erecting many cabins or huts of mud and mortar, which part

was long distinguished by the name of French-town. By the same means they or their children, converted their huts into good frame or brick buildings, mostly by their own hands, and there are yet (1824) some of the original French settlers living there at the age of eighty-five years and upwards. Among these French Neutrals Messrs. Guttro, Gould, Dashiel, Blanc (White) and Berbine who had suffered least perhaps, attached themselves mostly to navigation, and the infirm picked Oakum. Several houses erected on the West side of the street, from timber cut on the lots by themselves, and yet standing, were occupied by some of them more than sixty years."

Mr. Edward Fotterell's house in which the Acadians were sheltered is described as "the first brick house in Baltimore with free-stone corners, and the first which was two stories high, without a hip roof." It was located on part of the ground now occupied by the Court House. The Chapel established in this house is mentioned as the first Catholic Church in Baltimore.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Moale's sketch of Baltimore in 1752 will have some idea of the town when the neutrals arrived in 1755.

Johnston's *History of Cecil County* contains some very interesting particulars. The following petition shows how desirous many of the Acadians were of reaching a country where they would be among people of their own race, language and religion.

"To the Worshipful, the Justices of the Peace of Cecil County:

"The humble Petition of the French Neutrals in Fredericktown (Cecil Co.) sheweth that, Whereas your Petitioners have now an opportunity of removing to the French Settlements on the River Mississippi, at their own expense and charge, which they, on account of their large number of small children and long captivity here, find themselves entirely unable to pay. They therefore, Humbly request your worships to grant such timely assistance and Relief as may enable them to execute their purpose of removing and your petitioners shall ever pray.

"Issabel Brassey, 8 in family, Eneas Auber, alias Huber, 6

in do., Eneas Granger, 9 orphans, Joseph Auber. 24th Mar., 1767."

The following entry in the book which recorded vessels "cleared out" from Annapolis doubtless belongs to the above mentioned expedition. "April, 1767, Schooner *Virgin,* Thomas Farrold, Master, square stern, 60 t. Six men, built in Maryland, 1762. Registered Pocomoke, 17 January, 1762. Owners of Present voyage, Peter Hulbert and Jonathan Plowman. 200 Passengers with their Baggage, Bound for Mississippi."

Joseph Barban, his wife and eight children, and the orphan children of John Baptist Granger ask assistance to emigrate to Canada.

"But little more is known of these unfortunate people except that they received the relief they sought and were sent to their friends in Louisiana and Canada at the public expense," concludes the author of the *History of Cecil County.*

Thos. Gage, Governor of New York, wrote July 21, 1765 to Governor Sharpe: "I am to thank you for your favour of the 28th June, and am now to acknowledge the honor of your Letter of the 20th of the same month, brought here by an Accadian. I find by him that his countrymen want a Settlement to be given them in Nova Scotia or Canada, either on the Bay of Gaspee, or Chalean, on account they say of the Fishery and that the Climate agrees with them. I don't know how far it would be agreeable to Government, to grant them settlements in these particular Provinces, but I think means may be fallen upon to render them, at least their Off-Spring, useful to us. I have advised the Bearer to return to you and tell his Countrymen to remain quiet in Maryland until they hear further from you. I shall in the meantime write to the Governor of Canada and Nova Scotia, and shall likewise transmit their Petition to me to His Majesty's secretary of State and whatever Intelligence I shall gain respecting his Majesty's Pleasure concerning these unhappy People you will be immediately acquainted with. I should think it would be greatly to the advantage of some of the great Landholders to give a Tract to these People on very moder-

ate terms, in order to begin a settlement on some of their unsettled Lands."

In these efforts to reach their kindred doubtless some of the French Neutrals succeeded. It is equally sure that some remained in Maryland. To trace these genealogically would be an interesting piece of work.[1] Until this is done we cannot say how permanent in its effects upon Maryland was the Transportation of the Acadians in 1755.

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## CONFERENCE BETWEEN PENN AND TALBOT, AT NEW CASTLE IN 1684.

Report of a conference between Col[l] Talbot and William Penn on uarious matters connected with his Government of Pensiluania and Col[l] Talbot's interference therein.

After wee had Sate a minute or two, And the how do you's being ouer I begann.

*Coll. Talbot.* S[r] I came to towne accidentally and being told that your honnor was here I thought it the duty of a Gentleman to come and pay my respects to you.

*Wm. Penn.* I give Coll Talbot many thanks for his kindnesse.

*Talbot.* If I had heard at home of your honors being here I had come purposely to waite on you and Indeuor to remove the opinion you had of my Inciuility in not Leauing a Letter for your honnor when I was at your house in Philadelphia.

*Penn.* It did seeme strange to me and others that haueing noe way disobliged thee thou shouldst be wanting in soe ordi-

[1] The work of identifying Acadian names and descendents is complicated by the fact that many French came into Maryland from other places, the West Indies, France, etc., and is rendered still more difficult by the adoption of English equivalents for the original names. Thus "Le Blanc" became "White."

nary a part of common Ciuility as writeing to me when thou didst not meete my selfe at home.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$ the tearmes in which my Comission is writt are Sufficient to proue that I had noe more to doe at Philadelphia, then deliuer my Errand to your honnor or your Deputy and then come away and I should haue Exceeded that if I had writt any priuate Letters to you while I was there ffor if my Lord Baltemore had thought that to be necessary 'tis like he would haue giuen me orders to that purpose in Case of your honnors absence But if I had come thither on any buisnesse of my owne I would not haue omitted that or any other testimony of my respect to you, for in anything (not opposite to my Lords Intrest) you shall find me as willing as any man to serue you.

*Penn.* Truely I neuer Expected Lesse from one of thy family, for I know Some of thy relations and found them to be persons of much Integrity and worth But Since thou dost speake of Exceeding thy Comission I think I haue something of that kind to object against thee. I am told that in Coll Talbots returne from Philadelphia, he did (at Amersland and other places) use perswasions to certaine Sweades and ffinns to remove into Maryland and liue under the Lord Baltemore. Now the question is whether Coll Talbot did this or did it not.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$ I will not disowne my owne act. I certainly did it, for finding seuerall of them much disatisfied, and declareing theire discontents to me I thought I should be uery remisse if I omitted soe faire an occasion of serueing my Lord Baltemores intrests and tis certaine I did not make it my buisnesse to Lessen theire feares nor doe I see how it may be faulty in any man to tell them the truth that theres better Land and Cheaper rents and greater Incouragements for poore men in Maryland then in Pensiluania.

*Penn.* But it ended not there for thou didst say that they pay noe taxes in Maryland for getting Children but that they must pay a Crowne per Child here.

*Talbot.* Your honor is Sensible that if you are wrongd in

that I am not the first author of it for you cannot but know 'twas all ouer Pensiluania before I went thither.

*Penn.* It is the Custome in all Countries to keepe account of the Increase and decrease of the people in Registries of births and Burialls and because I doe soe it giue occasion for that report But the Lord is my Witnesse I had noe intent to lay any such tax on the Country for I am soe farr from it that I haue Voluntarily giuen away things of that kind which the Assembly here settled on me. But who were those persons that told thee they were disatisfied with my Gouernment for I think I giue none any occasion to be soe.

*Talbot.* I am not willing to turne Informer nor would my Lord Baltemore Expect soe meane a Service from me.

*Penn.* Thou needst not, for I know who the men are and they themselues were the first that told me of it But (as I said already) all this was beyond the Comission thou didst shew at Philadelphia. Hadst thou any Comission to Inuite persons out of my Country into Maryland? If thou hadst I hope thou canst produce it, and if thou canst not I am to Looke upon thy actions then as the act of a priuate person acting of himselfe and not of an officer acting by Commission.

*Talbot.* I had noe particular Com$^{ion}$ to that purpose in writeing, but I haue a generall written Comission to vse my best Endeauors to gett the County of New Ireland planted and Inhabited, and to Inuite people thither from all parts by Vertue of which a Lone I may Justifie what I did and I had Likewise priuate directions from my Lord to giue all reasonable Encouragement to such persons as may be willing to remoue out of Pensiluania into Maryland.

*Penn.* Are those Instructions written?

*Talbot.* It is not necessary that any of your Councill should have a written warrant under your hand and Seale for euery Service they are order'd to doe for you, but 'tis Enough that you bid them doe it.

*Penn.* Well, well, lay that aside. But the Indian Capt. Mahaloha complaines to me that thou forcedst a paper from him

that I gaue him wherein I declared that I bought his Land in Delaware and Susquehanno from him and desired that he should not be molested in his hunting in those parts.

*Talbot.* I had the paper freely from himself without Vsing any thing of force or terror to him.

*Penn.* Then wilt thou restore it to him againe?

*Talbot.* That I cannot doe, because there are some passages in it necessary for my Lord to see and I must therefore send it to him.

*Penn.* But thou didst forbid him and threaten him from hunting in Maryland which is Complained of as a great greuance by the Inhabitants of this towne whose Chiefe liueing is by the Indian trade, for thou hast said that thou wilt not suffer them to carry skinns nor furrs out of Maryland hither.

*Talbot.* There's a Law in Maryland that forbids the Carrying away of Deer skins Elk skins and hides, and there's noe reason that we should giue heathens a Liberty which we deny to our Selues; but for theire furrs they may carry them whether they will prouided they haue my Lord's Licence to hunt in Maryland and not pretend to warrant themselues by any forraigne Licence.

*Penn.* These Niceties are only Necessary on the Borders of Sweaden and Denmarke where trauellers are put to renew theire passports at euery Castle they passe by. But if that paper would not doe, The Indians haue a natiue right to hunt fish, and fowle in all places and are not to be hindered from it by the English.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, the Indians (as your honor knowes) are diuided into Seuerall Small Nations. Euery Nation has its particular Territory bounded with naturall bounds. Noe one nation was or is to hunt in any part of the others Territory without Licence first obtained. Some of these Territories are Seated by the English by Consent and Composition with the Natiues who in all treaties reserued to themselves the rights of hunting, fishing, and fowling in all the lands they sould or gaue away, and in these Territories soe obtained by the English the Old Proprietors (and

noe other Indians) doe challenge the priuiledge of hunting. But the Susquehannoks and theire Country were Conquer'd by the Marylanders at great Expence of blood and money and the Susquehanohs are now noe Nation. That part of theire Country that lyes in Maryland, betweene the 40$^{th}$ degree and the riuers of Patapsco, Elke and Saxafras was neuer hunted on in theire time by the Delaware Indians nor any others but the Susquehannohs Indians onely and now that not onely the Land is my Lord's by his Charter but the Susquehanoh rights of hunting, there and barring all others in Inuested in my Lord by right of Conquest. The Delaware Indians ought to be Licenced by my Lord's Authority or not permited to hunt any where westward of Elk riuer noe more then in the Susquehannoes time but to the Eastward of Elk riuer there's noe man will hinder them it being theire Antient right to hunt there.

*Penn.* I haue bin the more willing to heare thee discourse of rights of Conquests because it makes for me in the Case betweene the Lord Baltemore and mee. But I will justifie that the Conquest of the Susquehannes was noe just Conquest nor managed Like a iust Conquest for noe cause of warr was giuen by them and then they were betrayed out of theire Liues by Inuiteing them downe among the English and lastly theire fiue great men that came out to treat were Inhumanely knockt in the head against all reason and the Law and Custome of all nations. Oh it is much to be feared that the Cry of soe much innocent blood will at some time or other bring downe Gods wrath upon the Children yet vnborn in Maryland though I heartily wish it otherwise.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, I haue Answerd your honnor in all points that Concerne my owne Justification and I hope you are Satisfied that I haue don but what I ought to doe and that I did it out of the duty and obligation I owe my Lord and not out of any sett purpose to disserue you. But if you be not I hope my Lord will and then I haue my End. But now your honor has put me vpon a discourse that is out of my Element, for I was not then in America nor haue I any Com$^{ion}$ from my Lord to talk with

your honnor of these things, and doe therefore desire to be Excused from Answering to any questions relateing to the Controuersy between my Lord and you any further than Concerns my selfe.

*Penn.* I had not fallen into it if thy selfe had not begunn it; but Since we are Enter'd Vpon it Let us talk a little more of it as we haue don already calmly, and without passion. How farr dost thou reckon it to be from this towne to thy hous upon a Diametricall Line.

*Talbot.* Some 11 or 12 mile somewhat ouer or under S$^{r}$.

*Penn.* Or under—Then if under 12 mile—Coll Talbot (I suppose) is sensible that he has built his hous within the King's 12 mile Circle of New Castle which I wonder he would doe or how he hopes to keepe it knowing how punctuall the King is in reseruing the property thereof to himselfe.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, I am Likewise sensible that his Maiesties reserue layd on th$^{t}$ Circle was a uery late act, and long after the date of the Charter of Maryland and that it was not intended to Cutt any thing from Maryland, by it but to keepe soe much from Pensiluania in Case the 40$^{th}$ degree were found to be to the Southward of New Castle. But that being found to be otherwise I doe not feare that Maryland can loose any part of its Extent vpon account of a reserue thats Latter then the date of the Charter.

*Penn.* The reserue was layd by the King and Duke when they weer in full and Lawfull possession of all Delaware riuer by Conquest from the Dutch who were seated here long before the Maryland Charter begann.

*Talbot.* But does it appeare that the Dutch were seated here by any grant or publick Licence from the Crowne of England?

*Penn.* Why 'tis noe matter whether they did or not. Why dost thou ask?

*Talbot.* Because there's Lately an order of Councill past in England that the Dutch Settlement in Delaware (although before the Charter of Maryland's date) shall noe more be pleaded

against my Lord's right to this place vnlesse it be made out that they did it by Licence from the Crowne of England.

*Penn.* 'Tis impossible any such order should passe, and I not receiue as timely notice of it as the Lord Baltemore.

*Talbot.* I dare assure your honnor that it is soe, and if you haue not gott notice of it already your friends in England will not forgett to send you it, or if they neglect it my Lord will not.

*Penn.* Why 'tis a very vnlikely thing that such an order should passe after the reserue made by the King and pattent past to the Duke and after the opinions had of the Learnedst Lawyers in England both in the Ciuill and Comon Law that the Lord Baltemore's right was deuolued to the Dutch by theire Conquest, and theire right to the Duke by his; for if a Shipp be taken by Piratts and kept 24 houres by them and retaken by a man of warr shee shall be prize to the King and the owner looses his right to her and 'tis the same case here.

*Talbot.* I S$^{r}$ if there were noe difference betweene a reall Estate and a Chattell. But the property of a reall Estate is not soe readily made uoid as that of a Chattell, as is to be seene in hundreds of cases.

*Penn.* Why there's the mistake of a great many men that take Land in America for a reall Estate, whereas the opinion of all the Judges in England is that it is but a Chattel as it will appeare when the Lord Baltemore and I doe come to tryall.

*Talbot.* Personall Estates are past from one man to another by Common Bargaines without soe much as a scrowle of paper and neuer are Intaylable. But we see that land in America is intailable and when it is it passes not from one to another without fine, Recouery, Wife's release of Dower, Conueyance, acknowledgm$^{t}$ before a iudge and Lastly inrowlement, which shews it to differ as much from a Chattel as Land of Inheritance in Middlesex doth.

*Penn.* It may be soe in Maryland where (perhapps) you haue made a Law that Lands shall be tailable but they are not soe in any other part of America.

*Talbot.* I know of noe law in Maryland more then the old

Comon Law of England that makes any mention of Intaileing of Lands or any thing to that purpose or of changeing the Condition of them from a personall to a reall Estate. And that reall Estates if Conquer'd by Enemies and recouerd by the Crown are claimeable by the former Proprietors. The restoreing of the Cavaliers in England to theire reall Estates but not theire Chattells is a Sufficient Instance.

*Penn.* Theire Case and the Lord Baltimore's Case are uery different, for they were Comon Subiects and in the imediate protection of the Crowne and ought by all Law and reason to be restored to the Lands they lost and the case between them and the vsurpers might be tryed by the Comon Law. On the contrary the Lord Baltemore is a great Prince holds onely by two Arrowes Ought to defend his Territories against forraigners at his owne charge, and if he looses them, and the King recouer them they become the King's property and not his. And if he would be remedied by Law, it must be by the Ciuill Law and not the Common because the Dutch a forraigne Nation were concerned, and the Ciuill Law (which is Lex gentium) adiudges the right of all conquered Lands to the Conqueror. And if (by the Ciuill Law) the Dutch were Lawfully Seized of this place and that (by the same Law) the King (who recouerd it by Armes from them) was Lawfully reinuested in it what remedy has the Lord Baltemore at the Ciuill Law, for at the Comon law this case cannot be tryed?

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, you know that in my Lord's Charter there's a grant of all Royalties in the same manner as the Bishops of Durham Enioyed at any time heretofore in theire Diocesse. The Bishoprick of Durham lyes neare Scotland and was often in danger of being Conquered by the Kings of Scotland. Now the question is if the Scotts (in those former times when England and Scotland had two Kings) should Conquer and keep Durham for 40 yeares, and then the King should reconq$^{r}$ it Whither the Bishop might legally clayme and recouer his land againe.

*Penn.* He might but here you must distinguish for Durham

is in England and if wonn by the Scotts the losse was upon account of the Crowne and of the people of England and therefore in all equity he ought to be restored. But America is another thing and the losse of a spott of ground here is not of such Concerne to England as the Bishoprick of Durham.

*Talbot.* That distinction will not alter the Case for I am sure that Maryland is now (by my Lord and his Ancestors) made as profitable to the Crowne of England as euer Durham was. But if it should be soe adiudged that all that the Duke recouered from the Dutch should be his What right does that give him to the Whore kills, which my Lord tooke and burnt?

*Penn.* Yea I haue heard after what manner that place was taken & Kept.

*Talbot.* Taken it was Certainely but Capt. Jones that tooke it Neglected to stay and keepe possession vntill a plantacon or two were seated on my Lord's account, as I would haue stay'd though I had not aboue one man to keepe me Company. But Jones Neglect of seating then giues noe title to the Duke to enter upon it and Conquer it from my Lord.

*Penn.* They say that Coll Talbot giues out that he will Suffer noe new Settlements on Christine Creeke but on the Lord Baltemores account. Methinks there is noe need of soe much heate. Young men are more precipitate in Execution then old men in considering. This may be layd aside till the King and Councill decide the matter. Thou mayst hurt thy selfe by it, for perhapps when the Controuersy is Ended thou mayt then proue to be a Pensiluanian for any thing thou knowest yett.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, I hardly think I shall, or if I doe, I beleeue your honnor will not like me a jott the worse or employ me the lesse in your buisnesse for being diligent in the trust my Lord has now reposed in me. But if the Chiefe foundation of your title to the Lower parts of Delaware river, be the possession the Dutch once had here I doe not see what right that can giue you to seate St Jones St. Georges the Vpper parts of Christine and the forrests backwards where noe settlements were euer made till after the last Conquest from the Dutch. Certainely nothing can

be objected against our right beyond all others to seat on those parts which doe lye in Maryland and neuer were Cultivated by the Dutch.

*Penn.* If the Lord Baltemore be soe sure of recouering these parts he should not blame me for being a better husband for him then himself is, for I reserue farr greater rents on those Lands then he does on his, the profit of which will be his when he recouers them.

*Talbot.* No S$^{r}$, for I know 'tis his Lopps intent to make the rents here as Easie (when he recouers this Country) as they are in the rest of Maryland and in the meane time the rents of such plantacons goe into others pockets that ought to goe into his, and therefore you need not think it strange that I am vnwilling to suffer such new Settlements to goe forwards or shall Endeauor to hinder them when begunn.

*Penn.* But though the Dutch were not seated in all those places, yet they bought all Delaware riuer and bay from the Natiues and 3 daies journey back into the woods which would take in a good part of Chesepeake bay besides the whole forrest betwixt it and Delaware bay. Coll Talbot seemed euen now to assert the Validity of Indian purchases and Indian Conquests while they made for his purpose has he any thing to say against them now?

*Talbot.* I Looke on an Indian Conquest or purchase to be a sufficient title to barr a weaker Indian pretension, but not to oppose an English Pattantee that hath his Charter from the Crowne of England as appeares in the Case of Capt Claybourne that bought Manapousen (now the Isle of Kent) from the Indians before the Maryland Charter and ( in that right) seated upon it but was cast out by an order of Councill upon a full hearing in England. And the Like of Capt Brent who in right of his wife the Piscatoway Emperors daughter and only Child pretended a right to the most part of Maryland but could doe noe good on't after a great bustle about it and your Indian title will Signifie no more or I am much mistaken.

*Penn.* It seemed strange to me that the Lord Baltemore

should promise me (in this towne) another meeting in September and yet when he came up the bay neuer to send to me to meete him, but tak obseruacons and runn a Line without giueing me the least notice, and Lastly to send Coll Talbot to me to demand positiuely the Dukes Land of me and all this after a solemne promise vpon his honor not to doe anything untill our September meeting. I doe not know how the Lord Baltemore will Justifie such proceedings and such breaches of his word when I acquaint the King and Councill with them.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, I know that my Lord had intentions of dealing kindly and neighborly with you, had he not received three Letters by Captaine Markham, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Harrison in which were Expressions which were looked upon to be soe disobligeing as were sufficient to disengage his Lopp from any promise of that kind had he past any to your honnor, and as to his takeing priuate obseruacons his Lopp had a great deale of reason for it because first Capt. Markham and then your honnor refused to Joine with him in it for you are sensible that in England if two be at Law, and the defendant refuse to joyne with the plaintiff in Examining Witnesses, the plaintiff may proceed exparte and Examine his owne witnesses without the defendants presence, which is the same case here where the 40$^{th}$ degree is the Chiefe and onely Euidence by which this dispute must be Ended. My Lord had reason to Examine exparte when none would Joine with him.

*Penn.* I know the Lord Baltemore tooke aduantage of my agents proceedings in my absence, which was not soe fayre without Inquireing into his Instructions wherein he might be better satisfied what my Agent could doe and what not.

*Talbot.* I pray S$^{r}$ was Capt. Markhams Com$^{ion}$ plenipotentiary or not?

*Penn.* It was Plenipotentiary with referrence to his Instructions.

*Talbot.* Then my Lord was onely to take notice of his Comission wch he saw and not of the Instructions wch he saw not.

*Penn.* Well wee haue had Enough of this. But let me de-

sire thee not to molest the Inhabitants of Christine. Thou doest discourage them from improuing theire plantations, for it is a present Iniury to mee, and a future one to the Lord Baltemore if it proue his fortune to recouer these parts.

*Talbot.* I haue giuen them noe disturbance yet, for I haue receiued noe order from my Lord to turn any out of theire houses that are seated already, but I must not permit new seaters on any account, but my Lords.

*Penn.* But haue a Care of obeying Illegall orders if thou recieuest them.

*Talbot.* S$^{r}$, I thank you for your aduice, but I am not Lawyer Enough to Judge what orders are legall and what are not; but my Lord knowes better things then to send me Illegall Comands, and therefore I will not dispute the legality of any directions that come from him, and what I doe in obedience thereunto wch may seeme cross to your hono$^{rs}$ Interests I desire once more that they may be vnderstood as don out of affection to his Lo$^{pps}$ Concernes and not any preiudice against your honnor.

*Welsh, the Survey Gen$^{ll}$ of Delaware.* But Gouernor, if thou shouldst comand me any thing that were illegal I declare I would not obey it.

*Penn.* It were not reason to Expect thou shouldest.

*Talbot.* But I that am not so Versed in law as Mr. Welsh must be guided by my Superiors.

*Penn.* I see thou wilt pin thy opinions in law as well as Gospel on other mens sleeves.

*Talbot.* I pray S$^{r}$ lets change the discourse, for if your honour resolues to Entertaine me alwaies with Controuersy you will fright me from Wayting on you here any more But if yo$^{r}$ hono$^{r}$ will promise to receive my respects as from a priuate Gentleman and not as from my Lord Prop$^{ry}$ of Marylands officer, I will come constantly to Kisse your hands when I heare you come to towne.

*Penn.* Coll Talbot shall be kindly welcome wheresoeuer I am. Then Let us talk of Vineyards &c.

And there the dispute Ended and we talked of other indifferent things.

# ATTACK ON CRESAP'S HOUSE.

A Relation of the Case of Thomas Cresap, of Baltimore County in Maryland.

On Wednesday the 24th November before sun Rise Samuel Smith Sheriff of Lancaster County with about Twenty four or twenty six persons Armed with Guns Pistolls & Swords Surrounded the house of me the said Cresap w^oh very much surprized me I being then in Bed. As soon as I Could get out of bed I Demanded of them their Business there or what they wanted, whose Answer was to me that they Came in Order to Take me & that they had got me in a Cage and would not Depart from thence until they had me Dead or Alive unless I would Surrender my Self a Prisoner to them. My answer was that I would not surrender myself a Prisoner to them, for that as I was in my Own House which I Thought my Castle, Neither the Laws of God or Man would Compell me to Surrender, and Therefore if they attempted to brake into my House they might Depend on my shooting some of them or using my Endeavors so to Do.

I produced some Laws to make Appear to them the Ill Consequence Attending Persons breaking in or Offering so To Do or Destroy or Burn Houses Especially Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, & of which I read some part to them, which they Did not Regard Telling me that they had the Laws of Pensilvania to Try me by. They seized my Flat & sent some Hands in her Over the River which soon after Returned with Six or Eight and twenty men in her with Rum and Victualls. Upon the Coming of these Men, they & those who Came first threatened my Life presenting their Guns & Pistolls at me & Surrounding my House to the great Terror of me & my family Especially my wife who was very big with Child and fell in Labour with the fright.

Soon after my Flat Landed with the persons af$^{d}$, and that they had Surrounded the House as already mentioned, they fired in at my House & then Drew Off to a small Distance Loaded their Guns, Eat some Vitualls and Drank Rum & there Continued for about Two Hours still threatening me all the Time, & Came a second Time and fired a Volley and then retired again & drank more Rum. At Length finding their firing Inefectual they broke into an Out House of mine and Attempted to brake into my Dwelling House, upon which I fired a Pistoll with nothing in it but powder out of my House, which made them to Retire, & then fired a Volley of Shot at the House one Shot of which took the Stock of my Gun in the House and went into a Post which was before my body, and by that means preserved me from the Shot which Otherwise would probably have been the Death of me. They afterwards Retired & Charged their Guns and so Continued until M$^{r}$ Smout one of the Justices of Lancaster County Came still threatening me, with some others with him upon which Smout Desired I would Surrender myself a Prisoner or that they would burn the House Over my head, he saying that they had a Sufficient Authority from the Prop$^{ry}$ of Pensilvania & two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for so Doing. My Answer was to him that as I thought I had a good Cause on my side and the Laws of England to protect me that I would not Surrender my self to them or words to that purpose. Whereupon soon afterwards they set my House on fire and the People Scattered about, some about Trees Stumps and other Obscure places until my House was all in a flame; upon which at the Instigation of my wife and Children who Cryed about me, Earnestly Desireing & pressing me to go out & let them go Out (my wife being then in Labour) and not perish in the flames, I Opened the Door and let them go out and presently followed them, whereupon Several Guns were fired Several of which Shotts hit me perticularly one in my shoulder, three small shott on my middle finger, & one on my right Eye brow, upon which I made Directly to my Landing, where I kept my Flat, where several persons Came upon me with Guns and

Clubs and Knockt me Down, there held me and made me a Prisoner,& soon after I was Seized I saw them lead one Loughlin Malone one of my Servants who was with me in My House when it was set on fire, & was by them seated by me in the Flat, and being all of a Gore of Blood I asked him if he was Shott, who replyed he was. Upon which I asked him where his wound was? who laid his hand on his Belly. Then I asked him who Shott him; whose answer was to me that he Did not know the Man's name but that it was the man I used that Day to Call the Priest. I then asked him if he Could shew me the Man, whose answer was to me that that was the man (whose name I knew to be David Priest) and Instantly Dyed; upon which they Carryed him out of the Flat and laid him by the Water side and then Carryed me and the Rest of us over the River To John Rosses where they kept us that night and the next Day brought us to New Town in Lancaster County, and the fryday following brought me in Irons with Michael Risner Miles Foy and Jacob Mathias Minshaw to Philadelphia Prison. In Testimony whereof I the said Thomas Cresap hereunto set my hand and am willing to Depose to the Truth of the Facts herein

Thomas Cresap.

We the Subscribers who were in the House of Thomas Cresap all the Time mentioned in the foregoing Relation were Wittnesses of the Truth of the facts therein mentioned and are Ready to Depose the same before any Majestrate Wittness our Hands.

Miles Foy

his

Michael M R Risner

mark

Jacob Mathias Manshaw

March 17th 1736|7 Came before me the Subscriber One of his Lordship's Justices of the peace for Ann Arundell County Thomas Lynn and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he see Thomas Cresap Miles Foy Michael Risner & Jacob Mathias Manshaw Sign the Above Relation and

that the said Thomas Cresap Miles Foy Michael Risner & Jacob Mathias Manshaw were at the Time of such Signing in the Goal of the Citty of Philadelphia.

Thos. Lynn

Sworn to at Annapolis the Day & Year
Abovementioned Before me
Wm. Rogers

The Deposition of Joseph Ogle of Baltimore County Planter aged about twenty nine years.

This Deponent being duely sworn on the holy Evangels deposeth & saith that on Wednesday the twenty fourth Day of this Instant Novem$^{r}$ about an hour and an half or two hours before Sunset, this Deponent went to the late dwelling house of Captain Thomas Cresap in the said County, and saw there Samuel Smith the Sheriff or reputed Sheriff of Lancaster County in Pensilvania, Ross, David Priest and John Ellison with several Others whose names this Dep$^{t}$ does not know, to the number of about forty Men most if not all of them armed with Guns, that the said Sheriff seemed to this Depon$^{t}$ to have the Command of the said Party, that the said Ross advised this Dep$^{t}$ to be gone and let him, this Depon$^{t}$, know that if he did not follow his the s$^{d}$ Ross's Advice he this Dep$^{t}$ would be taken Prisoner. That this Depon$^{t}$ walked towards the River side with the said John Ellison (with whom this Depon$^{t}$ was very well acquainted) and asked the meaning of so many armed Men being together, and what they intended to do? to which the said Ellison answered that they designed to take the said Cresap and to that End they had besieged his the said Cresaps house all Day and had set fire to it several times by the Sheriffs Orders with Intent to frighten the s$^{d}$ Cresap out of his house; but not prevailing therein, the said Sheriff had caused the fire to be put out, declaring that as he had no positive Orders either to kill the said Cresap or to burn his house, so he (the said Sheriff) would not do either without positive Orders; and this Depon$^{t}$ advised the said Elli-

son to have no hand either in killing the said Cresap or in burning his house, and told the s$^{d}$ Ellison that whoever did either, would go near to be hanged for it, at which the s$^{d}$ Ellison seemed surprized and told this Depon$^{t}$ that they (meaning Self and his Companions as this Deponent understood him) told the said Ellison that any body might shoot the s$^{d}$ Cresap or burn his house without any Danger; but since this Depon$^{t}$ told the said Ellison otherwise, he the said Ellison thanked this Dep$^{t}$ and assured him, this Dep$^{t}$, that he the said Ellison would have no hand in doing any Mischief. That the said Ellison told this Depon$^{t}$ that the said Sheriff had sent to Samuel Blunstone One of the Justices of Lancaster County for positive Orders, and expected Edward Smout, Another of the Justices of the said County with Orders in a very little time, And if the Orders which should come, were not express and positive to burn the said Cresap's house that the Sheriff and the People would go directly away. That while the said Ellison and this Depon$^{t}$ were talking together they saw a Canoe coming in very great haste over the River towards the said Cresap's Landing, upon which the said Ellison said to this Dep$^{t}$ Yonder comes the Canoe with Orders, and Smoot, Justice Smout or Edward Smout (the Depon$^{t}$ cannot tell which the said Ellison said) in her with Orders; And if they are not positive to kill Cresap or to burn his house We shall all go away presently. That the said Ellison and this Depon$^{t}$ stayed near the River Side until the Canoe was near the shoar (in which Canoe this Dep$^{t}$ verily believes the said Smout was) And then the said Ellison left this Depon$^{t}$ and went back to his Companions; That then this Dep$^{t}$ went away into a Thickett on a rising Ground about three hundred Yards from the said Cresap's house from which place this Dep$^{t}$ could see the house and the People about it very distinctly; that in a very few Minutes after the Canoe came to the Shoar he heard some People talking very loud and saw several of the Men that were with the said Smith set fire to the said Cresap's house in two or more Places and soon after saw the said house

in flames; that after the said house was near being burnt down, and in a short time before it was actually so burnt, the said Cresap and four or five Men that were with him together with his Wife and Children came out of the house and immediately thereafter this Dep$^{t}$ heard the Report of several Guns that were discharged, saw the Smoak and saw the People run backwards and forwards as in a great hurry, which hurry was soon over; and the Sheriff and People went away some in a flatt over the River, and some towards Wright's ferry up the River, and took the said Cresap and the Men that were with him away except One that is supposed to have made his Escape, and One that they killed & left by the River Side. This Depon$^{t}$ saith that as soon as he thought the People were gone away he this Depon$^{t}$ went near where the said Cresap's house stood (which was then reduced to Ashes except a few Rafters and Pieces of other timbers) and thence to the Water Side where he this Depon$^{t}$ found One of the Men that were in the said Cresaps house lying on his Back dead & appeared to this Depon$^{t}$ to have been shot in the Belly. That this Depon$^{t}$ and One Hugh—made a Fence round the dead Body to prevent its being devoured by Hogs or Vermin; That this Depon$^{t}$ saw the said Cresap's Wife's Mother, One Rachel Evans, William Canon's Wife and John Lowe's Daughter at the Water side, and that some of them told this Depon$^{t}$ that the said Cresap was wounded in his shoulder. And this Deponent saith that not only the said Cresap's house was reduced to Ashes but all the Goods that were in it except what few Cloaths he his Wife & Children had on, And that some of the said Women told this Depon$^{t}$ that all his the said Cresap's Papers and Money were also burnt and further this Deponent at present saith not.

Joseph Ogle

Sworn to at Annapolis November
29, 1736 before

Robert Gordon

Baltimore County ss: X^r 24^th 1736.

The Deposition of Frances Foy Aged 60 years being duely Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God before me Charles Higinbotham One of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for this County deposeth as follows Viz: as she was sitting in her own house (not very distant from Captain Thomas Cresap's) and being alarm'd by the noise of two Guns left her house and went down to Cresap's, and that being Come there this Deponent saith she saw a great number of Men some sitting and standing about fires made without Doors nigh to Cresap's house and several others Standing behind trees all armed with Guns Swords and pistolls, and this Deponent saith that she went up to a window in the house to speak with Captain Cresap, and that severall of these men Surrounding & besieging the said House pulled and dragged her away severall times from the window; and this Deponent saith that not being admitted to speak with Th^s Creasap she withdrew and went homewards as far as one William Cannon's, distant somewhat more than a quarter of a mile from Cresap's, & that being there she heard eight or ten Guns fired off at Cresap's, and being very uneasie and apprehensive that Thomas Creasap was kill'd, she went alone back again to said Creasap's and this Deponent further saith that then and there she saw men Surrounding the House and as this Deponent went behind said house she saw a large fire brand smoaking and flaming on a Shed or Shade Joining said house and one other fire Brand lying on the Ground which this Deponent believes had fallen from off the Shade, which said fire brand she this deponent Carried away to a fire some what distant from said house, and this Deponent saith that she asked them somewhat Angrily did they intend to burn the house, and they generally replied and Cried Damn him they wou'd burn him and the home both, and this Deponent further saith that she Labour'd strongly with these men in order to disuade and divert them from such purposes, but they loudly swore and affirmed that they never wou'd desist untill they had taken him. And this deponent saith that some time after this she saw a flatt with five and twenty men in her who were all Armed and Landed

just by Cresap's house, and this Deponent saith that one John Ross in Company with these Last men ordered her to be Carried away over the River in order (as she veryly believes) to prevent her being an evidence against them, and this Deponent further saith that Samuel Smith the then present high Sheriff of Lancaster told this Deponent that he was afraid the men wou'd do her a mischief unless she went away. This Deponent further saith that she prevailed with the above nam'd Mr. Samuel Smith to admitt her to speak with the people in Cresap's house but that when she was permitted to approach to the Door she was immediately haul'd away by a Croud of others and by these means prevented speaking with any in the house to her satisfaction. An this Deponent further saith that being obliged through their threats and menaces to depart out of their sight, Came to Cannon's house a second time, but before she left the place saw a Canoe sett off from Creasap's Shore with one or two men in her and pass over to the other side; and this Deponent further saith that she tarried out of Sight of these men surrounding and besetting Captain Creasap's house untill such time as the said Canoe return'd with four or five men in her; and further saith she saw these men goe up to Creasap's house. This Deponent saith that she Continuing very uneasie Left Cannon's house whither she had gon after these Severall transactions, and being follow'd by some of her Daughters and coming within Sight of Cresap's house saw the said house all on fire and heard severall Guns fire and observed severall to fire after Captain Creasap and his family as he fled from his house in Order to save himself.

And this Deponent further saith that before she cou'd gett down to the house Creasap was taken prisoner and Carried into the flatt; & further saith that she was mett by 3 or 4 men leading a wounded prisoner one of Captain Creasap's men (Loughland Maloan by name) and forcing him into the flatt. This Deponent says she saw the Blood trickling down his Belly; and this Deponent further says that after these Lancaster men had made prisoners of Captain Creasap & his other two men she saw

these Lancaster men violently beat and abuse the above named Loughland Maloan with the Butt ends of their musquetts or Pistolls and heard Tho$^{s}$. Creasap say to the men Carry him out, for the man was Kill'd. And this Deponent says, she saw them haul him the said Maloan out of the flatt after dead, and heard one Edward Smout, Justice of Lancaster County say these words (viz) well 'tis man for man. And this Deponent further says she saw them sett off the flatt and pass over the River Susquehannah with Captain Creasap and one Miles Foy prisoners. This Deponent says that she and some others made a Pen with fence Rails and laid the dead man therein; and further says that the next morning one William Lowe with her & others went down to the River Side where the Dead man was laid the Evening before, but found that he was Carried away; but Can't tell by whom, but that very nigh to the Pen where the Corps lay the evening before, the above William Lowe found a small Pistol.

And further this Deponent saith not

Sworn to before me
Charles Higinbotham

Baltimore County ss: December 27$^{th}$ 1736.

The Deposition of Rachel Evans aged 30 years being duely Qualified and sworn.

Deposeth as followeth:

This Deponent saith that having sent her Daughter aged about ten years over to Captain Creasap's in order to feed a Bull belonging to this Deponent, and the said Child tarrying some what long, she this deponent was verry uneasie and went out to meet the Child to Know the Cause of her Stay, and having mett her Child and being inform'd by said Child of the Cause of her Stay, went forward to a Convenient distance from Captain Thomas Creasap's house and there and then saw a Company of men surrounding and besetting the said Th$^{s}$ Creasap's house, and this Deponent further saith the she Con-

tinuing at this Distance (about the space of two hundred yards) departed in Order to goe to One William Cannon's to procure some one or other to goe with her Back to Captain Creasap's house, And immediately from Cannon's house Return'd in Company with Frances Foy and Sophia Cannon down to Captain Creasap's house, and then and there, was mett by a Party of these men Besiegeing Creasap's house; and was prevented by the said party for some time to Come up to or Approach the said house of Th$^{s}$ Creasap; And this Deponent further saith that at length being permitted to goe up to said house had some Discourse with the People in said house and then plainly discovered that most of the men besetting said house were chiefly Arm'd with Guns and Pistolls and this Deponent further saith that she Enquiring of those men besetting said house what they purposed and intended to doe with Captain Creasap, this Deponent declares that these men besetting said house Generally made Answer and said that they wou'd (unless Captain Creasap did and wou'd Surrender himself up to them prisoner) Burn down and destroy over his head the said house wherein he the said Creasap was then before they wou'd Depart thence, without having him the said Thomas Creasap either Dead or Alive; And this Deponent further saith that she discourseing with these men besetting said house Asked them did they Imagine that they Cou'd take Captain Creasap, these said Men Replied that there were men Enough to Come from over Susquehannah out of Lancaster County to aid and Assist them; and this Deponent declares that she presently saw a Canoe sett off for other Shore, and Some time afterwards this Deponent Saith, that she saw a flatt, or Skow, Come and Land nigh to Creasap's house with about 20 or 30 men in said flatt or Skow who All marched up to Captain Creasap's house all in Arms; this said Deponent Declares that afterwards she went home, and then and there being Alarmed by the noise of eight or ten Guns, fired off at Captain Creasap's house; went back again in Company with Francis Foy within Sight of said Cresap's house And then and there Saw a Canoe Coming over the River, with four men in

said Canoe and this Deponent further declares, that Justice Smout of Lancaster County (as she was informed) came over on this said Last Canoe; with full power and Commission (in him Deposed) by the Government of Pensilvania to fire and Burn down the said house of Captain Creasap.

And this Deponent further saith that she went back to William Cannon's house, and being there heard Guns fire and the Voices of People Shouting; then immediately went back to Captain Creasap's house and then and there saw said house all on fire and dropping to the ground and likewise saw Captain Creasap taken Prisoner & Carried into the flatt or Scow. She this Deponent further saith that she Called out to Cap$^{t}$ Creasap in the flatt and enquired if he was Shott or wounded who made Answer and Said he was Shott in the Shoulder; this Deponent further saith that directly after this she one Loughland Maloan Servant or hireland of Captain Creasap's, Carried out of said flatt or Scow Allmost Expiring and Gasping for Life; and then this Deponent Looking behind her Saith she saw One Michael Rizner prisoner Carried into said flatt or Scow, and immediately saw another Prisoner born along into the flatt with Blood running down his face, And immediately saw another man of Cap$^{t}$ Creasap's in the River and one of Lancaster County men lay hold of him and bring him back again into the Scow or flatt; And this Deponent further saith that She Assisted with other Company belonging to Baltimore County to make a Pen or Enclosure with fence Rails to secure the Dead man (Loughland Maloan by name) from Hoggs or other injuries; And this Deponent saith that on the next morning she this Deponent went down with others in Company to see what was become of said Dead man but declares that he was Carried away out of said Pen but Can't tell by whom and she further saith that William Low found a Pistoll close by said Pen where the Dead man Lay the night before; and further saith not.

Charles Higinbotham.

Sworn to before me.

Baltimore County ss. De$^{br}$ 27$^{th}$ 1736.

The Deposition of Sophia Cannon Aged 28 years being duely Sworn and Qualified deposeth as followeth:

This Deponent saith that Going down on the 24$^{th}$ or 25$^{th}$ day of November last past unto the House of Captain Thomas Creasap in the Morning she this deponent saw to the number of 24 or 25 men some bearing and others having their Arms in A Readiness all Surrounding and besetting the said house of Captain Thomas Creasap, And she this Deponent saith that she heard Several and in particular One David Priest say that he and they would hawl Captain Thomas Creasap out of his house and wou'd not depart untill they had Tho$^{s}$ Creasap prisoner along with them; And this Deponent tarrying there some Considerable time saw a Flatt or Scow coming over the River Susquehannah from Lancaster County with 25 men in the said flatt or Scow, And she this Deponent further saith that she Saw these men March up to Creasap's house the most of whom were Arm'd, And this Deponent further saith that she heard the men Surrounding and besetting Cap$^{t}$ Creasap's house say, Surround the house for that they wou'd have them all before night. And this Deponent Saith that she went home directly and did not Return to Cap$^{t}$ Creasap's untill she this Deponent heard Guns fired off at Cap$^{t}$ Creasap's And immediately went down in Company with One Rachel Evans to Captain Creasap's And then and there saw the House burning and likewise Captain Creasap running to a tree in Order to shelter himself. She this Deponent declares that she saw two men Apprehend and Seize on Captain Creasap and Carry him Prisoner into a flatt or Scow; and this Deponent Saith she likewise saw one Loughland Maloan a Servant or Assistant to Captain Creasap Carried into the flatt allmost expiring as he went along or rather as they dragged him. And this Deponent further Saith that she saw the men who had made Cap$^{t}$ Creasap and his men Prisoners, strike Beat & Violently Abuse Captain Creasap, and this Loughland Maloan with their Pistolls, and she this Deponent saith that she Called out to these men so Striking and Abusing, what they meant or intended? who made Answer to her this Deponent, and said what

Cou'd they do with him the said Loughland, for he was mad and Raveing; And this Deponent further saith that some time afterwards she saw the said Loughland Maloan lying expiring on the Shore, and she this Deponent saith that she saw One John George Bare Seized and Carried prisoner by these Lancaster County men into said Scow with Blood Running down his face and further this Deponent Saith that it begining to grow Late she went home to her house And further saith not

Sworn to before me Charles Higinbotham.

Maryland Baltimore County

The Deposition of Henry White Aged Ab$^{t}$ fifty years makes Oath on the holy Evangilist as foll$^{o}$

That He the said Henry White on the same Day that Cap$^{t}$ Cressaps House was burnt, was goeing Down to Cap$^{t}$ Cressap's to borrow an Iron Chaine, and seeing two or three men Stand at the Back of Cap$^{t}$ Cressaps house, behind the Oven, he this Deponant walked vp to them, and Asked them what they Came there for, who Answered they Came to take Cap$^{t}$ Cressap And Cressap they would have before they went Away. One of the men took this Deponant by the hand, And Asked him how he did, who this Deponent Says he knew to be one Michel Attkinson. At the Same time Came An Elderly Gray headed Man And Asked this Deponant where he was goeing, who Answ$^{rd}$ him he Came to Cap$^{t}$ Cresap's to borrow A Chaine; Vpon which the old Man Ord$^{rd}$ this Deponant to Stay there telling him he prest him & Every One that Came there, and that they would not suffer Any body to goe away Againe. This Deponant Cannot tell who the old man was. This Deponant Sayeth farther that a Servant Lad of old John Wright's Came & took this Deponant by the hand & asked him how he Did, who goes by the name of Ned. Then this Deponant Looking Ab$^{t}$ much Surprized See a great Many Men About the house, to the number of Ab$^{t}$ forty or fifty, And this Deponant Looking on the Shead Ruff of Cap$^{t}$ Cressap's house he see a Large brand's End of fire on the house, which this Depon$^{t}$ Says Seem'd to be fresh & full of fire, w$^{ch}$ gave him this Deponant Still Greater Vneaseyness, but was

Affraid to Ask Any Questions, And After a Small time he this Deponant see An Opportunity to get Away, w$^{cn}$ he Did vndiscov$^{rd}$. And As this Deponant was makeing what haste he Could home, About a Quar$^{tr}$ of a Mile or A little farther from Cap$^{t}$ Cressap's house, he this Deponant heard a great Many Gunns goe off towards Cap$^{t}$ Cressap's house And furth$^{r}$ this Depon$^{t}$ Sayeth not Dec$^{r}$ 4$^{th}$ 1736.

Sworne before me

Nat: Rigbie.

The Examination of Michael Atkinson of Lancaster County in Pensilvania Taylor

This Examinant saith that the Evening of the Day before the house of Captain Thomas Cresap was burnt Samuel Smith high Sheriff of the said County of Lancaster came over Susquehannah River with twenty two Men or upwards who called in their Way at the house of Samuel Blunstone a Justice of the Peace in the said County where Guns were provided for them (which belonged to and were sent as this Exam$^{t}$ was informed by the Proprietor of Pensilvania) and Each of the said Persons carryed a Gun, and they all went (as this Examinant was informed) and surrounded the said Cresap's house very early the next Morning; That afterwards, that Day being the same Day on which the said Cresap's house was burnt, this Exam$^{t}$ and Sixteen Men more had Guns delivered to them at the said Blunston's and were sent to assist in takeing the said Cresap; that when they went thither the said Cresap was in his house and required by the Sheriff to surrender himself, which the said Cresap refused. And that after the Sheriff and the said Persons had continued there some time, and finding that the said Cresap would not surrender himself they, the said Sheriff and the Other Persons who were with him, were on going away. But before Night Edw$^{d}$ Smout One of the Justices of Lancaster County came over the River to them and read a Warrant to the said Cresap & required him to surrender, which the said Cresap refusing to do, the said Smout ordered the said Cresap's house

to be set on fire. Whereupon the said house was set on fire & consumed to Ashes, but this Exam$^{t}$ does not certainly know, Who it was that set the said house on fire; That as well before as after the s$^{d}$ house was burnt several Guns were fired on both sides, and a Man who was in the house of the said Cresap was killed, but by whom this Examinant does not know; That among the Persons who came to apprehend the said Cresap and were present at the burning his House besides the said Sheriff Justice Smout and this Examinant were the following Persons Viz— John Patten John Ross John Capper Edward Hampill Patrick Clark David Preist Sam$^{l}$ Scott Jn$^{o}$ Stewart Benjamin Sterratt Jacob Peatt James Patten Arthur Buchanan Hugh Mackenelly William—and Ned—Servants M$^{r}$ John Wright John Mitchell and William Clark, and this Examinant saith that he knew that the said Cresap lived under the Government of Maryland and always refused any Obedience or Submission to the Governm$^{t}$ of Pensilvania. And this Examinant further saith that on the fifteenth day of this Instant he this Exam$^{t}$ together with John Ross herein before mentioned and about Eight Men more, Viz— Henry Hendricks Young John Wright and Two of Old John Wrights servants Daniel Mackenzy and a Servant of Samuel Blunstone's, but the rest he remembers not, came to rescue some Prisoners apprehended by M$^{r}$ Higginbotham by Virtue of a Warrant (as this Examinant was informed by him) from the Magistrates of Maryland, and that this Examinant and those who came with him were each of them armed with a Muskett and a Case of Pistols and some of them with Hangers which were delivered to them by the said Sam$^{l}$ Blunstone at whose house this Examinant was at Work, that when the said Arms were delivered this Exam$^{t}$ had three Charges of Gunpowder and swan Shot delivered him and that all the Rest had Ammunition delivered to them but he knows not how much, and this Exam$^{t}$ at present saith not.

Michael Atkinson.

Taken at Annapolis this twenty
fifth day of January 1736 before
the Governor and Council.

The Deposition of Stephen Onion of Baltimore County Gentlemen aged forty Years or thereabouts being a Person well known and of good Credit.

This Deponant being duely sworn on the Holy Evangelists Deposeth and Saith that a Tract of Land Called the Pleasant Garden Lieing on the West Side of Susquehannah River in Baltimore County was laid out or Surveyed in the Year Seventeen Hundred and twenty nine (but the time of the Year this Depon$^{t}$ doth not Exactly Remember) by Virtue of a Warrant, Purchased out of the Land Office of Maryland by this Depon$^{t}$ and by him Sold and transferred unto Cap$^{t}$ Thomas Cressap upon which Land the said Cressap Soon after it was Surveyed Settled and built. This Depon$^{t}$ further saith that the same Year a Parcel of Land Called Bulford Containing Eighty One Acres was Surveyed by Virtue of a Warrant from the said Office for Jacob Herrington who soon after Settled thereon and has Resided there ever Since; That in the Year Seventeen hundred and thirty, a Parcel of Land Called Bonds Mannour Containing four hundred and Sixty Acres was Surveyed by Virture of the like warrant for Thomas Bond whereon William Cannon and John Lowe have been Settled some years (but how long this Depon$^{t}$ Cannot Exactly tell); That by Virtue of a Warrant bearing date the nineteenth of December Seventeen Hundred twenty nine Issued out of the said Office a Parcel of Land Called Conhodah Containing Six hundred Acres was on the Second of June in the Year Seventeen Hundred and thirty Surveyed for this Depon$^{t}$ which this Depon$^{t}$ Settled and began to Improve in february Seventeen hundred & thirty two and hath been ever Since and Still is in the Quiet Possession thereof and hath had Servants and a Stock always there; That on the twenty sixth Day of September Seventeen Hundred thirty One a Parcel of Land Called Smith's Choice Containing two hundred & ninety Acres was by Virtue of the like Warrant Surveyed for this Depon$^{t}$ which he this Depon$^{t}$ Sold and Transferred to one William Smith who Soon after Settled the Same And this Depon$^{t}$ further deposeth and Saith that he has been on the said Lands as well before they were Surveyed as about the time of

the first Surveys and often Since that he very well knows that all the said Lands Join together and for Cause of his knowledge Saith that he is Acquainted with the Scituation of the place has seen the Plotts & Certificates of all the s$^{d}$ Lands, and Understands surveying, and that all the said Lands have been deemed and Reputed to be in Baltimore County and have been held ever Since they were Settled under the Lord Baltimore, and the said Settlers looked and Esteemed themselves as Inhabitants of Maryland and Subject to its Laws and (as this Depon$^{t}$ believes and hath been Informed) always paid their Taxes in Maryland as this Depon$^{t}$ declares he has always done for his Servants that live on his own land herein before mentioned, and that this Depon$^{t}$ heard that the Proprietors or people of Pensylvania ever disturbed any the said Settlers for making their Settlements or holding their Possessions under the said Lord Baltimore or Claimed any of their Settlements Except the said Thomas Cressap's whose house which stood on the said Land Called Pleasant Garden they (the Pensylvanians) lately burnt, as this Depon$^{t}$ hath been Informed; And this Depon$^{t}$ also saith that before the Improvements made on the said Lands by the said Settlers there were no Improvements on them that this Depon$^{t}$ Saw but a few Indian Cabbins and a little Hutt made of logs and a Small Quantity of Ground Cleared by a White Man who was driven away by the Indians as this Depon$^{t}$ was Informed and which hutt was sometimes Empty and at other times Possessed by the Indians, and that no White Person or Persons was or were Settled on any of the said Lands to this Depon$^{ts}$ Knowledge or that he hath heard of when the people herein before mentioned Settled and Improved the same. And further this Deponant Saith not.

Step$^{n}$ Onion.

Sworn to at Annapolis before me
Robert Gordon Esq$^{r}$ One of the
Justices of the Provincial Court
of Maryland this twelfth Day of January
in the Year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred
thirty Six.

Robert Gordon.

The Deposition of Rachel Evans Wife of Edward Evans of Baltimore County Planter.

This Deponant being duely Sworn Deposeth and Saith that her this Depon$^{ts}$ Husband lives within about half a mile of the late Dwelling House of Captain Thomas Cressap which was lately burnt by the Pensylvanians, And that her said Husband hath Lived there five years last January. That Jacob Herrington lives about a Mile & a Quarter from the said Cressaps and to the Westward therefrom and lived there near Seven Years, That Robert Cannon lives within about a Mile and an half from the said Cressaps and hath lived there about three years. That one W$^{m}$ Smith hath a Plantation about two Miles Westward from the said Cressaps which hath been Seated about four years or upwards, And that her Husband and the Several other Persons herein before mentioned have always been Reputed and Deemed to be Marylanders, that her Husband to her Certain Knowledge hath always paid his Levys or Taxes in Maryland and lived under the Government and Laws thereof. And that She never knew or heard that any Magistrate Officer or Inhabitant of Pensylvania Demanded any Rent Tax or Levy of her Husband or Required or called upon him to do any Service or Act as a Pensilvanian, And that She verily believes that no Rent Tax or Levy has been Demanded of any of the other Persons mentioned in this her Deposition, And that if any such Demand had been made she would have heard something of it, And this Deponant further Deposeth and Saith that there are Several other Persons Settled by Maryland Rights, Some within two & some within three or four Miles of the s$^{d}$ Cressaps who are Deemed Marylanders.

And this Deponant saith that she hath been informed by some of her neighbors that Mr. Thomas Penn one of the Proprietors of Pensilvania has lately taken a Resolution to turn such as have Settled in this Deponants Neighborhood out of their Possessions by force and if he could not bring his Purpose to pass Otherwise he had Engaged the Indians to Assist therein And

that the Indians were ready to Come when they should be sent for; And that the Neighbours are under Apprehensions and fears that the Indians will be Instigated by the said M$^{r}$ Penn to Destroy some of them this Deponants Neighbours and further this Deponant saith not.

her
Rachell R. Evans.
mark

Sworn to at Annapolis this
first day of March in the Year
of our Lord Seventeen hundred
and thirty Six
Before me
W$^{m}$ Rogers.

[Other witnesses give similar testimony.]

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## THE FIRST GRANTS ON THE PATAPSCO.

CHARLES WEATHERS BUMP.

Following the lead of Chronicler Scharf, it has been the custom for many years to regard 1661 as the date of the first beginnings of Baltimore. It was in that year, as all students of Maryland history know, that Cecil Calvert, the Lord Proprietary, made grants of certain tracts that are now embraced within the city, including the familiar "Jones Range" to David Jones, "Mountenay Neck" to Alexander Mountenay and "Whetstone Point" to Charles Gorsuch. But the proper date of the beginnings of Baltimore, according to a discovery I have recently made in the old rent rolls purchased by this society from the Calvert heirs, is 1652 and not 1661. In the earlier year, as I learned, were made the very first surveys of land along the Patapsco river, and between that period and 1661 more than twenty other persons took titles to plantations at points on the

north and south sides of the river. It certainly seems reasonable that the pioneer grants along the Patapsco should be regarded as the first step in the history of the city rather than the taking up of those particular tracts of land upon which portions of the incorporated Baltimore town were laid off in 1729. The discovery, which was made by a careful comparison of the dates of all land grants recorded for Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, would therefore seem to have some importance and justify further inquiries as to the identities of the pioneers whose names were thus uncovered.

In 1652 Maryland had been in existence eighteen years. Forty-four years before, in 1608, the redoubtable Captain John Smith, in an open boat, had entered the Patapsco and first made known the river to the English settlers in the New World. Of the intervening years we know but little, though there is small reason to doubt that Virginia traders and, later, Maryland traders, seeking furs and corn from the red men, frequently came into the Patapsco, as into every other stream along both sides of the Chesapeake. In 1634 occurred the founding of St. Mary's by the emigrants sent out by Lord Baltimore. Other parties which followed in the gradually increasing stream of immigration clustered along the banks of the Potomac and the Patuxent, and except for the Claiborne colony on Kent Island and its spread-over into adjacent necks of land on the Eastern Shore there was practically no attempt to settle the upper part of the bay until the Puritans, in 1649, cast their eyes upon the region now embraced in Anne Arundel county. The dreaded Susquehannoughs still used the great "North Woods" beyond the Patapsco as their choice hunting ground, and the more dreaded Iroquois at times came down the Susquehanna and made the people of the infant Maryland, hardy as they were, afraid to venture into such exposed corners of Lord Baltimore's domain as those which bordered on this river. Thus it was that the Patapsco was left to the red men until Maryland had attained such a growth that there was an estimated population of 10,000 within the Province.

The settlement of Anne Arundel, in 1652, may be regarded as the direct introduction to the settlement of the Patapsco. Nearness made its attractions more evident to the aspiring planter, and new-comers who had complied with Lord Baltimore's conditions of plantation, and so were entitled to gifts of land at his hands, began to weigh the fertility of the Patapsco's banks against the perils of savage inroads. Everyone craved waterside farms, for water-ways were the only means of access and of the shipment of products. The choice sites on the Potomac, the Patuxent and the Severn were gone, and many another cove or smaller river had already seen its pioneer planters.

The opening up of the Patapsco to settlement came at a troublous time in the colony's history. For three years Cecil Calvert had postponed the seizure of his province by the Commonwealth, but in the previous March Richard Bennett and William Claiborne, armed with Cromwell's commission, had swooped down upon Maryland and superseded the Lord Proprietary's authority. Governor William Stone, one of the Protestants of Anne Arundel, was continued in office; but with Lord Baltimore's two vigorous antagonists issuing orders to him from Virginia and frequently making visits up the Bay to see that they were carried out it was a time of worry and dread as to the final outcome.

Under such circumstances came the first grants into the valley of the Patapsco, in November, 1652. Sailing into the mouth of the river in his shallop His Lordship's Surveyor-General landed on November 19 on the south side a short distance above the bay, and before nightfall had marked off five tracts for the use of as many grantees. There were 200 acres for Thomas Sparrow, another 200 for the same person, 350 acres for Richard Ewen (or Ewing), 600 acres for William Blay and 200 acres for Samuel Withers—a total of 1,550 acres, or two and a half square miles, all on the water front on the south side not far above the bay.

On the following day, November 20, 1652, the Surveyor-General crossed to the north bank and there laid out four more tracts, two on that day and two on November 22. To Thomas Sparrow

was given, on November 20, 600 acres, which he named " Northconton," but which is evidently the site of the busy industrial town of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point. For Thomas Thomas and William Batten (or Battin) jointly there were on the same day laid off 1,150 acres which bore the name " Old Road." On November 22 Richard Owen (or Owens) acquired a tract of 425 acres which he named " Landisell," and on that same day the first visit of the Surveyor-General came to an end with the measuring of a tract of 300 acres for Augustin Gillett, which passes in the records under the name of " Gillett."

Eight men, it will be seen, are to be recognized and honored as the pioneer grantees of the Patapsco. They are:

William Batten.
William Blay.
Richard Ewen.
Augustin Gillett.
Richard Owen.
Thomas Sparrow.
Thomas Thomas.
Samuel Withers.

It would be going too far to say that the eight settled and made their homes here as soon as the necessary grants were made out by the Lord Proprietary's officials. Indeed, research shows that several in this list were already conspicuous in other counties and that they continued to maintain their home plantations in those other counties down to the time of their death. The Patapsco additions to their holdings were but investments for them—virgin tracts taken in exchange with Lord Baltimore and in accordance with his pledge of 50 acres for each able-bodied man transported into the colony. At least two of the men on the list had participated most actively in this work of adding to the number of Lord Baltimore's tenants, and in return were given by him tracts of some size in several counties. But some at least made efforts to work the land thus acquired along the Patapsco, and they or their farmers, being joined in a few years by the

Gorsuches, Thomas Todd and others, were the true nucleus of that "settlement in the Patapsco" which occasionally appears in colonial records before the incorporation of Baltimore town in 1729.

Of these eight men perhaps the most conspicuous in the Maryland history of their generation were Samuel Withers and Richard Ewen, both of Anne Arundel county. Withers was a man who evidently speculated in land in the colony, for this grant on the Patapsco was the first of eight, scattered in six of the counties of the province. Their total acreage was 1,950, representing the importation of 39 able-bodied persons into the colony. Land transfers and purchases, if examined, would probably show that he had many other holdings not acquired directly from the Proprietary. In Anne Arundel he had 350 acres on the south side of the Severn, near Howell's creek or Ferry creek, and this would seem to have been his place of abode.

Withers was evidently one of the Puritan party of emigrants into Maryland, and came into political prominence at the time of the domination of Anne Arundel in the affairs of the province before Catholic St. Mary's had been restored to its former prestige by Governor Charles Calvert. In 1657 Withers and Thomas Thomas were both judges of the Provincial Court. In March, 1659, with Captain Fuller and others he went to St. Leonard's to surrender the Puritan government into the hands of Lord Baltimore's agents, which was accomplished March 22. In July following he became one of Anne Arundel's first county commissioners, served again in 1665-6 and during the interim was one of the local justices. In the General Assembly of April, 1669, he represented Anne Arundel in the Lower House and took vigorous part in a strenuous quarrel with the Upper House over privileges and grievances. His death occurred in 1671, his will being proved June 2. His wife, Elizabeth Withers, who was a daughter of William Durand, of Talbot county, was left a life interest in half his estate. His only son, Samuel, was to receive one-half on attaining his majority and the other half when Mrs. Withers died. Should the son die, the heirs were to

be William and Thomas Pennington, orphans of William Pennington, of Anne Arundel county. The son, Samuel Withers, did not die young, however, but lived to become High Sheriff of Talbot county. His grandfather Durand had left him a plantation on Wye river, and he changed his home from Anne Arundel to Talbot. He was High Sheriff at the time of the Protestant Revolution, and was one of Coode's active supporters against Charles Calvert. He died in 1697, leaving no direct heirs, and a claim on his estate by the Van Swearingens, of St. Mary's county, led to litigation which obtruded itself into the General Assembly of 1700.

The political career of Ewen (or Ewing) was of longer duration and greater conspicuousness than that of Samuel Withers. The first land obtained by him by grant was that on the Patapsco. A week later than this, on November 26, 1652, the Surveyor-General marked off for him 600 acres called "Scotland," near Fishing Creek, on the Bayside, a little above the north point of the Severn river, and subsequently he acquired 640 acres on West river in three tracts. On July 22, 1654, Bennett and Claiborne named him one of the "commissioners to direct and govern the affairs of this Province," and in the same year he became a judge of the Provincial Court. In 1657, when the Puritans called a General Assembly at Patuxent on September 24, Richard Ewen, who was one of Anne Arundel's delegates, was chosen Speaker. He served in this Assembly on an important committee to inquire into the payment and disposal of fines "amerced upon any of the disturbers of the publick peace of the Inhabitants of this Province in the last engagement." When Anne Arundel was formally organized in July, 1658, Ewen was named on the first board of commissioners. The next day he was appointed a major to command, under Colonel Nathaniel Utie, "all the forces from the south side of South river up to the head thereof and Mr. Anthony Salway's house in the Herring Creek, inclusive." This militia appointment caused him to decline the county commissionership. In the General Assembly, called February 28, 1659, by Lord Baltimore's direction, Ewen

was again Speaker. In 1664 he finally accepted a county commissionership, but was on March 14, 1664-5, picked for High Sheriff of Anne Arundel and appointed by Governor Calvert April 13. The following November he again became a county commissioner. The last office he is recorded as having held was that of a county justice.

Thomas Sparrow was also of Anne Arundel. In the September before he took up his Patapsco lands he had secured 590 acres on the west side of Rhodes river, which he named "Sparrow's Rest." This seems to have been his principal home down to his death in 1675, and in 1673 he enlarged it by 100 acres, entered as "Sparrow's Addition." He called himself a resident of Anne Arundel, but he held on to his Baltimore county property and by his will, made January 1, 1674-5, a short time before death, he directed that his "plantation at Patapsco" be given to his son Thomas when he reached the age of twenty-one. Thomas was also given the Anne Arundel property, with a half interest for life to the widow. Some personal property was divided among a daughter, Elizabeth Sparrow, and a brother, Solomon Sparrow. Thomas Sparrow was not active in public affairs, like Ewen and Withers, and there are no references to him in the Colonial Archives. The family, however, was long domiciled in Anne Arundel and that county's parish registers, preserved in this society contain many entries of the descendants of Thomas Sparrow, whose name is perpetuated on the Patapsco by Sparrow's Point, the only one of these eight pioneers to be thus remembered.

Thomas Thomas and William Batten were near neighbors in St. Leonard's creek, Calvert county. Thomas was in the colony at least as early as 1642 and was at first of St. Michael's Hundred, in St. Mary's county. He was fined for not attending the General Assembly of 1642, but later appeared as proxy for Captain Cornwallis. Tax lists of St. Mary's about that time put him far down in the arrangement of property owners for assessment. When Leonard Calvert regained possession of the government in 1646-47 his name is with Lewger, Gerrard and

others who swore fealty to Cecil, Lord Baltimore. In 1650 Robert Brooke who had just brought a large and notable party of emigrants from England, accused Thomas of getting land on the south side of the Patuxent without proper legal steps; but the Surveyor-General declared that Thomas had a warrant for the land, and the case dropped. On August 11, 1651, there was surveyed for Thomas "Dear Bought," a tract of 200 acres at St. Leonard's creek, and in 1657 "Bachelor's Rest," 500 acres in St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's county, at the head of St. Mary's bay. After having served as arbitrator of land disputes and as one of the jurors of the Provincial Court, Thomas, in 1657, rose to the dignity of a judge of that court. He died in the winter of 1670-1, and left his home estate and part of his other lands to his son William, and the remaining portion of the lands to his three daughters, Mary, Grace and Elizabeth Thomas.

Batten is mentioned first in 1651, and the year 1652 appears to have been one of especial activity for him. Before getting his Patapsco tract he had obtained on August 13 500 acres, called "Williamby," on the east side of St. Leonard's Creek, and he had likewise been fined for "selling wine and strong drink" without a license. He and Thomas both appear to have done considerable trading in tobacco, and in 1656 Batten was arrested in a suit for debt. He had several other business vexations of this sort. In 1654-5 he added 200 acres called "Batten" to his St. Leonard's Creek place, and in February, 1662-3, had 1,000 acres surveyed for him on the west side of Wicomico river, in Charles county. His death occurred in the same year, and Josias Fendall appears to have gobbled up this last-named property in some way. Captain Batten left no son, only a daughter, Lydia, married to George Newman. His widow, who subsequently married John Bowles, was his executrix and chief heir.

Of Augustine Gillett there is not a trace beyond this single survey of land, though there were other Gilletts in the province. Of William Blay we know little more, except that he was most probably the father of Edward Blay, a magistrate in Cecil and

the owner of land in Kent and Queen Anne's. Rachel Blay, daughter of William Blay, was the wife of Aquilla Paca, of Kent, and died in 1734, but her father was most probably the grandson of this earlier William Blay in whom we are interested.

Richard Owen I cannot positively identify. It may be that he is identical with Major Richard Ewen, although the rent-roll copyist wrote the two names quite plainly and differently. Some color is given to this theory by the fact that the group of items embracing the grant to Ewen seems to have been copied from some older memorandum and has not the usual details of the other entries. One of the surveys of 200 acres for Sparrow is there, and just as this may have been a duplicate entry of the other 200 acres, so may Owen and Ewen be the same. If, however, there was a distinct grant to a Richard Owen, the latter may have been one of several persons. He may be the Captain Richard Owen, of Owens, who in 1689 acquired Owen's Range in Anne Arundel, and from 1688 to 1723 added to his holdings a total of 1,890 acres in the neighborhood of Elk Ridge and the falls of Patapsco, five tracts bearing the names of "Owen's Adventure," "Long Acre," "Locust Thicket," "Valley of Owen," and "Owen's Outlet." Or he may be the Richard Owen who was executor of Samuel Spicer's will in 1673 or the Richard Owen who was a taxable of Dorchester in 1678 and one of the commissioners to lay out town sites in that county in 1683. Without further clues nothing definite can be said as to his identity.

It is to be regretted that we have no details as to the actual manner and time of settlement after these eight Maryland colonists had secured their lands on the Patapsco. Only the bare but important fact of this first visit of the surveyor is really ours. And yet that initial coming of white men in search of fertile lands along a hitherto unsettled river did not lack picturesque details which it is quite allowable to add from the imagination. The usual weather of November days in upper Maryland we all know. By this time the leaves on the myriads

of trees had not only turned red and brown with autumn chills, but had curled up, become full of holes and fallen to make a mantle for the ground ere the snows came. The broad river's surface was as shimmering and silvery as it now is when undisturbed by passing tug, steamer, or sailing craft. The canvas-back duck and the smaller marsh birds rose in alarm "in millionous multitudes"—to use Alsop's phrase—as the intending settlers sailed past Bodkin Point. On the exposed headlands and low bluffs there was prominent that red clay soil which had nearly half a century before led John Smith to believe he had discovered extensive deposits of that unctuous pigment-earth known as Armenian bole. Perhaps, too, a few curious Indians could be seen ashore as the men from St. Mary's drew near. The Surveyor-General came in one shallop and possibly was attended by some of the intending grantees in others of those little sailing vessels which were the forefathers of our numerous and busy Bay fleet. Once landed, the surveyors, with due precautions against being surprised, busied themselves with rod, chain and level and made short work of laying off those tracts of woodland and occasional open field to which our attention has been drawn as the first steps in the chain which conducts to the Baltimore of today.

1607, 1634, 1652, 1659, 1729, 1797.—These are the significant dates. First the founding of Virginia, then of Maryland, then this peaceful invasion of the Patapsco, then the establishment of Baltimore county, then of the town, then finally in 1797 incorporation as a city.

# REVIEW.

MARYLAND; THE LAND OF SANCTUARY. A HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN MARYLAND FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT UNTIL THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By William T. Russell (pp. xxxviii + 621). Baltimore: J. H. Furst Co., 1907.

In this book the Reverend Mr. Russell has presented to students of Maryland history a most valuable and scholarly account, not only of religious toleration as established by the first Proprietary, but also of subsequent religious intolerance in Maryland during the colonial period. His statements of fact are sustained by constant references to authorities, with copious foot-notes. There are besides twenty-four valuable appendices giving the actual words of documents referred to in the text, which is further enriched by extracts from original manuscript records in the Archiepiscopal Library of Baltimore hitherto unpublished. The book gives evidence of most careful and painstaking research.

Himself a distinguished clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, for years attached to the Cathedral at Baltimore, and recently selected for the important post of Rector of St. Patrick's Church in Washington, the author is frankly the champion of the Church of Rome, and, consequently, scrupulously careful and accurate as he is both as to facts and citations of authorities, there is, unconsciously, no doubt, something occasionally in the form of presentation or in the conclusions drawn, which suggests to the mind of the layman, an *ex parte* rather than a judicial view—we seem to be listening to an advocate rather than a judge.

The author maintains the opinion that the actuating motive on the part of the first Lord Baltimore, who sought the charter of Maryland from the King, Charles I, as well as that of his son Cecilius, to whom, after his father's death, the charter was granted, was to establish a place of refuge from persecution for his fellow members of the Roman Catholic Church. This view is summed up (p. 296) in these words:—"The main purpose of the Lords Baltimore in founding Maryland was with-

out doubt a religious one." Again, on p. 309, "We are forced to the conclusion that the inspiration, the leading motives of the Lords Baltimore in founding the Maryland colony were religious."

This conclusion seems to the present reviewer to be entitled to a Scotch verdict of "not proven." George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, was directly connected with the earliest English colonies in America. "As early as 1609 he had been a member of the Second Virginia Company, and was also one of the provisional council for the management of the affairs of that colony after the revocation of the charter, and one of the eighteen councillors of the New England Company in 1622."—(Browne, *George and Cecilius Calvert*, p. 15.)

The first Lord Baltimore had, therefore, ample knowledge of colonial conditions in America. He had seen the first two English colonies, despite the disastrous experiences at Jamestown and Plymouth, become self-sustaining and prosperous, in the course of comparatively few years. Is it surprising that weary and apprehensive of conditions in England, his ambitions should have led him to conceive of the establishment of a colony upon new lines—a province, a palatinate, of which he and his descendants should be the proprietors and rulers? He knew of the oppressions and persecutions perpetrated in the name of religion in the old world and in the earlier colonies, and revolting therefrom may well be supposed to have determined that in a colony of which he had control such cruelties should not be allowed. But the first Lord Baltimore did not live to receive the charter of Maryland. It was granted to his son Cecilius shortly after his father's death. The son proceeded promptly to carry out his father's project of colonization. The high, in fact, noble character of Cecilius has been recognized and acknowledged by every writer upon Maryland's colonial history, who has written with knowledge of the subject and in an impartial spirit, and whose opinion therefore is worthy of consideration. The full meed of praise has been awarded to him, as it is justly due. But it detracts nothing from this to doubt if the prime motive, either of him or his father in seeking to found a proprietary province in the new world, was a religious one.

Charles, the son and successor of Cecilius, and Governor of Maryland during the last fourteen years of his father's life, wrote in 1678 to the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations an explanation of the reasons for the establishment of religious liberty in Maryland. He gave the practical reason, that when his father sought persons

willing to expatriate themselves and settle in the new world, he found many "who declared their willingness to go and plant themselves in the Province, so they might have a general toleration settled there by a law by which all sorts who professed Christianity in general might be at liberty to worship God in such manner as was most agreeable with their respective judgments and consciences. . . . These were the conditions proposed by such as were willing to go and be the first planters of this Province, and without complying with these conditions in all probability the Province had never been planted."—(*Archives*, v; *Council*, 1667–1687/8, pp. 267–268.) The writer of this was in a better position to know his father's motives and aims than anyone else could possibly be. He was the most important witness to the facts, but his testimony does not sustain the theory that his father's *prime* motive was a religious one. Our author, in commenting upon this letter says (p. 302): "It must be remembered that Charles made this statement to men whose hostility he had reason to suspect and fear. . . . It would have been most unwise of him to have said that his father intended to offer a refuge for the persecuted Catholics." A case is not strengthened when, for its support, it becomes necessary to impeach the credibility of the principal and most competent witness.

The broad-minded and far-seeing Cecilius, first Proprietary of Maryland, had the wisdom entirely to separate Church and State. Unhappily this wise policy was overthrown and reversed during the sway of the royal governors, who, following the example of England, both before and since the Protestant Reformation, caused the Church of England to be "established" by law in the Province. Bozman, the careful historian, writing of the Acts of the earlier Assemblies and the provisions they contained concerning "Holy Church" makes this negative statement: "It does *not* appear that they had *no* intention of making the Roman Catholic Church the established church of the province," and he draws the inference that they did so intend. Upon this our author comments (p. 143): "Herein Bozman exhibits the character of the Protestant. The Catholics had the power to establish their church, therefore he concluded from this law they intended to do so. The Protestant always made his church the established church whenever the opportunity offered. Quite naturally he cannot understand that the Catholic would not do the same." As a matter of fact the Roman Catholic authorities, whether they wished to do so or not, never had the opportunity to make their church the established church in Maryland. Such action would have

meant the immediate forfeiture of the Charter of the Province. But if there were ever any instance in any country in which the Roman Catholic Church had the opportunity to become the established or State Church, and did not avail of it, history has failed to record the fact. The misfortune of the Church of England has been, that it has been dominated by the State. The misfortune of the Latin countries has been that too often the State has been dominated by the Church. This relation of Church and State is fully recognized by our author. He says: "Theodosius in 380 established Christianity as the State religion. Thenceforth Church and State for hundreds of years existed together in the close and intimate union of the same belief, each supreme in its own particular domain, in its offices, functions, laws and administration: independent, indeed, as organizations, yet dependent, in a measure, as powers; the civil authority of the State upholding the Church, the spiritual might of the Church commanding obedience to the State. But the Church in saving the social organism of the West gained a decided superiority over the civil power. Henceforth, until the Reformation, we find sometimes the State, sometimes the Church preponderating in influence, but always a union between the two" (p. 10).

The argument that follows (p. 12) to show that the "Church of England" is a creation of the English Parliament of 1538, and not the same as the "English Church" of *Magna Charta*, with its continuity preserved by an unbroken succession, relates to a question that will remain disputed until the time when there shall be but "one Fold and one Shepherd," and religious differences cease. But this question seems to be irrelevant in connection with the subject of religious tolerance or religious intolerance in Maryland.

The establishment of religious liberty in Maryland was due to the wisdom and liberality of mind of Cecilius Lord Baltimore, and not to the Church of which he was a member. In the author's quotation (p. 7) from Hergenröther, *The Catholic Church and the Civil State*, the doctrine is clearly expressed that the granting of even "a limited religious liberty" by a Catholic ruler could be justified only as a matter of policy, and not of principle. So, on the other hand, the acts of intolerance adopted under the royal governors, which every candid student admits to have been outrageous, are to be regarded as due to the influence of the Crown and its officers, rather than to the church established in England, and which, under that same influence, was established in Maryland. Therefore, such terms as the "Episcopalian

revolution," the "Episcopalian government," which are frequently used, or the "Episcopal (*sic*) government" (p. 391), hardly present a correct view of the conditions, the real causes of which lay in the political situation in England, for the purposes of which zeal for the protestant religion was made a convenient but very transparent pretext. The Acts of Assembly making the Church of England the established church in Maryland, providing for its support by taxation, and imposing disabilities upon Roman Catholics, deserve the most severe condemnation. But the terms above quoted are open to possible misconstruction, as applying to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States as now organized, which had neither part in nor sympathy with these wrongs perpetrated two hundred years ago. Our author himself frankly states (p. 469) that "the cruel laws against Catholics and the flagrant abuses of position should not be laid at the door of the whole Episcopal body. . . . The educated class of the Anglican laity has, in fact, always shown an inclination to a more liberal, catholic spirit."

On page 357, *note*, it is stated concerning the apostate and renegade, John Coode, a persistent promoter of sedition and an avowed atheist, that it was testified of him before the Council, that being asked whether he were in Holy Orders, he replied: "Yes. I am both deacon and priest in the Church of England." But no interest in religion influenced the actions of this impious railer against all religion. It was a matter of indifference to him under what flag he sailed so he could profit thereby. It was testified of him at Plymouth (England), after he had renounced his sacred office or been deposed therefrom, that on board ship, returning to England from Virginia in September, 1690, being asked by two mariners, Edward Burford and Simon Amberly, why he had overturned and assumed to himself and his associates the government of Maryland, he replied with an oath that "What I did was in prejudice or revenge to the Lord Baltimore . . . . and presently afterwards the said John Coode then and there also said if he went to Ireland or France he could do better than this deponent, Edward Burford, because that he, the said John Coode, could make a popish Mass." — *Archives*, VIII; *Council*, 1687/8–1693, p. 210.)

The book under consideration, with its wealth of references to original authorities, is a valuable contribution to Maryland's history. It is needless to add that in attractiveness of literary style it is well worthy of the author's reputation. But the reader needs to remember

that it is written by an ecclesiastic, devotedly loyal to the Church of which he is an honored priest, and that teachers of religion of whatever school are sometimes apt to ascribe to religious zeal and devotion, and to religious animosities, motives and acts which seem to a layman to be sufficiently and more reasonably accounted for on other grounds.

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## SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. RICHARD SMITH,[1] the ancestor of this family, enters rights, 7 October 1662, for himself in February 1649 and his wife Eleanor in August 1651 (Land Office, Lib. 5, fol. 188). He lived in Calvert County, and owned land on St. Leonard's Creek and in the neighborhood of Lyon's Creek. He was a lawyer by profession and he frequently appears in this capacity in the records of the Provincial Court. He was commissioned Attorney General of the Province, 28 September 1657 (*Md. Arch.*, x, 542) and held office under Fendall's administration until 1660. In the commission he is styled "Lieutenant Richard Smith," doubtless indicating that he held this rank in the Provincial militia. He was elected, 10 April 1658, one of the Burgesses for Calvert County (Lib. S., fol. 26). He was not a member of the House which met 28 February 1659/60 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 382), but he represented Calvert County in the Assembly which met in April 1661, and sat successively until 1667 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 396, 426; ii, 8). In 1665 he was Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Province (Lib. FF, fol. 64). 30 February 1671, "Richard Smith of Calvert County" was summoned as a juror by the Provincial Court and, not appearing, was fined 500 lbs. tobacco (Lib. JJ, fol. 264). In the levy of November 1678, "Mr. Richard Smith Senior" had a credit of 900 lbs. tobacco in Calvert County (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 103), and, 22 May 1679, "Richard Smith Senior" of Calvert County was cited to appear at St. Mary's on the 6th of July following to testify in regard to the will of John Gnammar deceased. The citation was returned "served," 4 June 1679 (Test. Proc., Lib. 11, fol. 92). In November 1683 an act was passed establishing a port on

Richard Smith's land at St. Leonard's Creek, and by the same act Richard Smith *Junior* was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Calvert County (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 609, 611). Richard Smith Senior was probably living in 1689 when his son Richard is styled "Richard Smith Junior" (*Md. Arch.*, xiii, 242), but neither his will nor any record of the administration of his estate appears on record. He probably died not long after 1689, when the records were very badly kept in consequence of the Revolution. A list of the Provincial Archives, compiled in 1695, states that from 13 July 1689 to 14 June 1692 no testamentary records were in existence (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 200). Eleanor wife of Richard Smith joined her husband, in 1665, in a deed conveying land in Calvert County. 18 February 1671, Richard Smith sues James Veitch about a tract called Smith's Joy, on St. Leonard's Creek, which the said Richard Smith and Eleanor his wife conveyed to the said James Veitch by deed dated 18 January 1664/5 (Lib. JJ, fol. 280). 18 December 1669, Mrs. Eleanor Smith was one of the ladies of Calvert County who petitioned the Provincial Court for a respite of the sentence of an unfortunate woman convicted of child murder, she having concealed the birth of her child. The petition was granted and the prisoner respited until the 18th of October following.

Richard Smith and Eleanor his wife had (with perhaps other issue) two sons :—

2. i. CAPT. RICHARD SMITH,[2] d. 1714.
3. ii. COL. WALTER SMITH,[2] d. 1711.

2. CAPT. RICHARD SMITH [2] of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, died in 1714, and his will (dated 31 July 1710, proved 23 Feb'y 1714) affords proof of his parentage. In it he appoints "my loving brother Walter Smith" sole executor and, among other dispositions, leaves to his son Walter "my dwelling house with all the lands belonging to it as my father bought of Mr. Stone." This was a tract of 350 acres, called St. Leonards, at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek. 9 September 1663, Thomas Stone of Charles County and Mary his wife convey to Richard Smith of Calvert County a tract of 350 acres at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek (Lib. BB). In the Calvert County Rent Roll it is entered as follows: "*St. Leonards*, 350 acres—Surveyed 15 July 1651 for Thomas Stone Gent., near St. Leonard's Creek. Possessor

(1707) Richard Smith." In November 1683, Richard Smith Junior was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Calvert County (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 611). In the revolution of 1689 he sided with Lord Baltimore's government and took an active part against the revolutionists. Being captain of a company of foot, he gathered his men and marched with them, under orders from the Council, to Mattapany, where the government was then seated. But the revolutionists appeared in overwhelming force and the garrison of Mattapany was compelled to capitulate. Later, the revolutionary party issued writs for an election of Burgesses, but Captain Smith strongly urged the people of Calvert to hold no election, alleging that the writs were not issued under proper authority, and that the new Assembly was merely intended to approve the illegal acts of Coode and his associates. Michael Taney, High Sheriff of the County, and Capt. Thomas Clagett, the coroner, both refused to hold an election. Richard Smith, Michael Taney, and Cecilius Butler, who had also taken an active part against the revolutionary proceedings, were all imprisoned (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 147–149). Richard Smith made a strong protest against his illegal arrest (*ibid.*, 149–151), and his wife Barbara went to England where she presented, 30 December 1689, a petition to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantation, with a narrative of the troubles in Maryland (*ibid.*, 153–155). Under the new government Capt. Smith was deprived of his commission as captain in the Calvert County militia, and Thomas Tasker was appointed in his place (*Md. Arch.*, xiii, 242). Capt. Smith was Surveyor General of Maryland 1693–94 (*Md. Arch.*, xix, 58; xx, 34, 37). Richard Smith was thrice married. His first wife, married before 1679, was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary (Mainwaring) Brooke who, with her twin brother Henry, was born at Brooke Place Manor, Calvert County, 28 November 1655 (*Magazine*, i, 69). Under date of 2 December 1679, Christopher Baines and Ann his wife, and Richard Smith and Elizabeth his wife, obtain a warrant of resurvey for a tract called Brooke Ridge, devised to the said Ann and Elizabeth by the will of their brother Charles Brooke late of Calvert County, Gent., (Land Office, Lib. 20, fol. 285). An abstract of the will of Charles Brooke is given in *Baldwin's Calendar*, i, 64. Richard Smith married secondly, 13 July 1686, Barbara widow of John Rousby of Calvert County and daughter of Henry Morgan

of Kent County (*Magazine*, ii, 374). In 1697 Richard Smith was married, at Christ Church, Calvert County, to his third wife Maria Johanna widow of Col. Lowther, and daughter of Charles Somerset Esq. of Acton Park, Co. Middlesex, and Ross in Hertfordshire, third son of Lord John Somerset, son of the first Marquis of Worcester (Chancery, Lib. PC., fol. 849–50).

Richard Smith and his first wife, Elizabeth Brooke, had issue :—

i. RICHARD SMITH,[3] mar. Elizabeth widow of Roger Brooke Jr. and daughter of Francis Hutchins (*Magazine*, i, 187). They had a daughter Margaret Smith[4] who mar. Thomas Wilson.
ii. ANNE SMITH, mar. William Dawkins.
iii. ELIZABETH SMITH, mar. William Tom.

By his second wife, Barbara, he had :—

4. i. WALTER SMITH of St. Leonard's, d. 1748.
ii. FRANCES SMITH.
iii. SUSANNA SMITH.
iv. BARBARA SMITH, b. 1693; d. 1764; mar. 1°. 1 Jan'y 1712, Thomas Holdsworth, 2°. about 1720, Benjamin Mackall.

Richard Smith and Maria Johanna his third wife, had issue :—

5. i. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH of Charles Co., b. Feb'y 1698; d. 1738.

3. COL. WALTER SMITH[2] of Hall's Craft, Calvert County, died in 1711. His will, dated 16 February 1710/1, was proved 4 June 1711. He signed the "Declaration of Calvert County for not choosing Burgesses," 20 August 1689 (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 111),* and the "Address from the Protestants of Calvert County to His Majesty" (*ibid.*, 131). He was commissioned, 4 September 1689, captain of foot in the Calvert County militia (*Md. Arch.*, xiii, 242), and was commissioned Major of the County 17 August 1695 (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 281). After 1706 he is styled "Colonel." By act of Assembly, 17 April 1706, "Col° Walter Smith" and Capt. Richard Smith are appointed members of the commission for laying out towns and ports in Calvert County (*Md. Arch.*, xxvi, 638). Walter Smith represented his County in the Assembly from 1696 to 1704, and from 1708 to 1711 (*House Journals*). He was elected a vestryman of All Saints Parish, Calvert County, at the organization of the parish, 7 February 1692/3 (*Md.*

*In the printed Archives his name erroneously appears as "Wm Smith," instead of "W: Smith" as in the original.

*Arch.*, viii, 473), and held the position until his death. He was present at a vestry meeting 2 April 1711 (Vestry Book), and his will was proved 4 June following, so that he must have died in April or May. He was commissioned one of the Justices of Calvert County 16 May 1694 (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 64) and again 16 October following (*ibid.*, 138). He was added to the Quorum 10 July 1696 (*ibid.*, 465) and was made Presiding Justice of the County 10 May 1699 (*Md. Arch.*, xxv, 75, 108). He was appointed, 1 June 1697, by the Assembly, one of the Commission to treat with the Piscataway Indians (*Md. Arch.*, xix, 530). It would seem that Col. Smith had Jacobite tendencies, since in July 1698 he was required to give security to appear at the next Provincial Court for drinking King James' Health (*Md. Arch.*, xxiii, 461, 468, 469). Col. Walter Smith married in 1686 Rachel, daughter of Richard Hall of Calvert County (d. 1688), who was one of the Burgesses for the County 1666–1670, and 1674–85. Her father names in his will "my daughter Rachel now wife of Walter Smith," and leaves her a tract of 300 acres called Aldermason (*Baldwin's Calendar*, ii, 32). This tract is devised by the will of Col. Walter Smith to his daughters Rebecca and Elizabeth. Mrs. Rachel Smith was born in 1670 and died 28 October 1730. The following entry is found in the Greenfield family Bible:— "Mrs. Rachel Smith wife & Relict of Col. Walter Smith late of Calvert Co. dec$^{d}$. departed this life Oct: y$^{e}$ 28$^{th}$ 1730 in y$^{e}$ 60$^{th}$ year of her age & was Interred the 6$^{th}$ of Nov: following." Her will, dated 28 October 1730, was proved 3 February 1730/1.

Col. Walter Smith and Rachel (Hall) his wife had issue:—

6. i. WALTER SMITH[3] of Hall's Craft, b. about 1692; d. 1734.
7. ii. RICHARD SMITH of Lower Marlboro, d. 1732.
iii. LUCY SMITH, b. 1688; d. 15 April 1770; mar. 9 May 1705, Thomas Brooke (*Magazine*, i, 285).
iv. ELEANOR SMITH, b. 1690; d. 19 Jan'y 1761; mar. 7 June 1709, Col. Thomas Addison of Pr. George's Co.
v. ANNE SMITH, b. about 1694; d. 1759; mar. 1°. Francis Wilkinson (d. 22 Feb'y 1724/5), 2°. 5 Aug. 1725, Col. Thomas Truman Greenfield (b. 1682; d. 1733) of Pr. George's Co.
vi. REBECCA SMITH, b. 1696; d. 18 March 1737; mar. Daniel Dulany of Annapolis.
vii. ELIZABETH SMITH, mar. 1°. Thomas Jennings of Pr. George's Co., 2°. Humphrey Batt of same County.
viii. MARY SMITH.

4. WALTER SMITH[3] of St. Leonards, died in 1748. His will, dated 1 Sept. 1748, was proved 18 October following. He

was School Commissioner for Calvert in 1723, and represented the County in the Assembly from 1724 to 1744 (*House Journals*). He married Alethea, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Dare of Calvert County. Mrs. Mary Dare mentions her daughter Alethea Smith in her will (dated 17 June, proved 17 December, 1748), and Richard Smith, son of Walter and Alethea, mentions his grandfather Nathaniel Dare in his will (dated 21 September, proved 22 October, 1748). Mrs. Alethea Smith married, secondly, Rev. George Cooke and died 30 January 1753 (*Md. Gazette*, 1 Feb'y 1753).

Walter Smith of St. Leonards and Alethea (Dare) his wife had issue:—

i. RICHARD SMITH [4] of St. Leonards, d. unmarried 1748.
8. ii. WALTER SMITH of Parker's Creek, d. 1748.
iii. JOHN SMITH, d. unmarried 1754.
iv. NATHANIEL SMITH, d. unmarried 1752.
v. CHARLES SMITH, d. unmarried 1750.
vi. ALETHEA SMITH, mar. —— Parker.

5. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH [3] of Charles County was born in 1698 and died in 1738. He gives his age as twenty years in a deposition made in 1718 (Chancery, Lib. PL, fol. 849) and his will, dated 17 November 1738, was proved 20 February 1738/9. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Crabb of Charles County, who in his will (dated 3 Jan'y, proved 8 March, 1719) mentions "my son-in-law Charles Somerset Smith who married my daughter Jane." His second wife, according to family account, was Margaret, daughter of William Smith. She survived him and married 2°. —— Parrie and 3°. Allen Davies. The account of Margaret Parrie, executrix of Capt. Charles Somerset Smith, late of Charles County deceased, was recorded 28 February 1744, and there is a deed, dated 4 September 1759, from Charles Somerset Smith (son of Charles Somerset Smith late of Charles County deceased, and brother of Richard Smith late of said County deceased) to Allen Davies and Margaret his wife, who was the widow and relict of the said Charles Somerset Smith deceased (Charles Co., Lib. 51, fol. 391). Charles Somerset Smith in his will appoints his wife executrix and names his sons Richard and Charles Somerset, and his daughters Elizabeth, wife of Francis Wilkinson, and Anne, Dicandia, Mary, and Jane. Of these, Elizabeth was evidently the daughter of the first wife, while the two sons were, according to family record, the children of the second wife. With regard to the remaining four daughters the case

is not so clear, though they were probably the children of the first marriage. With this reservation, the issue of Richard Smith and Jane (Crabb) his first wife was :—

i. ELIZABETH SMITH,[4] mar. 1°. Francis Wilkinson Jr. of Calvert Co. (d. 1740), 2°. Young Parran of Calvert Co. (b. 1711; d. 1772).
ii. ANNE SMITH, mar. Samuel Parran (brother of Young Parran).
iii. DICANDIA SMITH.
iv. MARY SMITH.
v. JANE SMITH.

Charles Somerset Smith and Margaret (Smith) his second wife had issue :—

i. RICHARD SMITH (twin) b. 13 Oct. 1733; d. in London, unmarried, 1 April 1759.
9. ii. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH (twin) b. 13 Oct. 1733; d. 1781.

6. WALTER SMITH[3] of Hall's Craft, also called "of the Freshes," since Hall's Craft was in the Freshes of the Patuxent not far from Lower Marlboro', was born about 1692 and died in 1734. His will, dated 22 March 1731, was proved 13 March 1733/4. He represented Calvert County in the Assembly from 1719 to 1722 (*House Journals*), was High Sheriff in 1725, and was a Justice of the County from 1726 until his death. He was Deputy Commissary of Calvert from 1722 to 9 May 1730, when he resigned (Test. Proc.). He was elected church warden of All Saints Parish 10 Nov. 1715, and was vestryman from 7 April 1729 till 4 April 1732, when he was succeeded by his brother Richard (All Saints Vestry Book). Walter Smith married, about 1714, Susanna daughter of Clement Brooke and Jane his wife, daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewall (*Magazine*, i, 187, 190). Mrs. Susanna Smith married, secondly, Hyde Hoxton (d. 1754) of Pr. George's County, and had a son Walter Hoxton. She survived her second husband and died in 1767. Her will, dated 23 June 1767, was proved 23 October following.

Walter Smith of Hall's Craft and Susanna (Brooke) his wife had issue :—

10. i. WALTER SMITH,[4] b. about 1715; d. 1743.
11. ii. DR CLEMENT SMITH, d. 1792.
iii. DR RICHARD SMITH, d. 1794; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Darnall of Portland Manor, but had no issue.
iv. DOROTHY SMITH, b. 1716; mar. 13 Nov. 1735, Alexander Lawson (b. 1710; d. 14 Oct. 1760) of Calvert Co., later of Baltimore Town.
v. RACHEL SMITH, b. 1720; d. 7 Jan'y 1787; mar. Richard Harrison (d. 1761) of Anne Arundel Co.
vi. JANE SMITH.

7. RICHARD SMITH [3] of Lower Marlboro', Calvert County, died in 1732. His will, dated 23 October 1732, was proved 29 December following. He was a vestryman of All Saints Parish from 15 April 1723 till 7 April 1729, and was re-elected 4 April 1732 (All Saints Vestry Book). He married Eleanor, daughter of Col. Thomas Addison of Prince George's County, by his first wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Tasker. She was born 20 March 1705 and had four husbands:—1°. Bennett Lowe of St. Mary's County, 2°. Richard Smith (d. 1732), 3°. Capt. Posthumus Thornton of Calvert Co. (d. 1738), 4°. Corbin Lee (married 31 Jan'y 1754).
Richard Smith and Eleanor (Addison) his wife had issue:—

12. i. WALTER SMITH, [4] d. Jan'y 1755.
ii. RICHARD SMITH.
13. iii. JOHN ADDISON SMITH, of Baltimore Town, d. 8 May 1776.
iv. REBECCA SMITH, d. 1775; mar. Roger Boyce (d. 1772).
v. RACHEL SMITH.

8. WALTER SMITH [4] of Parker's Creek, Calvert County, died in 1748, leaving a will dated 28 August and proved 22 October of that year. His wife was named Sarah, as appears from the register of Christ Church, Calvert County, whence the dates of birth of his children are derived.
Walter Smith and Sarah his wife had issue:—

14. i. WALTHER SMITH, b. 12 August 1747.
ii. ALETHEA SMITH, b. 23 October 1748.

(*To be Continued.*)

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## MONTHLY MEETINGS.

At the *December* meeting of the Society an amendment to the By-Laws was adopted, the effect of which was to make it possible for the Council of the Society to hold its meetings on some day other than the Thursday previous to the meeting of the Society. Experience has shown that it was not always practicable to have a quorum on the Thursday named in the By-Laws, and the object of the amendment was to insure a meeting of the Council being held in each month. There were added to the roll of the Society by election to membership the following: Dr. Charles McL. Andrews, J. Edward Mohler and C. F. La Serre, and as a corresponding member Orra E. Monette of Los Angeles, Cal. But one death was reported, that of William T. Wilson.

The paper of the evening was presented by William H. Love, who took for his subject, "Two Maryland Heroines."

*January*, 1908. The first meeting in the new year attracted a larger attendance than usual, and was particularly noticeable for the number of ladies present.

Among the additions announced to the collections of the Society were the Membership roll of the Patapsco Fire Company and the denization Patent of Augustine Herman.

There were elected to membership at this meeting Robert F. Brent, George L. P. Radcliffe, John H. K. Shannahan, Jr., and Samuel Troth, the last named as corresponding member, his residence being in Philadelphia.

Nominations were made for officers of the Society, to be voted for at the annual meeting in February, and as they will appear in full in the report of the annual meeting, are omitted from this report.

"Anna Maria Van Schurman, the Associate of Jean de Labadie" was the title of the address of the evening, which was made by Rev. B. B. James and listened to with much interest by those who were in attendance.

*February Meeting.* The regular meeting for this month and the annual meeting falling upon the same day, the monthly meeting was confined almost entirely to routine business.

The additions reported as made to the Library were unusually large in number, and one of them, a supplemental pamphlet to the volume by Admiral Gherardi Davis on Regimental colors evoked some discussion as to the authenticity of the flag therein described, and which is now among the flags deposited in the State House at Annapolis. The Memoir of General Dagworthy presented by the Delaware Historical Society attracted more than usual interest by reason of the fact that a Memorial to that distinguished officer of the French and Indian wars is about being erected in Delaware.

The deaths were announced of Stephen A. Cremen and James Ryder Randall, the latter a corresponding member of the Society. But one new member was elected, David Abercrombie.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

A more than average attendance of members was present at the annual meeting of the Society on the 10th February. Detailed reports were presented from the several Committees, and those of the officers who under the provisions of the Constitution are required to submit reports, which are here either given in full or nearly so, and will be found to exhibit the work of the past year, and present condition of the Society.

Officers were chosen by ballot for the ensuing year as follows:

*President.*

MENDES COHEN.

*Vice-Presidents.*

W. HALL HARRIS. REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Recording Secretary.*

BASIL SOLLERS.

*Trustees of the Athenæum.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND, CHARLES WEBER, JR.,
MICHAEL A. MULLIN, J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Committee on the Gallery.*

ROBERT GARRETT, THEODORE MARBURG,
WILLIAM M. HAYDEN, HENRY C. WAGNER,
MILES WHITE, JR.

*Committee on the Library.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS, BASIL SOLLERS,
RICHARD D. FISHER, FREDERICK W. STORY,
CHARLES E. PHELPS, H. OLIVER THOMPSON,
J. SEYMOUR T. WATERS.

*Committee on Finance.*

R. BRENT KEYSER, MICHAEL JENKINS,
EDWIN WARFIELD.

*Committee on Publications.*

CLAYTON C. HALL, BERNARD C. STEINER,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Committee on Membership.*

MCHENRY HOWARD, RICHARD H. SPENCER,
DECOURCY W. THOM.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

KIRK BROWN, JAMES MERCER GARNETT,
B. BERNARD BROWNE, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, THOMAS E. SEARS.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE, JOSEPH B. SETH,
ANDREW C. TRIPPE.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council in accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws submits a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1907. These have been continued as heretofore without any features calling for special notice, and are reported at length by the several standing Committees.

Four numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* have been issued as due, thus completing the second volume. There is every reason to be satisfied so far with the efforts of the Committee on Publication to make its issue a success.

The Library and Gallery have been kept open as hitherto and have been largely made use of by members and visitors.

Owing to the ill health of Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie, who has served the Society as Recording Secretary for a year and more, and as Secretary of the Council for the same length of time, he has requested the withdrawal of his name from the nomination for office, made at the last meeting of the Society. The Council has felt compelled, though with regret to accede to his wish. Under the terms of the Constitution Mr. Basil Sollers has been nominated for the office of Recording Secretary and his name appears on the ticket before you to-night.

It is with much regret that the Council is made aware of the resignation of the Society's Treasurer, Mr. William Bowly Wilson. He has served it in that capacity for a number of years and has been a faithful and devoted officer, unfailing in his attention to the Society's call and often at personal inconvenience.[1]

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Active membership of the Society shows a net increase during the year of 42 members, as may be noted in the following tabular statement."

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

| | Dec. 31, 1906. | Dec. 31, 1907. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honorary Members | 2 | 2 | |
| Corresponding Members | 69 | 70 | 1 |
| Active Members | 462 | 505 | 43 |
| Associate Members | 17 | 25 | 8 |
| | 550 | 602 | 52 |

[1] Since the preparation and presentation to the Society of this report, Mr. Wilson consented to withdraw his resignation as Treasurer, if such was the pleasure of the Council, and upon this being made known to the Council Mr. Wilson was unanimously elected as Treasurer on the 20th February.—*Ed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Corresponding Members | 2 | | |
| " Associate " | 8 | | |
| " Active " | 56 | | 66 |
| Losses by Death | | | |
| Active Members | 10 | | |
| Corresponding Members | 1 | | |
| " " Resignation | 3 | | 14 |
| | | Net gain | 52 |

The losses by death during the year have been as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

HUNT, GERMAN H.....June 16.
HUTTON, N. H.....May 7.
JOHNSON, REVERDY, JR.....July 15.
MCCOMAS, LOUIS E.....November 10.
MCSHERRY, JAMES M.....October 23.
NIEMAN, EDWARD.....September —.
PORTER, WM. F.....June 10.
SMITH, ROBERT CLINTON.....January 27.
WHITRIDGE, JOHN A.....May 24.
WILSON, WM. T.....December 5.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

BRAND, REV. W. F.....February 18.

The TREASURER presented the following report:

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received, Annual dues | $2,350.00 | |
| " Interest from Savings Banks | 78.93 | |
| " Interest from Investments | 188.00 | |
| " From Rents and Janitor Service | 206.84 | |
| " Ground Rent | 40.00 | |
| " Miscellaneous Items | 13.25 | |
| Balance | 1,003.45 | |
| | | $3880.47 |

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance, January 1, 1907 | 763.09 | |
| Paid Salaries | 2,307.96 | |
| Fidelity and Deposit Co. Box | 5.00 | |
| Water Rent, Gas and Ice | 50.60 | |
| Coal and Wood | 241.95 | |
| Furnishings and Repairs | 238.41 | |
| Stationery, Printing and Postage | 211.50 | |
| Sundries | 61.96 | |
| | | $3880.47 |

## STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATION OF ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand January 1st, 1907 | $1,926.71 | |
| (Which includes $1,000. due from the State for 1907.) | | |
| State appropriation due July 1st, 1907 | 1,000.00 | |
| From sale of Archives | 200.40 | |
| | | $3,127.11 |
| To Editing Vol. 27 | $ 500.00 | |
| " Publishing Vol. 27 | 1,373.84 | |
| " Binding, &c | 225.00 | |
| " Copying | 200.00 | |
| " Stationery | 5.00 | |
| | $2,303.84 | |
| Balance | 823.27 | |
| | | $3,127.11 |

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On hand January 1st, 1907 | $ 973.10 | |
| Interest from Investments | 407.50 | |
| Sale of Publications | 48.30 | |
| | | $1,428.90 |
| Transferred to credit of Magazine account | 290.00 | |
| Balance | 1,138.90 | |
| | | $1,428.90 |

## ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand January, 1907 | $ 779.95 | |
| Interest from Investments | 407.50 | |
| | | $1,187.45 |
| Paid for Books, Periodicals, Binding | 238.03 | |
| Balance | 949.42 | |
| | | $1,187.45 |

The TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM reported as to the condition of the property, what had been done during the year in the direction of maintaining the repair of the building, and the insurance now in force, which showed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance on Building | $30,000. |
| Insurance on Painting and Statuary | 6,500. |
| Insurance on Books and Manuscripts | 20,000. |
| Insurance on Furniture and Fixtures | 6,500. |

and concluded with a recommendation that the amount of the insurance on both the building and its contents should be increased.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY reported the withdrawal during the year of sixteen paintings and one engraving, which had previously been deposited with the Society by Mrs. Charles Carroll Mactavish, and that their places had been filled by the deposit of about the same number of pictures, among them being a portrait of Mrs. Edmund Law, née Custis, a granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington, and a portrait of her husband, Edmund Law, both of these having been painted by Gilbert Stuart. The visitors to the Gallery during the year numbered 1851 or a little over 200 more than in the preceding year.

The COMMITTEE on FINANCE presented a report that it had examined the securities in which the Peabody Fund, the Stickney Fund, and other moneys of the Society were invested, and found them correct, and gave a list of such investments.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported additions to the Library as follows:

By purchase:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 volumes of books | $123.10 | |
| 3 pamphlets | 4.22 | |
| 1 Current New York Newspaper | 5.60 | |
| 3 Current Baltimore Newspapers | 11.25 | |
| 1 Atlas | 6.00 | |
| Manuscripts (including Baltimore County Taxables 1732. $13. Muster rolls, etc.) | 31.15 | |
| Current Magazines | 19.75 | |
| Expended for Binding | 46.20 | |
| | | $247.27 |

By gift:

328 volumes of books.
311 pamphlets.
4 Volumes of Bound Newspapers, and 8 odd numbers.

Manuscripts as follows:

Act of Denization—Augustine Herman.
Perils of a Surveyor of the Customs in Maryland, 1775.
Memorabilia of Shrewsbury Parish.
Letters of George Peabody.

Photographs and Prints as follows:

James R. Randall.
Governor Robert Eden.
George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore.
Cecilius Calvert, 2nd " "
Charles Calvert, 3rd " "
Benedict Leonard, 4th " "
Charles, 5th " "
Frederick, 6th " "
Leonard, 1st Governor.

1 Scrap Book—Peggy Stewart papers and accompanying letters from *Baltimore News.*

The Committee also reported that the Court Record of Kent County noted in the last Annual Report had been copied, and certain portions indexed; also that the Records of St. Andrews Parish, St. Mary's Co., had been copied and indexed; also the Records of the German Evangelical Church of Frederick, Md., as far as they had been obtained by the Committee.

The COMMITTEE on PUBLICATIONS reported that the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* had been successfully continued during the past year, and it was felt by the Committee that under the wise editorship of Dr. Browne the standard had been fully maintained if not actually raised during the second year of publication. The actual cost of Volume II, when outstanding bills are paid, will be.....$1,212.82
Less receipts from advertisements, subscriptions, sales 672.32
Leaving a deficiency of.....$ 540.50
for meeting which appropriations have been made from the Publication Fund and Magazine Guarantee Fund sufficient for that purpose.

The deficiency during the first year of the *Magazine* was $675.18, indicating an improvement to the amount of $134.68.

The deficiency last year was made up by appropriations as follows: From the Publication Fund.....$540.00
From the Magazine Guarantee Fund .....135.18

Volume XXVII of the Archives, has been published and distributed to members entitled to receive copies.

Volume XXVIII is in course of preparation, and, like its predecessor, will contain a continuation of the Assembly Proceedings in order to bring this series up to the date to which the Council proceedings have already been published.

The report of the COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP after alluding to the present numerical condition of the Society, continues: "We call attention to the fact, however, that the net gain shown of 42 Active Members is principally due to the efforts of a few of our members, who interested themselves specially in inducing their friends to join the Society. It is only in that way that the membership can be increased or kept up, as very few are prompted to join this or similar societies of their own motion. Until the Maryland Historical Society is aided, as it ought to be, by an income from a permanent endowment fund, it is dependent upon the annual dues of its Active and Associate Members to meet its ordinary, current expenses. The endowment fund at present consists of the Peabody bequest of $20,000, one-half of the income from which is for additions to the Library and one-half for publication expenses, and the Stickney bequest of $1,000; no other bequests have been made to the Society, it is believed, in the long course of its existence. The importance of keeping up and increasing the membership is therefore evident and it would be a great help if more members would interest themselves to that end.

"We call attention to one other matter. Formerly only residents of Baltimore City were eligible to membership, with the privileges of the Society, and that is the explanation of our present large list of 71 non-paying Corresponding Members. But now that under the present Constitution any resident of the State may be an Active Member, and non-residents even

may be Associate Members with all of the privileges except that of voting, there is no reason why Corresponding Members should be elected except in a few special cases and it is hoped that such nominations will not be made as formerly."

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported a list of the various papers read before the Society during the year. These were:

**Jan.** 14.—"Reverdy Johnson." By DR. BERNARD C. STEINER, a member of the Society.

**March** 11.—"The Mason and Dixon Line." By DR. EDWARD B. MATHEWS, a member of the Society.

**April** 8.—"The Acadians (French Neutrals) transported to Maryland." By BASIL SOLLERS, a member of the Society.

**May** 13.—"The Creation and Development of American Administration." By JOHN PHILIP HILL, a member of the Society.

**Oct.** 14.—"The Indian meaning of Patapsco and other Maryland Geographical names according to William Wallace Tooker." By CHARLES WEATHERS BUMP, a member of the Society.

**Nov.** 11.—"Some Early Citizens of Western Maryland." By T. J. C. WILLIAMS, a member of the Society.

**Dec.** 9.—"Two Maryland Heroines." By WM. H. LOVE, a member of the Society.

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

CRAIGHILL, GEN. WILLIAM PRICE, *U. S. A., Retired*, Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W. Va.
MARSDEN, R. G .....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A.....Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C.....Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS.....1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C.....Pitchin, Ohio.
BIGELOW, JOHN.....21 Grammercy Park, New York.
BIXBY, WM. K.....58 Oakley Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM.....24 Chaplin St., Waterville, Me.
BRAISIER, WILLIAM.....26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A.....517 W. Marshall St., Richm'd, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY.....16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....Norwood, Nelson Co., Va.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C.....146 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS.....117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W.....3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DAVES, GRAHAM.....43 Broad St., Newbern, N. C.
DE PEYSTER, J. WATTS.....Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
DE WITT, FRANCIS.....Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN.....Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM.....Albany, N. Y.
EARLE, GEORGE.....Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G.....1324 S. Capitol St., Wash'n, D. C.
EDEN, REV. ROBT. A.....Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....Rostock, Prussia.
EVANS, SAMUEL.....432 Locust St., Columbia, Pa.

FORD, WORTHINGTON C. ..... Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD. ..... 32 Broadway, New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE ..... 193 Water St., New York.
GWYNN, WALTER ..... 1740 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT ..... Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN ..... Wilkesbarre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER ..... York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F ..... 267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P ..... Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LEIGHTON, GEORGE E ..... 803 N. Garrison Av., St. Louis, Mo.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN ..... Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P ..... 1240 E. 180th St., New York.
MONROE, JAMES M ..... Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING ..... Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN ..... 1535 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M ..... Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B ..... Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E ..... 10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R ..... Annapolis, Md.
RANDALL, J. WIRT ..... State Circle, Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S ..... 118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W ..... 1218 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, ROBERT N ..... The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SHIPPEN, EDWARD ..... 532 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON ..... Sharpsburg, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES ..... Charleston, S. C.
SPOFFORD, A. R ..... 1621 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN ..... 17 E. 22d St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J ..... University Heights, New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T ..... 3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B ..... Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F ..... Portland, Me.
TROTH, SAMUEL ..... 401 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
TYLER, LYON G ..... Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, DR. CLINTON ..... New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B ..... 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT ..... 621 Fifth Ave., New York.
WINSLOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY ..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M ..... 89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOYD, LEROY S.....312 C St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
BROCK, MRS. MARY L. BROOKE.....The Portner, 15th & W Sts., Washington, D. C.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C.....6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.....1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., *S. J.*.....Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON.....138 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E.....Reading Terminal, Phila., Pa.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.....Galveston, Texas.
JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F.....2135 R St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
KEITH, ALBERT GUY.....Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON.....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MCFADDON, CHAS.....Andalusia, Pa.
MERVINE, WM. M.....Edgewater Park, N. J.
MONETTE, ORRA E.....Los Angeles, Cal.
MOSS, JESSE L.....Newberry Library, Chicago.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS.....1311 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
ROGERS, MRS. HARRY.....2221 Delancey St., Phila., Pa.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER.....17 Iowa Circle, Wash'n, D. C.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL.....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H.....310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON.....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....Columbian Bldg., Wash'n, D. C.
WILSON, SAMUEL L.....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABELL, MISS ANNIE HELOISE.....Woman's College.
AGNUS, GEN. FELIX.....American Office.
AHRENS, ADOLPH HALL.....522 Law Bldg.
ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....225 St. Paul St.
ALLMAND, JOHN O'G.....112 Chamber of Commerce.
ANDREWS, DR. CHARLES MCLANE.....Johns Hopkins University.
ANDREWS, O.....621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T.....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE.....1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.....7 E. Preston St.
ATKINSON, DR. ROBERT.....2134 Oak St.

BAKER, BERNARD N .....701 Equitable Building.
BALCH, MISS GRACE.....St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Care of F. E. Sears.
BALDWIN, CHARLES G.....224 St. Paul St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD.....1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.....405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H.....220 W. Monument St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON.....705 Continental Trust Bldg.
BARRETT, HENRY C.....107 W. Monument St.
BARROLL, HOPE H.....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP.....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH.....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGHMAN, H. F. H.....1416 Bolton St.
BERKLEY, DR. HENRY J.....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD.....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D.....322 Hawthorn Road, R. P.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR.....225 St. Paul St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBIN, MRS. A. B.....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....Rider P. O.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....509 Park Ave.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....Roland Park.
BIRNIE, DR. CLOTWORTHY.....Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....Law Building
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....803 Union Trust Building.
BLAND, J. R.....1025 N. Charles St.
BOLTON, F. C.....1206 St. Paul St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J.....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS.....Law Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....511 Calvert Building.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....Equitable Bldg.
BRANTLY, W. T.....10 E. Fayette St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S.....1125 Bolton St.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....722 Law Bldg.
BROOKS, ISAAC.....928 N. Charles St.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....Centreville, Md.
BROWN, HON. FRANK.....830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK.....1813 N. Caroline St.

BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B.....1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWN, MADISON.....Centreville, Md.
BROWNE, REV. LOUIS BEEMAN.....Sparrows Point, Md.
BROWNE, DR. B. BERNARD.....510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM HAND.....Rider Postoffice, Md.
BRUNE, H. M.....841 Calvert Bldg.
BRUSH, DR. EDWARD N.....Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
BRYAN, OLIN.....406 Union Trust Bldg.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPPARD, JR.....311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BUCHANAN, JAMES H.....314 St. Paul St.
BUCKHOLZ, HEINRICH EWALD.....2741 N. Charles St.
BUMP, CHARLES W.....News Office.
BURNETT, PAUL M.....216 St. Paul St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON.....1216 St. Paul St.

CAREY, JOHN E.....20 E. Eager St.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....727 Law Building.
CARTER, JOHN M.....222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M.....1021 Cathedral St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B.....823 N. Charles St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN.....1141 Calvert Bldg.
CHEW, DR. SAMUEL C.....Roland Park.
CLAGGET, L. B. KEENE.....University Club.
CLARK, ERNEST J.....1043 Calvert Bldg.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER.....1400 Continental Bldg.
COAD, J. F.....Charlotte Hall, Md.
COCKEY, CHARLES T.....Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MENDES.....825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C.....107 Ridgewood Road, R. P.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M.....1016 St. Paul St.
COLTON, WILLIAM.....1206 Calvert Bldg.
COONAN, EDWARD V.....224 St. Paul St.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W.....2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH.....812 Keyser Building.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN.....416 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT.....809 Calvert Bldg.
CRANE, C. T.....Farm. and Merch. Nat'l Bank.
CRANWELL, J. H.....1733 Park Ave.

DALLAM, RICHARD.....Belair, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNET.....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, DR. N. LEEKE.....1129 W. North Ave.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT.....10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS.....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W.....606 Fidelity Bldg.

DAWKINS, WALTER I.....408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H.....702 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY F.....Upper Falls, Md.
DAY, WILLARD G.....1022 N. Eutaw St.
DENNIS, JAMES T.....1008 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, JAMES U.....406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....408 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.....1014 N. Charles St.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B.....221 St. Paul St.
DIX, WILLIAM H.....9 E. Lombard St.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....105 Hanover St.
DOBLER, HON. JOHN J.....436 Harford Road.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.....220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.....36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUER, HENRY L.....1804 St. Paul St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D.....Towson, Md.
DUVALL, DR. A. WIRT.....1609 Edmondson Ave.
DUVALL, RICHARD M.....16 E. Lexington St.

EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T., JR.....1431 Linden Ave.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....910 St. Paul St.
ELLIOTT, DR. A. MARSHALL.....Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....81 Gunther Bldg.
EMORY, FREDERICK.....Queenstown, Md.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H.....600 Maryland Trust Bldg.

FECHTIG, DR. JAMES AMOS.....1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY.....13½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W.....1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, ROBERT A.....227 E. German St.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....1005 Keyser Bldg.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B.....1718 Bolton St.
FORBES, GEORGE.....804 Union Trust Bldg.
FORREST, CLARENCE H.....1300 W. Lexington St.
FORSYTHE, WM. HENRY, JR.....222 St. Paul St.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....2301 N. Charles St.
FRICK, FRANK.....1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H.....23 Hanover St.

GAITHER, GEORGE R., JR.....815 Gaither Bldg.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....508 Cathedral St.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
GARNETT, JAMES M.....1316 Bolton St.

GARRETT, JOHN W.....Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, E. STANLEY.....857 Park Ave.
GARY, HON. JAMES A.....1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER.....Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R.....Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GILMAN, DR. D. C.....614 Park Ave.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....831 N. Eutaw St.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....Emmorton, Md.
GODDARD, HENRY P.....706 Union Trust Bldg.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....International Trust Co.
GORE, DR. CLARENCE S.....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....224 St. Paul St.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....Vickers Bldg.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVES, DR. CLARENCE J.....Park Ave. and Madison St.

HALE, ARTHUR.....Grand Cent. Sta., Chicago, Ill.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....10 South St.
HALL, SIDNEY.....204 N. Calvert St.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....Con. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S.....206 W. Monument St.
HANCOCK, JAMES E.....4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S.....103 Elmhurst Road, R. P.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA BROWNE.....706 St. Paul St.
HANWAY, WILLIAM A.....1528 Bolton St.
HARDY, DR. GEORGE E.....406 Hawthorn Road, Rol'd Park.
HARLAN, HON. HENRY D.....1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J.....708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G.....608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....507 Calvert Bldg.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART.....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, HON. THOMAS G.....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY.....Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....4 E. Eager St.
HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P.....215 St. Paul St.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD.....107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G.....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP.....700 Keyser Bldg.
HILL, THOMAS.....405 Courtland St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....215 N. Charles St.

HODGES, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS.....1807 N. Charles St.
HODSON, CLARENCE.....Asbury Terrace, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON.....1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOLLANDER, DR. JACOB H.....2011 Eutaw Place.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY J.....Easton, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C.....Second National Bank.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....213 Courtland St.
HOOPER, ALCAEUS.....10 South St.
HOOPER, P. LESLEY.....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....19 E. Eager St.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY.....1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS.....700 Equitable Bldg.
HOWARD, HARRY C.....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY.....919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN.....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS.....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E.....1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, WILLIAM B.....Hotel Rennert.
HUNTING, E. B.....213 Courtland St.
HURD, DR. HENRY M.....Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HURST, J. J.....1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHEUS.....Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT.....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W.....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, DR. JAMES D.....211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD.....Mfrs. Record Building.
ISAAC, WM. M.....Masonic Temple.

JACOBS, DR. HENRY BARTON.....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, REV. B. B.....Garrison Ave., Sta. E.
JAMES, NORMAN.....Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT.....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M.....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN.....919 N. Calvert St.
JENKINS, GEORGE C.....16 Abell Bldg.
JENKINS, MICHAEL.....616 Park Ave.
JENKINS, THOS. W.....1521 Bolton St.
JENNISON, REV. JOSEPH F.....1306 Madison Ave.
JEWETT, DR. FRED. C.....2208 N. Fulton Ave.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, DR. CHRISTOPHER.....21 W. 20th St.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D.....2037 E. Lombard St.
JONES, LOUIS.....Santa Barbara, California.
JONES, SPENCER C.....Rockville, Md.

KEARNEY, STUART.....15 South St.
KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....Frederick, Md.
KERR, MRS. ALICE M.....Catonsville, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G.....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT.....910 Keyser Bldg.
KIRK, HENRY C.....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L.....The Mt. Royal.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO.....323 N. Charles St.
KOCH, CHARLES J.....2950 E. Baltimore St.

LANKFORD, H. F.....Princess Anne, Md.
LANTZ, MISS EMILY E.....1704 John St.
LARRABEE, H. C.....1920 E. Pratt St.
LA SERRE, C. F.....507 Union Trust Bldg.
LATROBE, HON. FERDINAND C.....205 St. Paul St.
LATROBE, OSMUN.....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....604 Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M.....718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, REV. GEORGE A.....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....705 Fidelity Building.
LEARY, PETER, BRIG. GEN. U. S. A.....University Club.
LEE, H. C.....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, J. HARRY.....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....232 St. Paul St.
LEFTWICH, A. T.....211 S. Charles St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....Continental Trust Bldg.
LEVERING, EUGENE.....1308 Eutaw Place.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....220 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E.....22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD.....333 Dolphin St.
LLOYD, HON. HENRY.....Cambridge, Md.
LOCKWOOD, DR. WILLIAM F.....8 E. Eager St.
LOVE, W. H.....10 South St.
LOWE, JOHN H.....832 Law Bldg.
LYON, J. CRAWFORD.....1209 Linden Ave.

MCADAMS, REV. EWD. P.....Harrisonville, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....1713 N. Calvert St.
MCCORMICK, DR. THOMAS P.....1421 Eutaw Place.
MCCURLEY, ISAAC.....301 Law Bldg.
MCDOWELL, EDWARD G.....217 N. Charles St.
MCELDERRY, HORACE C.....20 E. Lanvale St.
MCGAW, GEORGE K.....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....309 Exchange Place.

MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B.....222 St. Paul St.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY.....1808 Park Ave.
McKIM, REV. HASLETT, JR.....9 W. 48th St., New York.
McKIM, HOLLINS.....The Severn.
McKIM, S. S.....805 Cathedral St.
McLANE, ALLAN.....Maryland Trust Bldg.
McLANE, JAMES L.....903 Cathedral St.
McNEAL, J. V.....729 N. Calvert St.
McPHERSON, REV. W. BRUCE.....Fort Smith, Ark.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR.....703 Fidelity Bldg.
MANN, HARRY E.....100 E. Lexington St.
MARBURG, THEODORE.....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L.....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MARSHALL, JOHN W.....13 South St.
MATHEWS, DR. EDWARD B.....Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C.....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS F.....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MAULSBY, WILLIAM P., JR.....Frederick, Md.
MAY, ALONZO J.....1012 Hopkins Ave., W.
MIDDENDORF, J. W.....Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR.....506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H.....Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, New York.
MOHLER, J. EDWARD.....The Rochambeau.
MORGAN, G. EMORY.....6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST.....10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....215 N. Charles St.
MORRIS, HON. THOMAS J.....708 Park Ave.
MOSELY, DR. WILLIAM E.....614 N. Howard St.
MULLER, LOUIS.....304 Chamber of Commerce.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A.....609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCK, FRIDGE.....904 McCulloh St.
MURPHY, FRANK K.....202 W. Lombard St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M.....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, O. G.....B. & O. Building.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR.....26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.

NELLIGAN, JOHN J.....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C.....Stock Exchange Bldg.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR.....334 Equitable Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO.....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F.....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR.....120 Broadway, N Y., Care of Pierce & Greer.
NIVER, REV. EDWIN B.....1014 St. Paul St.

NORRIS, ISAAC T.....Savings Bank of Baltimore.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY.....920 Madison Ave.
NORTH, SAMUEL M.....Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

O'DONOVAN, DR. CHARLES, JR.....10 E. Read St.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....1117 N. Charles St.
OLIVER, THOMAS H.....Mechum River, Va.
OLIVER, W. B.....Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS.....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
OWENS, JAMES W.....Annapolis, Md.

PACA, JOHN P.....332 Equitable Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G.....817 N. Charles St.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....1110 Madison Ave.
PARLETT, JOHN F.....1717 Park Ave.
PARR, CHARLES E.....307 Chamber of Commerce.
PARR, HENRY A.....219 E. German St.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....124 S. Charles St.
PATON, DR. STEWART.....22 Williams St., N. Y.
PATTERSON, J. WILSON.....216 E. Baltimore St.
PEARCE, HON. JAMES A.....Annapolis, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR.....207 N. Calvert St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS.....Professional Building.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C.....10 South St.
PERINE, E. GLENN.....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, HON. CHARLES E.....Walbrook.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....20 E. Lafayette Ave.
PLEASANTS, DR. J. HALL, JR.....16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A.....214 Chamber of Commerce.
PRESTON, JAMES H.....220 St. Paul St.

QUIRK, REV. JOHN F.....Loyola College.
QUITT, MAX H.....215 St. Paul St.

RABORG, CHRIS.....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEORGE P.....American Bonding Co.
RANCK, SAMUEL H.....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. JANE R. H.....1405 Park Ave.
RAYNER, A. W.....8 E. Lexington St.
RAWLS, W. L.....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B.....918 Madison St.
REESE, PERCY M.....1201 N. Charles St.
REEDER, CHARLES L.....919 Equitable Bldg.
REIFSNIDER, HON. JOHN M.....Westminster, Md.

REMSEN, DR. IRA.....214 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT L.....817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. A. L.....817 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA.....2019 Maryland Ave., Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W.....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....707 Gaither Bldg.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L.....903 N. Charles St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON.....814 Cathedral St.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E.....216 E. Baltimore St.
RIORDON, REV. MICHAEL J.....Pikesville, Md.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C.....745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH.....1310 Continental Bldg.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C.....628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T.....408 N. Charles St.

SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA.....1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, HON. SAMUEL D.....1712 Park Ave.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD T.....215 W. Mosher St.
SEARS, DR. THOMAS E.....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, HON. GEORGE M.....2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS.....Wilma, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, HON. THOMAS J.....1401 Madison Ave.
SILL, HOWARD.....1012 Keyser Bldg.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E.....805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, MRS. FRANK HOWARD.....Hotel Rennert.
SLOAN, GEORGE F.....1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....Chestertown, Md.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSH.....Roland Park.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....539 N. Carey St.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE.....1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E.....215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W.....1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H.....317 Dolphin St.
SPERRY, JOSEPH EVANS.....409 Calvert Bldg.

MARYLAND

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# MARYLAND PRIVATEERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The men of Maryland did considerable damage to British commerce during the Revolutionary War, and had we the full records of the cruises of the privateersmen which sailed from the harbors of our State, we should have a thrilling narrative of danger from storm and enemy, of prizes and captures, of success and failure. This narrative we lack; but a more prosaic yet interesting record of Maryland's privateers in the struggle for independence is found in a recent publication of the Library of Congress, entitled "Naval Records of the American Revolution." In this volume is contained a complete calendar of the letters of marque issued by the Federal Government from 1775 to the conclusion of the war. Of these, 224 were issued to Maryland vessels; but this number is greater than the number of vessels which set forth from the State to attack British merchantmen. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact number of vessels, as change of name, of rigging, of owners, of the number of guns and crew carried, make an identification at times uncertain of one vessel with another similar one to which separate letters of marque were later issued. The recently

printed abstracts contain: first, the date on which the letters were issued; then the name of the vessel and its character, as ship, brig, sloop, &c.; the number of guns and of the crew; the amount of bond given, which was always $5,000 or some multiple of that sum and which never surpassed $20,000; the names of the officers, and of the two bonders, one of whom was always the master of the vessel, followed by the names of the owners and of a witness, who was frequently Thomas Johnson, Jr. It will thus be seen that a considerable amount of light is cast upon an interesting phase of Maryland history by this record. These letters of marque were issued to vessels registered from Maryland and rigged as follows: Ships received five such letters, brigs thirty-one, brigantines twenty-seven, schooners ninety-seven, and sloops fifty-seven. There were also two boats, a barge and a polacre which received letters of marque. These craft were, for the most part, not large: the boats mounting 4 and 6 guns, and being manned by 6 and 8 men respectively; while the barge mounted 3 guns and was manned by 30 men; and the polacre or polacca, which was a vessel with three masts each of one piece, had 4 guns and 14 men registered. These small vessels were probably for service in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The boats were granted letters in June, 1776, and May, 1778, the polacre in August, 1780, and the barge in July, 1781. One of the boats was the first vessel from Maryland to be commissioned, and was followed by a schooner in July and by 3 sloops and a schooner in September, 1776. The last letter of marque granted to a Maryland vessel was given a schooner in September, 1781. One of the ships was commissioned in 1777, two others in 1779 and the remaining two in 1781. The largest number of vessels commissioned in any one month was 13 in March and also in August, 1780; July, 1781, with ten and September, 1779, with nine come next. There seems to be no particular principle which governed the number sent out, although the spring and summer naturally saw more commissioned than the autumn and winter. The kind of vessels commissioned in any one month also varies rather inexplicably. Why, for example,

should September, 1779, see 4 brigantines, 2 brigs, 3 sloops and no other vessels commissioned, while March, 1780, sees 2 brigs, 1 sloop and 10 schooners? Although the number of letters granted drops to one in several months, there are only 5 months between September, 1776, and September, 1781, in which there were no privateers commissioned from Maryland. The number of men recorded bears no especial correspondence with the size of the ship, which shows clearly that sometimes large numbers were carried in the expectation of using some of them as prize crews. The total number of letters granted in 1776 was 14; in 1777, 33; in 1778, 42; in 1779, 49; in 1780, 61; in 1781, 25.

The list of letters of marque is arranged alphabetically by name of the vessel and abounds in curious terms; women's names, of course, appear and Adriana, Betsy and Sally, Fanny, Isabella, Jane, La Comtesse Denery, Lady de Miralles, Lady Lee, Lady Washington, Maria, Molly, Nancy, Nelly and Polly, Peggy, Queen of France, Rebecca, Two Sisters, Williaminta, the Willing Lass and the Widow Wadman are honored, some of them with several vessels. The selection of patriotic statesmen and American generals to receive vessels as part of their share of fame is of some interest, and we find that Chase, Franklin, Gen. Gates, Gen. Gist, Gen. Lee, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Mercer, Gen. Smallwood, Gen. Wayne, Rutledge, Randolph, Tom Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery and Washington have this meed of praise. Other vessels are called from birds; like the Eagle, Dove, Hawk, Humming Bird, Lark and Swallow; animals, like the Fox, Antelope, Dolphin, Greyhound; geographical names, like Abingdon, Dorchester, Baltimore, Alexandria, Annapolis, Delaware, Mattaponi, Potomac, Oxford, Richmond, Salisbury, Somerset, Talbot, Virginia and Maryland; names of famous men like the Duke of Leinster, Holkar, (the Maratha Raja), Alexander, Black Prince, Camden, Cato, Columbus, Donia Anthony, Luzerne; names of battles like Bennington, Concord, Saratoga; fantastic names like Beggars, Benison, Black Joke, Blossom, Buckskin, Centurion, Chance, Dragon, Eclipse, Fair American, Fountain,

Free Mason, Harlequin, Hercules, Irish Gimblet, Phoenix, Savage, Spitfire, Sturdy Beggars and Trooper; names of Gods like Bacchus, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Venus; names of men like Henry, James, John, Little Ben, Little Davey, Little Sam, Morris, Wallace, Nesbitt, Otho, Peter, Richardson, Tom Lee, and Tucker; names of good omen like Delight, Dispatch, Enterprize, Felicity, Friendship, Good Adventure, Hero, Hope, Jeune Feudant, Independence, Lively, Necessity, Paragon, Rambler, Ranger, Resource, Revenge, Rising Sun, Rover, Speedwell, Success, Swift, and Unity; names of insects and reptiles like the Fly, Viper, Lizard and Snake; names of denizens of the waters like the Grampus, Nautilus, Porgie, Porpoise. The King Timmini bears the name of an Indian and the Rose, that of a plant. The names of the owners give us a list of the enterprising and patriotic mercantile citizens of the State. Baltimore is represented by the largest number and among the letters granted to ships owned by Baltimoreans in whole or in part, we find the names of the leading merchants of the thriving, growing town. Most of the vessels were owned by several men who took shares in the hazard, and frequently one of the owners was from Philadelphia or Alexandria, while two letters of marque were issued to Maryland vessels owned by Pierre Adelon of Bordeaux, France, whose Baltimore representative was Isaac Van Bibber. Another craft of Maryland registry was owned by Verdue, Karloguen, Pagan & Co., of distant Cadiz in Spain. "The thirteen United States" are put down as the owners of one vessel, the State of Maryland of another, the Council of Safety of a third. Robert Morris of Philadelphia was part owner of several, Lacaze & Mallett, Dumesire & Lamaigre, Alexander Nesbitt and John M. Nesbitt, all of Philadelphia, owned Maryland Privateers. Thomas Savage and Blakes and Sawyer of Charleston, S. C. shared with Isaac Van Bibber in owning a vessel. James Durand & Co. of Fredericksburg, Va. were owners of a privateer registered in Maryland. Sometimes a vessel changed registry from one State to another. We find one which seems to have taken out its first letters while credited to Pennsylvania, then thrice received them as a Maryland vessel and

finally returned to Pennsylvania's list. Hooe and Harrison of Alexandria had letters issued to several of their privateers. One of the firm, Robert Townsend Hooe is, however, twice described as of Charles County.

Occasionally, we find Marylanders owning all or part of vessels registered in other States, as when the Purviances together with David Stewart joined with John Purviance of Philadelphia in the ownership of the Experiment, a Pennsylvania ship mounting 20 guns and manned with 65 men under John Winning of Baltimore as master. So too Richard Curson & Co. of Baltimore owned the Johanna Maria, a Pennsylvania brigantine. Both Curson and the Purviances owned a number of the privateers, and the list of owners includes the names of many others, whom we recognize as the leading Baltimore merchants of the time, such as: Archibald & George Buchanan, Jesse Hollingsworth, William Hammond, John Sterrett, William Lux, Daniel Bowly, Robert and Alexander McKim, J. McLure, David Stewart, Samuel and William Smith, Isaac Van Bibber, David Weems, John Davidson, John Dorsey, William Woolsey, John Gwinn, William Neill, William Patterson, Archibald Gamble, Matthew Ridley, James Calhoun, George Salmon, William Spear, Thomas Russell, and Benjamin Toy.

There were not so many vessels owned in the counties, but on the list of owners we find the names of Joseph and James Williams, J. Muir, Joseph Dawson, John Wainwright, John Johnson, Thomas Rutland, and Gilbert Middleton of Annapolis; James Chamberlain and Charles Crookshanks of Talbot County; Robert Ewing, Robertson Stevens, and Archibald Pattison of Dorchester County; Henry Dennis, John Fassett, and George Handy of Worcester County; William Hemsley of Queen Anne's County and Emory Sadler of Chestertown.

# JOURNAL OF CAPT. WILLIAM BEATTY. 1776-1781.

[Captain William Beatty, eldest son of Col. William Beatty of Frederick Co., Maryland, was born June 18, 1758. Early in 1776 he entered the army, and was appointed an Ensign in the Maryland Flying Camp. He served almost uninterruptedly throughout the war, having risen to the rank of Captain, until his death at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781.

At this battle Capt. Beatty was in command of the right battalion of the Maryland Line, and as he was leading his men in a charge, he fell with a musket ball in the forehead. His death, and the consequent confusion, contributed not a little to the unfortunate issue of that engagement.

Capt. Beatty was never married. One of his eleven brothers, Col. Henry Beatty of Winchester, Va., served with distinction in both the war of the Revolution and that of 1812.

In the Journal herewith printed, Capt. Beatty has briefly recorded his military experiences down to January 25, 1781.]

June 25. 1776.

I was app$^{d}$ an Ens$^{n}$ in the flying Camp, rais'd in the State of M$^{d}$ The 3$^{rd}$ July I receiv'd my warrant, In seven days recruited my Quota of Men, March'd for Philadelphia, the 13$^{th}$ August, where the Comp$^{y}$ join'd the Reg$^{t}$ to which it belonged. After some few days, which it took to Equip, we proceeded to New York, where we Arriv'd the 5$^{th}$ of September, and Continued in it a week, when the whole Army, Except a Small body, mov'd up the Island within one Mile of Fort Washington.

On the 15$^{th}$ of this month, the Enemy Landed on the Island, near Hell-Gate and forced the whole of our Advanced troops to retire to the main body, which lay Encamped in the neighbourhood of Fort Washington. The 16$^{th}$ in the forenoon, some of our troops met with the Enemy's Van, which brought on a brisk Engagement, which lasted some time, when the Enemy gave way. Some few days after this Happened, a New England Captain was Dressed in Woman's Apparel, Arm'd with a wooden gun and Sword and Drum'd out of the Army for Cowardice.

Some time in October the whole Army, Except a Garrison in Fort Washington, Left York Island. The same day that this happened, I being very unwell, cross'd the North River, for the purpose of going in the Country to recover my Health. After lying two weeks at a Dutchman's, at Scrawnbury Church, which lays nine Miles from fort Lee, and five from Hackensack Town, I proceeded to join our Reg$^{t}$, which, during this time, had been on their way from Kings Bridge to Peeks-Kill, where I met it in the beginning of November.

After Laying here two or three Days, we went on board of Boats, which transported us Down the North River to Kings ferry, where we landed and Encamped one night. The Next Morning we began our March towards the Jerseys, by the way of Tappan and Hackensack Bridge and the Town. About 10 o'Clock the night after passing the last Place, our Brigade were Ordered to Fort Lee, where we arrived some little time before Day. On this March we Cross'd a ferry on the Hackensack About five Miles below the Bridge which we Crossed the day before. The day after our Arrival at Fort Lee, being the day the Enemy Attack'd Fort Washington, which Surrendered to them in the Afternoon. The Enemy's next Object being Fort Lee, our Army began to prepare for a Retreat; but before this could be Accomplished the Enemy Landed Above us which obliged our Army to make a Quick Retreat, leaving all our Heavy Cannon and Stores and Baggage of all kinds behind, the whole of which fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

We now began our retreat through the Jersey, by the way of Aquekanack Bridge, which was torn up after our troops had pass'd it. From this we retreated down the 2$^{nd}$ River to a little Village by the same name. At this place with some more Officers, I Quartered at a Gentlemans House, who treated us with a great deal of politeness and Hospitality. From here I march'd with a Piquet by the way of New Ark to one Peck's, about four Miles from New Ark, towards the Mountains. The whole of this March being in the night the darkness of which together with the Intolerable bad roads made this tour of duty very hard. This was the last time I Mounted Guard while in the flying Camp.

From New Ark Our Army retreated in two Columns, one by the way of Wood Bridge to Brunswick and the Other by the New Ark Mountains, Springfields, Scotch Plains, Quibble Town and to Brunswick. While our Army Lay in the neighbourhood of New Ark, the sick were sent to Morris Town. Two or three days after our Arrival at Brunswick being the first of December, and the Expiration of the flying Camp troop's time, Our Brigade March'd to Philadelphia leaving our Brave Gen[l] with a very weak Army, who in a little time After was obliged to retreat across the Delaware River. Notwithstanding the few Troops that were left with our Hero, it is well known that he in less than a month killed and took upwards of 2000 of the Enemy and obliged a very Superior force to retreat to Brunswick, the Consequence of which was they were obliged in the Spring to Abandon the Jersey intirely.

After the flying Camp's Arrival to Philadelphia, I was employ'd in Assisting to Pay and Discharge the Compy untill the 10[th] of December, when I set out for Home where I arriv'd the 14[th] following.

January 1[st] 1777.

I Accepted of a first L[t] Commission, in the Cont[l] service, and immediately began to recruit; on which service I continued untill some time in June, when I March'd from Home with a party to join the Reg[t] in which I was to serve. I found the Reg[t] with the Army, which Lay at Lincoln Gap, the 29[th] of June. In two or three days after, our Division March'd towards the North River by the way of Morris Town, Pumpton, Smith Clove and Newbern, where we Crossd the 7[th] of July and march'd to Fish Kills.

On the foregoing March, At Pumpton, I went on the first Gen[l] Court Martial I ever sat on. The 18[th] 19[th] and 20[th] we lay at Fish Kills. Monday the 21[st] March'd to Peeks Kills 22[nd] March'd five miles towards Crowton Bridge. The 23[rd] we March'd four Miles farther and Encamped on a Hill, Called Mount Pleasant. It lies in Cortland's Manor. The 24[th] a detachment of 500 Men were ordered out of the Division to hold themselves in readiness to March at the shortest notice. How-

ever they never were detached. The 25th the troops were drawn out for the Execution of two Soldiers for House breaking. The Men were repreived.

Saturday 26th of July. Our Division being ordered to return to the Jersey again we March'd from Mount Pleasant to Kings Ferry.

Sunday 27th in the forenoon the 2nd Brigade Crossed the Ferry and in the Afternoon, the first Brigade Cross'd likewise. The whole Division Encamped on the west Banks of the River.

Monday 28th we marchd to Kakaatt, which is 8 Miles from King's Ferry. The next day we March'd to Paramas, which is about 13 Miles.

Wednesday 30th we began our march, very early this morning, and made a halt about 10'Clock at the Parsagui River, about a Mile below the falls. Curiosity led me to see them. They are a Curiosity and worth seeing; the Water, some small distance before it falls, passed between two rocks, about Six feet from each other; then falls about 30 feet, and passes between the same rocks for about 30 yards, which widen gradually till they are near 30 feet apart. At the end of those rocks, the water makes a very large Pond. What makes the place of halting this day, more Remarkable, happening in a House near where the troops halted, the owners of which had a child, they said was 23 years of age. the Head of this Child was Larger than a Half Bushell; the Body about the size of a Child 7 or 8 years old; its Hands and feet were useless to it; the skin white as Milk. Notwithstanding it has never been able to walk or sit, its Parents have taught it to read, and it would Answer almost any scriptural Questions that were Askd it. The neighbours told me that the Father and Mother were fonder of this Child than any they had, altho' they had several beside, that were not Deformed.

About 2 o'Clock we proceeded on our March about three Miles below Acquackanach Bridge, on the 2nd River. The whole of this days March was about 19 Miles.

Thursday 31st. This morning, about the time the troops began to March. One of the Inhabitants was taken up for assisting some of our Deserters, over the Second River. About a Mile

after Passing through New Ark the troops Halted; A Court Martial being immediately ordered for the tryal of the Tory taken in the Morning. The Court pass'd sentence of death on him, which Gen$^{l}$ Debore ordered to be put in Execution by Hanging the Poor fellow on the Limb of a Sycamore Bush, close on the side of the road. The troops march'd to Springfields this Evening.

Fryday August 1$^{st}$ 77. We March'd to Quibble Town; and the 2$^{nd}$ to Middle Brook; the 3$^{rd}$ by the way of Pluckemin, to Viel-town. A shower of rain this Afternoon gave us a Compleat soaking. As I pass'd Pluckemin, I Call'd and Din'd at M$^{r}$ Paulisons. This day March'd 17 Miles.

Monday the 4$^{th}$ March'd through Morris Town to Hanover, which is 9 Miles from Vieltown. At this place we lay Encamped untill the 21$^{st}$ of August, only Changing our ground of Encampment a little the 9$^{th}$. While at this place a Soldier was shot for Desertion to the Enemy.

Thursday 21$^{st}$ the Division leaving their tents and Baggage with a small guard, began their March by the way of Elizabeth Town and Cross'd the Sound next Morning.

About 2 o'Clock. After the whole of the Division being safely on Staten Island, we began to Penetrate it two ways, the first Br. upwards and the 2$^{nd}$ Brigade Downwards. About 10 o'Clock the whole of our forces on the Island, began to move towards the old Blazeing star ferry to recross. But the want of a Sufficient N$^{o}$ of Boats made that business go on so slow that the Enemy had time to Cut off about 230 of our Rear. We took and brought off 9 officers and about 100 Men of the Enemy's new levies. Most of the troops that got off the Island went to Spanktown, this Evening.

Saturday the 23$^{rd}$ We March'd to Springfields, where we lay the next Day. Monday 25$^{th}$ The Army and Fleet of the Enemy being now in the Chesapeak Bay, the whole of our troops began to move that way. This day we reach'd Brunswick, the 26$^{th}$ Prince Town where we lay untill the 28$^{th}$, then Proceeded to Trenton and Crossed the Ferry the 30$^{th}$. We March'd five miles past Bristol, Saturday 31$^{st}$. March'd past Philadelphia and Encamped on the West Bank of Skuylkill where we Continued on

Sunday. Monday Sept. 2nd 1777 March'd to Chester and the next day to Wilmington where we lay untill sixth. This day the troops being drawn up to March a Musquet unluckily went off and broke a Soldiers leg which was Cut off soon after. We March'd to Ridlick Creek and Encamped. Sunday 7th as the Approach of the Enemy gave reason to Apprehend an Attack, the whole of the troops were ordered to throw up Breast-Works in front of their respective Camps. We began this work to day and Compleated it on Monday the 8th about 10 o'Clock. The Enemy not thinking Proper to Continue their March on the Road by Wilmington and New Port, But Push'd to Cross the Brandewine at Shad's ford obliged our Army to move that way. The 9th we began this March about 2 o'Clock in the morning.

Wednesday 10th Sept. the Alarm Guns were fir'd and the whole Army got Under Arms. However the Enemy did not Approach. The Army extended its Right Higher up the Brandewine. At the same time a Battery was begun by the Park of Artillery opposite Shad's Ford. Our Division being on the Right of the Army we extended to a large Stone Mill about one Mile above the Ford: in this Position we lay at night.

Thursday 11th Septr.

The Enemy Appearing about 10 o'Clock the alarm Guns were fired and the troops drew up in Order of Battle. From this time till about two in the Afternoon there was a pretty Constant Cannonade. At Shad's Ford there was likewise some skirmishing between parties of our People and the Enemy. Some time about the Middle of this Afternoon Intelligence was receiv'd that a very strong Body of the Enemy had Cross'd above our Army and were in full March to out-flank us; this Obliged our Right wing to Change their front to the right. But before this Could be fully put in execution the Enemy Appeared and made a very Brisk Attack which put the whole of our Right Wing to flight. However, I believe this was not done without some Considerable loss on their side, as some of the Right wing behaved Gallantly.

At the same time the Attack was made on the Right, the

British began to Cross Shad's Ford which made the fire almost General on all Quarters. About Sundown the whole of our Army gave way and retreated to Chester. We lost Eight Field Pieces and I Imagine about 500 Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners. As to the Enemy's loss I can't pretend to say, but I imagine it must have been Considerable as there was a great deal of very Heavy firing.

Friday 12th We continued our Retreat to Skuylkill and the next day Passed by Philadelphia to German-Town where we Encamped.

Sunday Sep$^{t}$ 14th the whole Army recross'd the Skuylkill at the Spring Mills, and on the 16th Drew up in Order of Battle in the neighbourhood of the White Horse, But a very heavy rain Coming up prevented the Enemy's Attacking us. About 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon we began to March towards the Yallow springs where we Arrived About 2 o'Clock the next Morning. All the small Branches that we were obliged to Cross on this march were so rais'd by the Hard rain that they took us to the waists and under the Arms when we Waded them, None of our men preserv'd a single round of Ammunition that did not get thouroughly wet. The rain left off falling the morning of the 17th about break of day. In the afternoon we began our March towards the Valley Forge near which we again Waded the Schuylkill. On the 18th and Continued our March untill we got opposite the Enemy at Sweed's Ford. After lying in this Position a day or two the Enemy put themselves in Motion to Cross the Schuylkill, and our Army leaving the Passes Clear at the same time March'd up the Country to a Place Called New Hanover where we lay some days. During our stay at this place a Detachment was sent to Mud Island below Philadelphia. From this place we March'd to Perkeomen Mills. While at this Place we were joind by the Maryland Militia. Here were fired 13 Pieces of Cannon for our sucesses to the Northward. About the beginning of October we March'd from the Mills towards the Enemy and on the 3rd in the Evening our whole Army began the March to Attack the Enemy who lay at German Town, And on the Morning of the 4th About Sunrise the Attack was made with

such Briskness that we had the pleasure to pursue the Enemy Intirely through German Town, when Cornwallis Coming with a reinforcement and some bad management on our side obliged us to retreat. This was about 9 o'Clock. Many of our troops Reach'd Pennybeckers Mills on the Perkeomer this Evening. The next day Our wounded were sent to Reading and the Army Encamped. After lying at this place a few days the Army Mov'd towards the Delaware River to the next main road between Perkiomen and that River. While at this place we had the Satisfaction of firing the second fewdejoy for our Northern Army's Success against Burgoin: From this place the Army mov'd to the Encampment we Occupied the Evening before the Battle of German Town. Here we receiv'd the Glorious news of the Captivity of Burgoin and his Army. On this occasion was fired a Few De Joy of small Arms and Cannon. From this Encampment we moved within three or four miles of White Marsh Bridge, this being some time in November. The next move was to the Hights near the Bridge before mentioned where we remained until some time in December. Some few days before our Army left this Encampment the Enemy came out as far as Chestnut Hill about one mile and a half in our front. During their stay we lay continually on our Arms; then happened some Skirmishing between Our Advanced Parties and the Enemy's. The third night the British thought proper to retreat which they did with precipitation. Our Army in two days after the Enemy retreated began their March for Winter Quarters. Gen$^{l}$ Sullivan's Division in front, who after they had Cross'd the Schuylkill on a foot Bridge near the gulf Mills were obliged to recross by the Appearance of a Body of the Enemy that were on the west side of the river. Here we lay till near night, then March'd as high as Sweed's ford where we lay a day and night, than march'd to the Gulf Mills from which place all the Army except the M$^{d}$ Division March'd to the Valley forge where they built Huts to pass the winter in. The M$^{d}$ Division went to Q$^{rs}$ in Wilmington where they fared very well as to Quarters, but the duty was very hard and the troops very bare of Cloaths. However in a few days after our Arrival there we had the good fortune to take a Valuable Prize

of Cloathing &c from the Enemy which had ran ashore in the Delaware some time in February 1778. The Garrison was alarmed by some boats coming down the river full of men. After this was over we pass'd the remainder of our stay in Quietness which was till some time in May when the Division march'd and join'd the Army at the Valley forge. While we lay in Wilmington A Certain John Derrick was Executed for Desertion and Piracy. His Execution was on the 29th of April 1778. Some time before the division left Wilmington, I went on a Detachment under the Command of Col. P. Down to Bombay, Hook Island and Dover in Kent County Delaware. While on this detachment we took two British Navy Officers 11 Marines and 60 or 70 Tories. Early in June the detachment returnd to Wilmington.

June 5th About 9 o'Clock at night we March'd from Wilmington and reach'd Delworthstown next morning about 2 o'Clock where we stay'd till some time After day, then Marched and Joind the 2nd Brigade which lay near Shad's ford. In the Afternoon we began our March for the Valley forge. This night we Encamp'd near one Mattock's.

June 7th we march'd to the Warners on the Lancaster Road and Quartered in that Neighbourhood in Barns and Houses it being rainy Weather.

June 8th We March'd and Join'd the Army at the Valley forge where we Continued untill the 18th when part of the Army began to March towards the Jersey. This was in Consequence of the Enemy's leaving Philadelphia.

June 19th the remainder of the Army left the Valley forge and reach'd Creaells Ferry the 21st. Next day we cross'd and joind that part of the Army that Marched from the Valley forge the day before we did. June 23rd the Army left the whole of their Tents and Baggage and March'd to Hopewell. The next day our Tents and Baggage came up and the Army Encamped. From this place a Strong detachment was sent out towards the Enemy.

June 25th the Army left their Tents Standing and Proceeded towards the Enemy who were retreating with all Possible Dis-

patch. This day we marched as far as Rockey Hill where we lay till Sundown, then Continued our March till about 1 o'Clock next Morning. This day while we lay at Rockey Hill a second detachment were sent out in pursuit of the Enemy. June 26th we March'd about 5 Miles. This day in the afternoon we had a very great Gust of rain. June 27th the Army began to March About Sunrise, then halted and Compleated our Men with 40 rounds of Cartridges.

June 28th 1778. About 8 o'Clock we began our March towards Englishtown, which was about 5 Miles in our front. We had not Marched far before a Cannonade was heard which happened between our Advance and the Enemy's rear, near Monmouth Court House. About a mile before we reached English Town we were ordered to leave our Knapsacks and Blankets, then resumed our March passing by English Town to a Church about two Miles nearer Monmouth. By this time our advanced troops had retreated nearly to this place, which occasioned a very sharp Cannonade between our front line and the Enemy. This had not lasted long before the [*sic*] our front line of Infantry and the Enemy which obliged the Enemy to give up the field with the loss of upwards of 300 Killed which were left. This was About 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Our rear line then Advanced and took the Ground on which the front had been. The whole of our Army lay on their Arms all night. The Enemy took the Advantage of Moonshine About 1 o'Clock the Morning of the 29 And retreated to Avoid the Attack Intended to be made on them by daybreak. They left a number of their wounded officers and Men at Monmouth Court House and some prisoners they had taken. About 5 in the afternoon of the 29 we marched from the field of Battle to where we had left our Packs, where we continued the 30th.

July 1st 1778, About 1 o'Clock in the morning we began our march which was continued to Spotswood forge, where we arriv'd About 8 o'Clock and Halted till next morning about 1 o'Clock, then proceeded by Brunswick to Raraton landing where the whole Army Encamped on the different Banks of the river. July 3rd the troops took to Clean and refresh themselves. July 4th I obtain'd permission to go to Cecil County in Maryland after

some of my Baggage. I went as far as Trenton this day. July 5th 1778, I went to Philadelphia, the 6th, In the Afternoon I set sail for Wilmington where I arrived the 7th in the Evening. The next day I stay'd at this place.

July 9th After sundown I went to New Ark, the next day to Octarara where my Baggage was, and did my business. July 11th I return'd as far as New Ark and the 12th to Wilmington. The 13th after sundown I went on Board a boat for Philadelphia where I arriv'd the 14th. July 15th About 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon I left the City on foot, but after going about 10 Miles a Gentleman overtook me who gave me a seat in A Chaise to Bristol where I stay'd all night. The next morning I proceeded again on foot to Trenton where I Breakfasted, then continued my walk towards Princetown. By the good fortune of a second seat in A Chaise I reach'd that place by 2 o'Clock. This Eveniug the waggon I had with join'd me.

Fryday July 17th, went as far as the Scoch Plains, the next day to a Mr Dod's.

Sunday July 19th 78. We lay by N. B. It must be observed I left the Army near Brunswick, but on my return they had left the place and March'd towards the White Plains. Monday July 20th I left Mr Dods and went to Kakaett. The 21st I Cross'd the North River at King's Ferry and went 4 Miles past Peeks Kills. The 22nd I Overtook the troops about 6 Miles from the White Plains. Here we continued until the 24th then March'd to the White Plains.

Thursday July 30th I rode to the saw pits and din'd on Oysters, afterwards I rode into Conneeticut and Crack'd some good wine.

Saturday 1st August 1778, our Brigade Moved their Encampment a little to the left. The 2nd the whole Army struck tents and prepar'd to march. In about 3 Hours they were ordered to Pitch their tents on the same ground. Tuesday August 4th About 5 in the afternoon I went on a three days' command towards the lines under Genl Mulenberg. We march'd to Tuckahoe Hights and Encamped. The next day we march'd within four miles of King's Bridge from here. Colo Morgan was sent forward with

two Battalions; the remaining two with the Gen$^{l}$ Encamped two Miles Back.

Thursday August 6$^{th}$ 1778. This Morning our detachment March'd from their Encampm$^{t}$ towards the lines by a Right Hand road about two Miles, then we turn'd to the left to the ground we lay on the day before. Here we lay untill the Evening, then return'd to our last night's Encampm$^{t}$. Friday August 7$^{th}$ we return'd to the White Plains. Sunday August 8$^{th}$ Some time in the night we had a very heavy rain, which made the remainder of the night disagreeable.

Monday August 17$^{th}$ A soldier was shot for Desertion. Tuesday August 18$^{th}$ I went on the Provost Guard, from which I was reliev'd the next day. Wednesday August 26 the tents of the whole Army were struck and the whole of the Baggage loaded, in order, it was Expected, to March. About two Hours after we ordered to sweep the Encampment and Pitch the tents on the same Ground.

Wednesday Sept$^{r}$ 16$^{th}$ 1780 the whole Army Struck their tents and sent them off. Early in the morning, the Troops were continued on their Ground untill 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then March'd about 5 Miles from the plains, where they Halted without their tents. Some time in the night a very heavy rain began to fall which lasted all night. The want of our tents made our Situation very disagreeable. When the Army left the white plains the Right wing March'd the road leading by Crotans Bridge and the left wing, a road to the right of it. This morning the Enemy surprised Col$^{o}$ N. Gists Reg$^{t}$ of light Infantry which lay about 8 Miles below the white plains. Thursday Sep$^{t}$ 17$^{th}$ we March'd about two Miles above Crotans Bridge where we got our Reg$^{t}$ in a barn and halted till our tents came up, when we Encamped.

Friday Sept$^{r}$ 18$^{th}$ About 2 O'Clock in the Afternoon we March'd about 2 Miles. The next day we March'd about 8 Miles Higher up the Country.

Sonday Sep$^{t}$ 20$^{th}$ 1778 We March'd about 4 Miles past Fredericksburg where we lay untill the 22$^{nd}$ on which day our Division March'd 12 Miles towards Fish Kills. At this place

we lay untill the 28th when we March'd to Fishkills. Saturday Octr 3rd A Soldier of our Regt was Shot by Accident.

Tuesday Octr 13 We Marchd to New Hackensack. Here we lay untill the 26th on which day we returnd to Fish Kills. The 30th A Soldier was Executed for House Breaking.

Monday Novr 2nd I went to New Hackensack and returnd the next day.

Fryday Novr 16th A detachment of 600 Men were ordered from the division to Escort the Convention prisoners through the Jersey.

Monday Novr 23rd Our B. March'd from Fish Kills and Cross'd North River. The next day I went forward with a Party to repair the roads about 5 Miles from the Ferry. This night I was kindly Entertain'd by a Mr Bellnap. The next day I Proceeded with my Party as far as a Mr Halls within a Mile of Chester. Thursday Nov. 26th The Division Arriv'd at Chester About 1 o'Clock; here the men were Quartered in the Adjacent Barns. I lodg'd at a Mr Jackson's this night. The next day, Brought my men and Quartered them in his Barn and myself, with other officers in his House.

Saturday Novr 28th I receiv'd some Cloathing which was sent from home to me. Sunday the 29th Several of us went to Meeting at Florida About 3 Miles from Mr Jackson's.

Monday Novr 30th A smart snow fell in the fore part of the day. Tuesday Decr 1 we Collected the Girls in the neighbourhood and had a kick up in the Evening. The Fryday following we had the second.

Sunday Decr 6th I walk'd to Capt. Bradners where I spent the Afternoon with the young Ladies, his Daughters.

Monday Decr 7th I went with a Guard to Oxford and took My post at a Mr Sealy's. The next day I was order'd to join the division with my Guard.

Wednesday Decr 9 we marched from Chester by the way of Warwick into Sussex County in the Jersey. Our Men lay in Barns in the neighbourhood of a Colo Broderick's I Lodg'd at a Mr Stagg's.

Thursday Decr 10 78. We began our march this morning

through a rain which Continued to fall untill the middle of the afternoon, then turn'd to Snow which fell very fast till some time in the night, then held up. We Qutr$^{d}$ our Reg$^{t}$ at Sharpsburgh works. In company with several officers I Quartered at M$^{r}$ Brown's, who was Overseer of the works. Here we continued untill Sunday the 13$^{th}$ about 2 o'Clock when our Reg$^{t}$ alone began to march. In the morning it began to rain which lasted untill a little time before we halted for Q$^{rs}$ at a M$^{r}$ Biron's on the Road leading to Morris Town. The snow which had fell two days before and the rain which fell to-day made so much water that all the small Creeks much swelled and the whole of the road so full that but a few places that did not come over our shoe tops.

Monday Dec$^{r}$ 14$^{th}$ 78. March'd from Bison to Suckeysunny Plains where we Q$^{rd}$ our men in Houses. I Quartered at M$^{r}$ Randolph's.

Janry 5$^{th}$ 79. I traveled from Cummings and Cross'd the Ball Fryer Ferry on the Susquehannah and Put up at Jolley's in Harford. The next day I got near Rogers' Mills in Baltimore County and the Day after to Westminster in Frederick County.

January the 8$^{th}$ 1779 I arrivd at Home where I remain'd till the 15$^{th}$ of March when I set out for Camp by the way of York, Lancaster, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton and Princeton. I join'd the Army the 29$^{th}$ March in their Huts near Middle Brook. In the Beginning of April I went on a Detachment to Shrewsbury in Monmouth County. Here we continued very peaceable spending our spare time with a number of fine Ladies in this neighbourhood untill the 26$^{th}$ of the month. In the morning before sun rise we were very near being cut off by a party of British under Major Ferguson, But having a little notice of the Enemy's Approach, we retreated about 7 Miles towards Monmouth Court House. I lost my waiter and all my Cloaths except what I had on. Several other Officers shar'd the same fate. Our loss in men was 22. The Enemy left Shrewsbury 9 o'Clock, and the next day we took our Post again and Continued in it untill the last of May, then March'd for Middle Brook where we Arrivd the 2$^{nd}$ of June. About a week after the Army began their march towards Smith's Clove by Morristown, Pumpton and

Ramapaugh Clove, while the Army lay in Smith's Clove. On the 16 July before Day Gen$^{l}$ Wayn took Stony Point. The 17$^{th}$ we March'd from Smith's Clove and Encamped at Butter Milk Falls the 20$^{th}$. The 18$^{th}$ of August before day Major Lee Surprised and took Paulis-hook. We Continued at Butter Milk falls, forwarding the works about west Point untill the 26$^{th}$ of Nov$^{r}$ 1779, on which day we March'd as far as Smith Clove through a heavy snow that was falling on our rout, to winter Q$^{rs}$. We continued our March by the way of Ramapaugh Clove, Pumpton, Bottle Hill, from where we march'd the 3$^{rd}$ of December to Weeks Farm, where I continued to forward my Mens Huts till the 26$^{th}$ of December, then set out for Maryland on the recruiting service by the way of Pluckemin, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Head of Elk, Baltimore, Annapolis and Rock Creek from where I went to Frederick where I arriv'd the 20$^{th}$ of January 1780 and Continued untill the 28$^{th}$ of August, following when I set out for Annapolis. Here I continued untill the 22$^{nd}$ of October, then March'd for our line which was at this time in N. Carolina with a Party of recruits, by the way of Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburgh and Hillsborough, where I expected to join the line, but was disappointed by their Marching to Charlotte. Some time before, Fryday Nov$^{r}$ 24$^{th}$ 1780, I march'd from Hillsborough with Gen$^{l}$ Stephens' Brigade of Virginia Militia to join the Army. Our rout was by Guilford Courthouse, Salisbury, from thence to Charlotte, where I arriv'd and join'd the line the 7$^{th}$ of December 1780.

Gen$^{l}$ Greene had Superseded Gen$^{l}$ Gates in his Command of the Southern Army a Day or two before. When I join'd the troops were Hutting which they Compleated a few days after. Dec$^{r}$ 16$^{th}$ two Companies of L$^{t}$ Infantry being ordered out I got Com$^{d}$ of the Compy form'd by the late 7$^{th}$ Reg$^{t}$.

Wednesday Dec$^{r}$ 20$^{th}$ 80 the Army march'd from Charlotte 10 miles to ford's Farm; the 21$^{st}$ to Richardson's Creek 18 Miles from Fords; the 22$^{nd}$ to Brown's Creek 19 Miles from Richardson's; the 23$^{rd}$ to Cedar Creek 16 Miles from Brown's; the 24$^{th}$ Pass'd by Anson C. House to Haly's Ferry, 18 Miles from Cedar Creek. The 25 was Taken up in Crossing the Ferry;

the 26 we reach'd Hick's Creek 15 Miles below Haly's Ferry in South Carolina. This being the place the Gen$^{l}$ intended to take post at, we began to build small Huts, the 27$^{th}$. January 5$^{th}$ 1781 A Soldier was shot for Desertion.

Jan. 10$^{th}$ A very heavy rain fell which Rais'd the River Pee-Dee and small Creeks so much that the troops were obliged to draw corn in lieu of Meal on the Eleventh.

Friday 12$^{th}$ In the night I went hunting; 13$^{th}$ I wrote to F— & P— Wednesday 24$^{th}$. The Army in consequence of A Victory obtain'd by B. Gen$^{l}$ Morgan, on the 17$^{th}$ Instant over a superior force of the Enemy, Com$^{d}$ by Col$^{o}$ Tarleton, near the cowpens fired a Few de joy I wrote to C— & G. Thursday Jan$^{y}$ 25$^{th}$ 81 Gen$^{l}$ Stephens Militia left us, their times being expired.

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## LETTER OF GEORGE PEABODY.

London 28$^{h}$ Nov: 1842—

J. J. Speed Esq$^{r}$
Baltimore,
My dear Sir:

By a late conveyance I forwarded to you several London papers of the highest class containing your letter on "Repudiation" with comments by the "Times" "Post" and "Morning Advertiser" which could not fail to have been most gratifying to your feelings.—As a Citizen of Maryland, warmly devoted to her interests her Credit and her honor I have felt much pride in giving your admirable letter the greatest possible circulation, and in Stating my belief that the Sentiments it contained were those of a large portion of her people.—More than half the amount of Maryland Stock, held in Europe, you are aware was negotiated by me, and since her defalcation in the payment of her interest, I have been almost daily appealed to by holders of her bonds to know their

prospect of receiving dividends.—To this question I could give no satisfactory answer but I have in all cases assured them that the ability only was wanting and it affords me great pleasure to state that although many persons holding Maryland bonds are much inconvenienced by not receiving their interest, the utmost confidence in the security prevails and in no instance have I heard a doubt Expressed of her honor and good faith.

But to return to the Subject of your letter. "Repudiation" first sounded in Mississippi and echoed in Indiana, has, in the short space of a few months destroyed that noble character for Patriotism and honor which our country had sustained for more than fifty years; and in Europe, our once proud Republic is now only referred to in derision or spoken of to be compared unfavorably with their own forms of government.

The principle adopted in some of the States of repudiating honest debts, is reprobated in this country, in France and in Holland, by all parties, and in all Societies, and Americans who have sensitive feelings regarding their national character abroad, will now derive little pleasure in visiting the countries I have named; for they will often experience the truth of your remark that "Publick Disgrace Is Each Citizen's Dishonor."

It is not more the promulgation of the Principle in two or three States, than the apathy with which repudiation is viewed in the other States that has produced here the feeling which I have named.—When McNutt first proposed this Shameful doctrine, had the President of the United States,—the congress—the Governors and Legislatures of other States,—aided by the respectable portion of the Press, denounced, as they should have done this dishonest Principle, in the energetic language contained in your letter, the honor of our Republic would not have been tarnished, nor the nations credit Prostrated; and instead of the refusal of European Capitalists to loan five millions of dollars at 6 pC$^{t}$; they would gladly have lent 20 millions at 4½ p$^{r}$ Annum.

The Publick here perfectly understand appreciate and are willing to indulge a State like Maryland largely in debt, whose rulers are making laws, and whose Citizens are submitting to them for the purpose of maintaining the faith of the State; but the doctrine

of repudiating honest debts by a civilized community, the people of Europe cannot comprehend.

With respect to the return of Col. Robinson after an unsuccessful mission to this country, I have seen remarks in several New York and Philadelphia papers intimating that his want of success was owing to a combination of European Capitalists to defeat the negotiation of the loan for the purpose of Enforcing the General Government to assume the debts of the States.—This Supposition is perfectly groundless and I am quite certain that there is not an intelligent individual in this country, American or English—who has any knowledge of money operations, but would at once say that, no such combination or understanding has existed or does exist except in the imagination of those who Propagated the report. I speak strongly because I know I speak the truth.

In the United States there is a very erroneous opinion with regard to the power of the great European houses, as they are termed of themselves, to take large loans; they have not the ability, and do not act without that more powerful ally, the Publick, to second and support their contracts, or their capital would soon be rendered unavailable, and they would become anything but great.

It is supposed with you that Baring Brothers & Co.—Rothschilds—Overend, Gurney & Co., Palium, McKillop Dent & C°—Huth & C° of London—Hope & C° Amsterdam and Hottinguen & C° Paris, are very large holders of American securities, because most of our loans have been negotiated by them.—This is not the case and in comparison to the amount disposed of neither these houses, nor what are termed Capitalists, own a very large amount of American Stocks.

In the bright days of our States' Credit, the course adopted, to introduce our Stocks, by the houses I have named, was as follows:—When a loan was offered, the house contemplating taking it, after well ascertaining publick opinion to be favorable to the stock, would agree, for example, for one million Sterling, at Par, Subject to a commission of 2 p Ct; which would produce to the Seller 98.—The first price to the Publick would be 100, but as an inducement to Bankers and Jobbers to purchace largely, with

a good prospect of Selling at a Profit as well as themselves, the contractors would understand with these buyers that after £200,000 was sold the price should be advanced to 101 and in the same proportion for a similar amount sold.

In this way the Stock would go to the Publick at 100 to 105 and within a few months, in all Probability, nearly the whole Amount would have left the hands of the Contractors—Bankers and Jobbers, at a profit of from 1 to 7 per cent, and have gone into others for more permanent investments, under the patronage and strong recommendation of the eminent houses I have named.

The particulars here stated of one negotiation, apply to all, and thus the loans of our States—the Bank United States, and other joint stock companies have been disposed of. Where now are the Stocks? In the hands of Capitalists who are trying to compel the General Government to assume their payment? No! a large portion—an immense amount—is in the hands of widows—of orphans —of retired officers from the army and navy—in short diffused among persons in moderate circumstances, and who in consequence made investments in American Securities, instead of British, in expectation of being able to live more comfortably by the increased dividends which they promised.

The reverses of fortune here caused by repudiation, and non-payment of interest by several of the States are therefore, wide spread and in many cases truly distressing.—Among the members of the Oriental Club (composed of officers who have served in India) nearly 300 are owners of the Stocks I have named and many of them are, in consequence, reduced almost to beggary.—A grandson of the founder of one of our largest and richest States from affluence has been reduced to want by his confidence in Republican Institutions and investments principally in the Stock of that State.

I could enumerate many similar cases, but will conclude with one which does great honor to the feelings of the Senior partner of one of the first commercial houses here,—a gentleman of high character as a man, and almost Senior merchant of London.—Since 1837 his house has made large investments in American Stocks, for friends and correspondents, and until lately had the

most implicit confidence in their Safety.—Among those that invested was a widow of small income, who, by his recommendation, sold 3 p Ct: consols and bought 6000$ of 6 pCt: Illinois bonds at 80. In less than a year this State was unable to pay her interest, and the Lady was deprived of her principal means of support. The gentleman, however, with praiseworthy liberality took the bonds, and placed in her possession the original amount of Consols thereby losing himself about £800.—He did not do this because he thought he was legally or morally bound, as he acted from the purest motives, but after the downfall of American State Credit, he felt that he ought not to have recommended the change. —I would not have mentioned these facts but to shew the unpleasant situation in which all the great houses here are placed by having introduced and recommended American securities.

They feel that they have lost caste with the publick—all the pride and satisfaction which heretofore attended their business, has vanished, in consequence of constant applications by their friends, (who invested through their instrumentality) to know when defaulting States will pay dividends,—Whether their bonds will be repudiated &c. At the time these State Stocks were brought forward they were thought most safe—quite as much so as those of the general government at this period, and were recommended to the publick accordingly—Is it therefore surprising that the houses I have mentioned should, in the face of this universal feeling of distrust in the credit (and almost in the Union of the States being long continued)—decline any endeavours to force upon the English publick the loan brought out by Col. Robinson? No house here is strong enough to have done so without materially affecting their character for prudence and consequently their standing.—It is "Repudiation" which has done all the mischief the antagonist of honor and credit—one can rise only as the other falls, and until the former is destroyed, both root and branch, and ceases to have a name in our land, the "pressure from without" to use a Parliamentary phrase, will be so great, that not a house in Europe will venture to take or encourage the taking, of any American loan.

At this time, so much suspicion rests on the credit of every one

who owns American Stocks, that all private Bankers, (whose business depends on publick confidence) who can consistently do so, make it a point to let their customers know that they are not holders of those Stocks.

Nothwithstanding the feeling I have named, I know all classes are most anxious that some plan may be adopted to relieve the States, which are the most Embarrassed, and, at the same time, give to the holders of their bonds, partial, but punctual payment of the dividends.

None are more so than the houses I have named, and a partner in one of them having understood from a most undoubted source that the feelings of persons in authority in the United States were in favour of affording the assistance of the General Government to accomplish this desirable object, suggested in writing a plan for the issue of United States 3 p Ct: bonds which he thought would be gratefully received by the holders of many of the States 5 & 6 per cent Stocks, in exchange at par. This was intended as a Private communication and was made at my suggestion, but from some remarks which I observe, under the Editorial head in a Philadelphia Paper, I am led to believe a use has, and will be made of it, which was never anticipated by the writer, and which, I cannot think altogether fair.

In the paper to which I have alluded the Editor (who says he forms his conclusions from English letters) remarks that European Capitalists having purchased up State debts at from 15 to 60 cents on the dollar would reap a profit of some 60 to 90 Millions by forcing the National Government to assume them; and the better to accomplish their design, he accuses these capitalists of forming a conspiracy to defeat the loan.—The writer of such English letters must have been very ignorant of this market regarding American Stocks, or he would have known that, since repudiation first obtained a footing in Mississippi, but very few sales of State Stocks have been made here, and that a much larger amount has been sent to New York and sold for English Capitalists, than has been bought on their account.—The State Stocks now held in Europe therefore, were nearly all bought at very high rates and the American Publick have become so accustomed to late quota-

tions that few persons have any idea of the very high prices which were formerly paid for them in the European markets, and you will no doubt read the following list with much surprise.—The first State Stock appeared in the London Market in 1817, and from that period, (but principally from 1830) to the year of "repudiation" all the great loans were made and most of the Stocks sold in Europe.—They produced as follows:—

| | | | When first introduced. | Prices up to '41 in U. S. Currency— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 5 p Ct. | dollar & Sterling | 1837–38 | 100 @ 110 |
| New York | 6 " | " " | 1817 | 100 @ 125 |
| do | 5 " | " " | 1822 | 90 @ 115 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 " | " " | 1824 | 80 @ 115 |
| Maryland | 6 " | " " | 1836 | 105 @ 125 |
| do | 5 " | " " | 1830 | 90 @ 110 |
| do | 5 " | Sterling | 1839 | 75 @ 90 |
| Virginia | 6 p Ct. | Dollar | 1824 | 110 @ 115 |
| do | 5 " | do | 1826 | 90 @ 105 |
| South Carolina | 5 " | Sterling | 1834 | 95 @ 105 |
| Florida | 6 " | do | 1837 | 95 @ 100 |
| Alabama | 5 " | dollar | 1834 | 100 @ 105 |
| do | 6 " | do | 1838 | 80 @ 100 |
| Louisiana | 5 " | do | 1824 | 90 @ 115 |
| do | 5 " | Sterling | 1839 | 95 @ 100 |
| Mississippi | 6 " | dollar | 1832 | 110 @ 120 |
| do | 5 " | Sterling | 1838 | 85 @ 100 |
| Arkansaw | 6 " | do | 1839 | 95 @ 100 |
| Indiana | 5 " | dollar | 1837 | 80 @ 110 |
| do | 5 " | Sterling | 1839 | 90 @ 110 |
| Illinois | 6 " | dollar | 1838 | 80 @ 100 |
| do | 6 " | Sterling | 1840 | 80 @ 85 |
| Kentucky | 6 " | dollar | 1839 | 85 @ 100 |
| Tennessee | 6 " | do | 1839 | 85 @ 100 |
| Ohio | 5 " | do | 1828 | 100 @ 120 |
| do | 6 " | do | 1828 | 90 @ 120 |
| Michigan | 6 " | nearly all pledged by B. U. S | 1840 | 85 — |

Thus it appears that instead of from 15 to 60c on the dollar as stated by the Philadelphia Editor the average cost of all the State Stocks held in Europe, in the currency of the United States is nearly 100!! I include at 85 the large amount of Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan pledged by the Bank United States as Collateral Security for the following loans viz—

| | Florins | £ Strg |
|---|---|---|
| Hope & Co. Amsterdam | 5.500.000 | 450.000 |
| Rothschilds London & Paris | | 900.000 |
| Denison & C° London | | 800.000 |

The Bank issued her bonds in 1840 for the above amount, say £2.150.000 (secured by the Stocks named at 80) which were greedily taken by the European publick at from 90 to 98 all of which as also most of the interest remains unpaid.

In concluding this letter I beg to say that I have not recently had with any firm I have named any conversation on the Subjects of which I have written.—The remarks have suggested themselves to me in consequence of mis-representations in American papers to which I have referred, and a desire to place before you the causes which have produced the downfall of American credit in Europe and consequently the failure of Col. Robinsons mission to this country.—I trust that I have also placed in their true position the Great London Houses, and have fully and satisfactorily cleared them from the imputation of sinister and selfish views, cast upon them for refusing the National Loan.

My situation here since the crisis of 1837, and daily intercourse with Capitalists and persons interested in American Stocks have Enabled me to state facts, and I do not fear contradiction to any remark I have made.

My feelings are altogether American, and I trust the time is not far distant, when our Country and her people, will once more regain their former high character for honor and integrity which "Repudiation" has, so unfortunately tarnished.

Sincerely Yours

GEORGE PEABODY—

# LETTER OF GOVERNOR OGLE TO CHARLES, LORD BALTIMORE.

My Lord

In my last I gave your Lordship an acc$^{t}$ of our putting into Falmouth, w$^{ch}$ plaec we left the 5$^{th}$ of October, and landed here the 2$^{d}$ of Dec$^{r}$ after a very ruff passage, the particulars of which however I will not trouble your Lordship with, knowing very well that you Saylors only laugh at the misery poor people suffer on these occasions. Your Brother received me very civilly, and I did everything as I thought it would be most agreeable to him, so that I beleive we acted in every Respect as you intended we should, but after two or three days when I desired to talk a little more freely with him about governing the Province to your Lords$^{ps}$ advantage, I found him a little more reserved than I could have wished him to be, which I can hardly think could proceed from his natural Temper, if it was not for the extream bad state of health he enjoys, which is much worse than I imagined, and which I believe has not been mended very much by the help of Physick, which he takes more of than any one I ever knew in my life; and in those few things he did mention to me I found his Sentiments as different from your Lordship's as white and black, which you will find when you see him. He expressed a good deal of concern at the want of courage which the Council shewed upon Several occasions, upon which I told him that as it was for your Lords$^{ps}$ Interest I hoped he would let me know which of them had failed him. He said he could not tax any of them with infidelity, but that honest men might differ in opinion, and that some had not so much courage as others, with some other things of this nature. I then desired him to let me know which of them had shewn this want of courage which had given him so much disturbance, upon which he told me plainly it was impossible to get a Council in Maryland to act as they ought to do, which

was all I could get out of him on this head. At the same time he gave me such a terrible acc$^{t}$ of the Assembly that all things put together were enough to frighten a man out of his wits; and indeed I believe as he himself says, a great deal of his sickness has been owing to the harsh usage the Country has given him. As the Country has certainly entertained strange and unreasonable jealousies and prejudicies against your Lordship's Government, and is as hot as possible about the English Statutes, and the Judges' Oath, I make no doubt of being furiously attacked on this head; however let the worse that can be happen you may depend upon my punctually observing your orders, and I hope in the main I shall be able to act both to your Lords$^{ps}$ Satisfaction and advantage, tho I must own to you freely I think it would puzzle the best capacity in the world to doe one half of what is wanting for your Lordship's Service for besides the encroachments of the Pens, several people have set down upon your lands without any warrant for so doing, your mannors have been very much abused without the Tenants paying your dues, your Officers in so much contempt that they dont receive half their fees, and indeed some of them are merely nominal without any manner of profit, and what is of worse consequence, as I am informed, the right your Secretary has of naming the Clerks of Counties at his pleasure has not only been disputed but carried against him, and acquiesced in ever since Bodely's time, to the great lessening of your Lordships power, as you may easily judge; so considering all these things I really think other people dont want your offices more than you want able men to raise them to their due value. Coll. Mackall the late Speaker of the Assembly and the Rest of the Justices of Calvert County had all refused to take the judges' Oath, so I found that County in the utmost Confusion at my landing, which obliged me immediately to Issue out a new Commission to others which has had the effect we intended, all of them having taken the Oath. I have alsoe by the advice of the Council called a new Assembly for the latter end of Feb$^{ry}$, tho we dont intend to proceed to business till July: Both your Bro$^{r}$ and M$^{r}$ Lord talked exceedingly against any manner of agreement with the Pens, it being very easy as they say to have full Justice

of them by law, in which notwithstanding all they said, I think they had no reason to be so sanguin, considering the surprising encroachments they have made upon you for some time past, several hundred of your Tenants as I am informed, having within these few years, gone over to them, however tho I could not agree to most of what they said, there is one thing so very material I thought myself obliged to give you notice of it; M$^{r}$ Lord says the Line that makes the Tangent to the Circle above Newcastle will cut some of the Rivers in the Bay, particularly Sassafras River, and that the very Circle will cut the head of Elk River by which they will have a free communication with the Bay, which is a thing of such consequence that if you have not yet signed your agreement I hope you will think it proper to insert a clause particularly to prevent any thing of this kind. If you have Signed, as I know both your intentions we must try to mend the letter of your Treaty by the spirit of it if there should be occasion, as there will be room enough to do in the execution of matters in which there must of course occur many difficulties: and indeed by what I have heard since I came here I begin to think that reasonable men appointed Commissioners on both sides might settle the Bounds better by having some regard to the present possessions than by sticking too closely to the streight line which may perhaps make greater alterations, than can be at present foreseen. But as one can only make conjectures about this affair for want of a good map of the Country, I must leave you to judge of the reasonableness of what I offer. All this regards only the Lower counties, for your streight line that fixes your Northern Bounds I think can have no objection to it. The Pens encroaching so much upon you as I am informed has encouraged the Virginians on the Eastern Shore to make some attempts of the like nature, and some of your Land above the upper part of Patowmack is likewise in some danger all which matters I will take care to look to in time, and in everything else will use all the dilligence and care I am capable of. I cant promise to do everything to your Lords$^{ps}$ Content, but this I am sure of, that nobody in the world can set about your Service with more Zeal and true Concern for your prosperity than I shall do, so that I hope at least you will be perfectly Satisfied

with the Sincerity of my intentions, as I know your Brother's sentiments in many transactions for the future will be very different from mine, and many people ready to represent things to my disadvantage, without many to speak in my favour, I must here once for all beg the favour of your Lordship not to condemn my conduct absolutely in anything till you have told me what you think wrong, and have received my explanation of the matter which I shall always give you honestly and plainly. I dont know whether Charles Calvert and I will always agree in our sentiments, but at present we are upon very good terms together and I really beleive he will act very honestly and sincerely for your Lordship's Interest. As to his own affairs I take him to be none of the best managers, no more than of his constitution w$^{ch}$ is in a very bad condition. I have with everybody else endeavoured to carry myself as evenly and civilly as possible without shewing the least disregard to any set of people whatsoever which your Bro$^{r}$ would have had me do; which advice I thank God I had the Grace to resist, believing firmly that it is for your Lords$^{ps}$ interest to leave room for everybody to offer their Service to you that are able to assist you; and I find plainly that nothing in the world has hurt your interest more than your Governors declaring open enmity to such men as Bodeley and Delany who were capable of doing you either a great deal of good or harm, and trusting your affairs to such as could not possibly do much one way or other. One particular gentleman I find has given a good deal of offence to the Country by having too many places given him: I mean M$^{r}$ Ross who I find was recommended by your Lordship for Clerk of the Council, but as he has I think four others besides that, it is very probably more than your Lordship intended for him, and I must say more than is for your Lordships Interest; for I think the places you have ought to be managed as much as possible not only to keep up your interest with the Country Gentry but likewise be given to such people as are capable of serving you within their particular posts, which is as good a way as I know to retreive your Lordships affairs in several points where they have been but too much neglected: but as I dont know what particular Regard you may have for this

Gentleman I shall do nothing till I hear from your Lords$^{p}$. As to People that may apply to you hereafter for any places here, I hope you will not think it proper to give them any encouargement, it not being at all for your Interest to send over such sort of Gentry which we are in no want of already, tho it will be much to your Lords$^{ps}$ advantage as well as your Tenants in General if we can contrive any way to increase the number of your laborious common people. M$^{r}$ Eyons who was reccommended to you by M$^{r}$ Rawlinson is exactly such a one as your Lords$^{p}$ guessed him to be; he talks a great deal of husbandry and improving Land and at the same time is perfectly indolent and incapable of serving either himself or family and other way than by accepting a good place which I am sure is not in my power to give him, without acting contrary to your Lords$^{ps}$ Interest: if he had half the Industry he talks of he might do very well upon some of your Lords$^{ps}$ mannors where there is room enough for a Tenant to live very well and pay a small Rent due to your Lords$^{p}$. Here I must put your Lords$^{p}$ in mind to give Coll Ward some directions which he says he wants about Arundal Mannor, having it seems had formerly some different orders relating to that from the others. I have received your Lords$^{ps}$ Madera wine; two of the Pipes were so much damaged that they leaked out near a hogshead and a half which I am the less troubled at because the wine proves exceeding good. I have taken the best of them, cased it very well, and put it on board Capt Wats for your Lords$^{p}$ as it is excellent wine of the sort. If it should not prove to your taste, it will be hardly worth your while to have any more, but if you like the sort of wine I shall be always able to let you have a Pipe of right old wine, intending always to keep up my stock now I have so good a foundation. I must therefore beg the favour of you when you see M$^{r}$ Hyde to direct him by the first opportunity of a ship that touches at Madera to order me a couple of Pipes of the very best the Island affords. When I am thoroughly settled I hope to keep all accounts very clear with your Lords$^{p}$, but for the first year being obliged to have every thing at the worst hand I shall be kept poor in spite of my teeth, therefore hope you will not think me long in coming to an acc$^{t}$ with you for your wine and other matters. I must

likewise beg the favour of you to let Coll Ward know when my Salary commences, which I suppose you intended should be from the date of my Commission however as this depends wholly upon yourself we have nothing to do but to acquiesce in your directions. As I dont intend to live extravagantly, so I'me sure I dont love money enough to keep me from any expence that I think necessary for your Lordships Service and my own Credit, and I am Sure you cant be served well unless your Governor lives something like one, therefore as I shall not have the Talent of laying up money very fast, if a Pleuretick feaver, or any other curst acute distemper which a great change of climate makes people subject to, should cut me off suddenly leaving my small Finances in very great disorder I hope you[ll] have the goodness to shew my Bro[r] Luke what favour you can conveniently. This Request I earnestly make to you in case I should have a call to the other world, tho I cant help flattering myself that I shall stay some reasonable time longer in this, the country in the main being very healthful, tho the distempers that happen to take off people are very quick in their operation. I please myself very much with the hopes of hearing very soon of your getting a Son and heir, however not to trouble your Lordship with any formal compliments upon this head I shall only beg the favour to present my humble Service to Lady Baltemore who I hope will increase your family very much, and to be so kind to give me early intelligence of whatever happens to your Lordship's Satisfaction and advantage which will always give me as much pleasure as if it happened to myself: being with great truth & sincerity

Your Lordships
most devoted & most humble
Servant

Sam: Ogle

Annapolis Jan[ry] the 10[th] 1731—

# TWO MARYLAND HEROINES.

WILLIAM H. LOVE.

In presenting a brief account of two Maryland heroines, I shall first take up the story of a brave Maryland woman, who was known all over the Eastern Shore, or nearly so, whose name was Catherine Knight; otherwise known by her friends, acquaintances, admirers and local historians as Kitty Knight.

The first of the Knight family of Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, Maryland, of whom any record has been found is Stephen Knight. The earliest record is that of his marriage in 1708 to Sarah Frisby Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson and daughter of the Honorable James Frisby, who was a member of the House of Burgesses of Maryland from Cecil County, and a Member of the Governor's Council from 1692 to 1704.

It appears from the record of the proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly that Stephen Knight was Naval Officer for the Head of Chesapeake Bay in the year 1711. The position of Naval Officer had its origin in the desire to have some one closely in the service of the Crown to oversee or check collectors of the public revenue, and for this duty an officer of the navy was originally chosen. In time persons in civil life were selected to perform this service, but the title of Naval Officer remained and continues to this day. In Maryland in early times various points in the Bay and its tributary rivers were designated as ports of entry and clearance, and it was at one time provided that no vessel should enter or clear without a certificate from the Naval Officer showing that all lawful fees and charges had been paid. The collection of fees was from time to time the subject of investigation, and it is recorded in the Proceedings of the Council, 1687 to 1693, that John Knight, Commander of the ship *Encrease* from Yowhall, who seems to have been styled Deputy Secretary in another portion of the same record, made a report to the Commis-

sion in London on October 1, 1692, on the collection of certain fees (Council Proceedings, 1687 to 1693, pages 28, 54, 55, 370, 371 and 431). The duty of the Naval Officer having direct connection with the enforcement of the laws which required the payment of certain fees by the owners and masters of vessels engaged in commerce with the Province, the matter is here mentioned as suggesting that the report or other official action concerning fees by John Knight in 1692 may have been a factor in the appointment of Stephen Knight as Naval Officer in 1711, and also suggests a possible family connection.

Catherine Knight, daughter of John Leach and Catherine Matthews Knight, was born about 1775. She never married and lived to become a person of much local celebrity. She lived for some time at Knight's Island and also at Georgetown in Kent County. Her father was a prominent citizen of Cecil County, and her uncle, Dr. William Matthews, twin brother of her mother, was much in public life, serving in the Legislature and also in Congress as a representative from Maryland from 1797 to 1799. Under these circumstances she took part in the society of the day beyond the limits of her own immediate neighborhood. An entertainment at Philadelphia made a lasting impression on her mind, as she received especial notice from General Washington and had for her partner in the dance Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who then held a distinguished position in public life and who was the father of President William Henry Harrison and the great-grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison. In speaking of the Washington incident to a near relative, who is now living, she said: "I must explain the manner in which the theatre was built. The stage proper could be removed in sections, disclosing a circus for giving performances, in which horses and other animals were used; this was protected by heavy iron bars so that the horses could not jump into the space allotted to the audience. General Washington, in moving around, speaking pleasantly to his personal friends, possibly noticing that I was with Mr. Harrison, said to me, passing his hand down these iron bars, 'You are well guarded, Miss,' then I said to him, 'I am, surely, Sir, in your presence,' and courtesied." She was especially celebrated as the

heroine of an incident that occurred at the attack of the British upon Georgetown, Kent County, during the war of 1812. Her own house in Georgetown was destroyed by fire, but by a heroic and energetic appeal to the invaders she succeeded in saving the houses of several of her neighbors.

Mr. William M. Knight, of this city, in describing this same incident, told me the correct account of the attack by the British on Georgetown and Miss Knight's particular part in it, from her own lips.

"The British," she said, "after landing, commenced to burn all the lower part of the town, which was largely frame. There were, however, two brick buildings on top of the hill, in the town, which had not, as yet, been fired. In one of them was an old lady, sick and almost destitute, and to that building the Admiral and his sailors and marines proceeded at a rapid gait. I followed them; but before I got to the top of the hill they had set fire to the house in which this old lady lay. I immediately called the attention of the Admiral to the fact that they were about to burn up a human being, and that a woman, and I pleaded with him to make his men put the fire out. This I finally succeeded in doing, when they immediately went next door, not over forty feet distant, and fired the second of the brick houses. I told the commanding officer that as the wind was blowing toward the other house this old lady would be burned up anyhow, when, apparently affected by my appeal, he called his men off, but left the fire burning, saying, 'Come on, boys.' As they went out of the door, one of them struck his boarding axe through the panel of the door."

It is interesting to note that Miss Knight stayed behind and put that fire out herself. She afterwards bought the house; it is standing to-day, and the door, with the mark of the axe is still in existence.

An extract from a local newspaper of November 22, 1855, referring to Miss Knight's recent death, gives the following particulars: "Died on Thursday the 22 ulto, at the residence of her nephew, William Knight, Esquire, in Cecil County, Miss Catherine Knight at an advanced age. This remarkable old lady

possessed qualities of the head and heart which made her society interesting to all who sought it. She had a richly cultivated mind and conversational powers rarely to be met with in one whose youth was spent in an age when institutions of learning were scarce, and such establishments as female colleges were unheard of. Her great fondness for literature, however, overcame every obstacle to the gratification of this taste, and her familiarity with ancient history and the literature of modern times was truly astonishing. She has read all the old poets, and the British classics, and but a short time before her death could quote page after page of the works of her favorite authors, which she had not seen since her early days. She was one of those connecting links of the past with the present, and could describe graphically many of the trials and scenes of the Revolution which belong to the unwritten history of those times. And her acquaintance with the war of 1812 in which she heroically earned the reputation of being the bravest woman of the age, made her conversation upon that subject more entertaining and attractive that any written history of that event ever published. By her heroism at the burning of Georgetown, in Kent County, she saved several families from being made homeless and friendless by the fire and sword of British invaders. Whilst the larger part of the village was in flames and the town being ransacked by the British sailors and soldiers, she boldly stepped up to the officer in command, now Admiral Cockburn of the British Navy, and remonstrated with him, and her appeal so moved the Commodore that he ordered the troops to their barges and left unburned a church and several houses now standing there as monuments to her memory for this noble and hazardous act . . . . She remained single from choice, for the beauty with which she is said to have been endowed in early youth was surprising. She was complimented by General Washington at a theatre in Philadelphia the winter before his death. He was attracted by her appearance at a birth-night ball on the evening before and left his seat and crossed the theatre to speak to her. At this same ball she danced with and was admired by the most distinguished men of the country then attending Congress in Philadelphia and among them the distinguished Ben-

jamin Harrison, father of the late President Harrison, whose partner she was for the evening. These details of her life have now of course become traditional, but are nevertheless well authenticated and are only given here to illustrate the emptiness of all distinctions when the hand of death is laid coldly upon the object of them. She has now passed away from earth and 'the places that once knew her shall know her no more forever.' She was a remarkable woman and take her all in all we ne'er shall look upon her like again."

The latter years of her life were spent with her nephew William Knight at Essex Lodge where she died in November, 1855. Her will is dated December 7, 1852, was proved March 18, 1856, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for Kent County in Liber I. F. No. 1, page 60. She devised all her estate to her "nephew William Knight son of my brother William Knight" and appointed him her sole executor. She has been affectionately remembered by her family and various articles which she once used have been treasured in memory of her. Among these was a mahogany table of a beautiful antique design which passed to her great-niece Annie Knight, who married Duncan Veasey, which is much valued for her sake. She was buried in the Knight lot in the Churchyard of St. Francis Xavier near Warwick, Cecil County.

In the year 1899, the steamboat which had for many years plied upon the Sassafras River and the Chesapeake bay between Georgetown and Baltimore was rebuilt and its name changed from *The Trumpeter*, or *Van Corlaer, the Trumpeter* to the *Kitty Knight*. The new name was selected by the owners in memory of the part she took in the defense of Georgetown during the war of 1812–14.

Another devoted Maryland woman, Miss Mathilda O'Neill, is also worthy of remembrance.

In the spring of 1813, the enemy's Naval force left their anchorage at Lynn Haven and moved up the Chesapeake Bay. A general alarm was excited among the inhabitants of its shores; and unused as they were to a state of war, the system of plunder and destruction which Cockburn began was of a nature to terrify a people who had so long enjoyed peace.

But the people of Maryland were not dismayed, and they rallied to the defence of their homes and firesides. The enemy sent his tenders and barges into most of the inlets that had water enough to float them.

On the 16th of April, 1813, the fleet threatened the city of Baltimore, which was pointed out for military execution in papers published by citizens of the United States. This was because of the patriotic course of its people for war with England, when almost the whole country was against that position. To the call for $16,000,000 by Congress, Baltimore merchants subscribed over $3,000,000.

The British plundered Sharp's, Poole's, Tilghman's and Poplar Islands in the latter part of April; and Rear Admiral Cockburn made expeditions to destroy towns and villages at the head of the Bay. On the 29th of April thirteen British barges, manned by about four hundred armed men, under the command of Lieutenant Westphall of the *Marlborough*, made an advance on Frenchtown, almost opposite Elkton in Cecil County. The only defenders were stage drivers and wagoners and a few militia from Elkton. They had thrown up a small redoubt, on which were placed four small four pounders, that had been used in the Revolution. The garrison fought manfully and repulsed the enemy twice. The enemy burned the wharf fishery and warehouses with goods to the amount of $30,000, but they burned no dwellings.

The next point of attack, plunder and devastation was Havre de Grace in Harford County, on the west side of the Susquehanna. The town consisted of some fifty houses, mostly of wood. The enemy had been expected, and a battery had been erected at the lower part of the town, armed with one nine pounder and two six pounders. This was called the "Potato Battery." On Concord Point another small battery was placed.

On the morning of the third of May, 1813, while most of the inhabitants were in their beds, nineteen barges from the enemy's squadron suddenly appeared out of the mist from the river, and without a moment's notice opened a tremendous fire of shot, shells and rockets. The guns on the higher Point Comfort, manned by

a few militia, opened fire on them, which was answered by grape-shot from the barges.

A lady eye-witness, writing to her brother in Philadelphia, in a letter, dated May 7, gives the following account of the destruction that followed the bombardment:

"On the report of guns we immediately jumped out of our beds; and from the top of the house could plainly see the balls and hear the cries of the inhabitants. We ran down the road, and soon began to meet the distressed people, women and children half naked; children enquiring for their parents, parents for their children, and wives for their husbands. It appeared to us as if the whole town was on fire. I think this act, committed without any previous warning, has degraded the British flag.

"The enemy robbed every house of everything valuable that could be carried away, leaving not a change of raiment to one of ten persons; and what they could not take conveniently they destroyed by cutting in pieces or breaking to atoms. The admiral himself was present at this work of destruction, and gave orders for it to his officers. Mrs. John Rogers, (wife to the commodore), Mrs. William Pinkney and Mrs. Goldsborough took shelter at Mr. Mark Pringle's. When a detachment was sent up to burn that elegant building Mrs. Goldsborough told the officer that she had an aged mother in it, and begged it might be spared. The officer replied that he acted under the admiral, and it would be necessary to obtain his consent. Mrs. G. returned with the officer and detachment, and obtained the permission that the house should be spared; but when she reached it, she found it on fire and met two men, one with a sheet, the other with a pillow case crammed full, coming out, which she could not then notice, but ran up stairs and found a large wardrobe standing in the passage all in a flame. William Pinkney, who was with her, and two of the marines by great exertion saved the house; but some of the wretches after that took the cover from the sofa in the front room and put coals in it, and it was in flames before it was discovered. An officer put his sword through a large elegant looking-glass, attacked the windows, and cut out several sashes. They cut hogs through the back, and some partly through, and then left them to

run. Such wanton barbarity among civilized people, I have never heard of."

Ensign John O'Neil, who, as far as I can ascertain, was in command of what few troops were gathered at that time, ran up to the battery which had been erected to defend the town, where there were four cannons already loaded and primed. As the British flotilla approached within gunshot, they commenced firing with small cannon from their boats on the almost defenseless town, also using the newly invented Congreve rockets to fire the houses. The brave lighthouse keeper fired every gun in the battery at them, the last one he fired being mounted on a field carriage recoiled violently and ran over his side. He hobbled up the street, with the assistance of two muskets, and secreted himself in the churchyard of St. John's church, where he thought he might be able to use his muskets on them as they came up the street. He was, however, captured by a flanking party of the British, and taken on board the flagship, the frigate *Maidstone*. His daughter Mathilda immediately announced that she would have her father released at all hazards. She did go on board the British flagship, accompanied by Mr. Abraham Jarrett of Bel Air, as her attorney, and a lady friend whose name I have not been able to obtain. After a pathetic appeal to the British commander, he released her father the next day, and upon leaving the deck of the flagship, the English officer asked her to accept his snuff-box, which is still retained in the family. Her father was presented by the City of Philadelphia with a beautiful sword, inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Mr. John O'Neil by
the City of Philadelphia, for his bravery
at Havre de Grace in the war of 1812."

The sword is now in the possession of Captain John O'Neil, one of the Association of Maryland Pilots, this city.

Governor Edward Lloyd of Maryland, in 1809, December 16, commissioned the brave lighthouse keeper as an Ensign in the State Militia of Harford County, so that at the time of the battle, he was a duly accredited officer of the Maryland militia.

I may add that O'Neil served under General Henry Lee, 1794, during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, and in 1798 entered the naval service against the French. He was a prosperous merchant of Havre de Grace, and was ruined by the destruction of the place.

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## THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

[In the Eden Correspondence, of the year 1770 there is reference to a pamphlet recently published, setting forth the proceedings of a Committee appointed to investigate the case of the importation of goods by the brigantine *Good Intent*, in violation of the agreement entered into by the non-importation Association of the previous year.

As this pamphlet is evidently of great historical interest, diligent search was made in all likely quarters, including the Library of Congress, but to no effect. At length a copy, which is probably unique, was discovered in the British Public Record Office, of which, through the agency of Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, of London, a transcript has been made, and presented to the Maryland Historical Society, by Richard D. Fisher, Esq.

The author of this remarkable pamphlet seems, from a reference in the pamphlet itself, as also from a remark of Gov. Eden in his despatch No. 6, to have been Stephen West of Prince George's Co.]

THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMITTEE

Appointed to examine into the Importation of Goods by the Brigantine Good Intent Capt. Errington, from London, in February 1770.

Annapolis
Printed by Anne Catherine Green
MDCCLXX.

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To the
Inhabitants
of
Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and
Prince-George's Counties.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your Request we here present you with an Account of our Proceedings as a Committee to enquire into the Importation of Goods, per the Good Intent, from London: And, as we are satisfied we acted upon the real Principles of the Associations of this Province, we hope our Conduct will merit your Approbation.

We are your obedient Servants,
The Committee

Before we enter into a Detail of the Transactions of the Committee, and of the Persons who were interested in the Fate of the Goods imported on board the Brigantine Good Intent William Errington, from London, in the Month of February 1770, it may be necessary to recall to the public Attention, some interesting Circumstances and Events which had great weight with the Committee in their Determination.

The Province of Maryland, and the whole Continent of British America, had, for more than an Hundred years, carried on a very extensive Commerce with Great Britain, which gave a quick Progress to the Population of America, and advanced greatly the Strength, Wealth and Grandeur of Great Britain; and the most cordial Love and Attachment always prevailed in the peaceful Breasts of the Americans towards their Mother-Country. Such was their situation, and such were their sentiments when they were first apprised of the odious, and never-to-be-forgotten Stamp-Act.

It is not our Design to point out to the Public who were the Authors, or Abettors of that cruel American Yoke, nor what Tumults and Heart-burnings it occasioned throughout the whole British Empire; the Affair is so recent, and so well known on this Side the Globe, that the bare mention of it is sufficient.

The noble and generous Sentiments in Favour of Liberty, and

the Conviction impressed on the Minds of most people, by a Pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Propriety of raising a Revenue in America," soon animated the whole Body of Merchants and Traders, as well as all Ranks of Men, to unite in a firm Resolution, not to import or use any British Goods while the Stamp Act should continue in Force. This alarmed the Merchants and Manufacturers of Britain, who plainly saw, by that Act, the Foundation laid for the Destruction of the Commerce and Happiness of both Countries: To them, and to their Influence, supported by those illustrious Patriots, Pitt and Camden may the Americans attribute the sudden Repeal.

The universal Joy that spread over the whole Continent of North-America, prevented People from taking any Public Notice of the Act declaratory of the Right of Taxation, which passed the same Session; the wisest men thought it highly improbable that any Man would again attempt to kindle up the Fire that was but just extinguished: But alas! the chains for America were only laid aside, and a very little Time shewed her unhappy sons that new Modes of Oppression were preparing for them.

The act of Parliament laying a Duty on Tea, Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, imported into America, soon took place. It was not at first attended to, and People here, having just emerged from a Sea of Troubles, were so pleased with the calm interval of Happiness, that they were utterly unwilling to embroil themselves anew. More than a year passed away before any considerable Notice was taken of it. The Farmer's Letters First awakened the Attention of the Public. All the Assemblies on the Continent petitioned and remonstrated; but every Effort proved vain and fruitless. What dreadful Scenes followed? Boards of Commissioners! New Officers! Extension of Admiralty Courts! Troops Quartered in the town of Boston! The Legislature of New York suspended! Many of the other Assemblies dissolved with Indignation! Cutters stationed in our Harbours! Severe Resolves, &c. Roused at the imminent Danger that threatened them, and their Posterity for ever, they endeavoured to interest, as formerly their Brethren, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Britain; and, if possible, to make them Feel some Portion of the American Distress. For this Purpose Associations of Economy and Non-importation of

Superfluities took Place, and among others, one at Annapolis, on the 23d of May 1769, which was signed and agreed to, by the principal Traders and Gentlemen in that City and County. With Respect to this Association, Three Points are worthy of Notice, and to be kept in mind throughout this whole Transaction:

1st "That the People bound themselves not to "send any "Orders to Great Britain for any Kind of Goods, until the 30th Day of June 1769.

2dly "That they would not import, or endeavour to import, "from Great Britain any Goods whatever contrary to the Spirit "and Design of that Association.

3dly "That a Copy of it was sent immediately to London, "and arrived and was public there, early in July."

The Spirit which set on foot the Anne Arundel County Association of the 23d of May soon spread over the neighbouring Counties, and similar Associations were entered into, by almost every County of the Province. This brought together, from the different Counties, Deputies to unite the whole Province in one Cause for the common Safety. Their Consultations produced, on the memorable 22d of June 1769, that Bond of Union, The Association, which follows in these Words:

Annapolis, (in Maryland)
June 22, 1769

We, the Subscribers, his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, Freeholders, Mechanics, and other Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, seriously considering the present State and Condition of the Province and being sensible, that there is a Necessity to agree upon such Measures as may tend to discourage, and as much as may be, prevent the Use of foreign Luxuries and Superfluities, in the Consumption of which, we have heretofore too much indulged ourselves, to the great Detriment of our private Fortunes, and in some Instances, to the Ruin of Families; and, to this End, to practice ourselves, and as much as possible, to promote, countenance, and encourage in others, a Habit of Temperance, Frugality, Oeconomy, and Industry; and considering also, that Measures of this nature are more particularly necessary

at this Time, as the Parliament of Great Britain, by imposing Taxes upon many Articles imported hither from thence, and from other Parts beyond Sea, have left it less in our Power, than in Time past, to purchase and pay for the Manufactures of the Mother Country; which Taxes, especially those imposed by a late Act of Parliament, laying Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass &c, we are clearly convinced have been imposed contrary to the Spirit of our Constitution, and have a direct and manifest Tendency to deprive us, in the End, of all political Freedom, and reduce us to a State of Dependence, inconsistent with that Liberty we have rightfully enjoyed under the Government of his present most Sacred Majesty, (to whom we owe, acknowledge, and will always joyfully pay all due Obedience and Allegiance) and of his Royal Predecessors, ever since the First Settlement of the Province, until of very late Time, have thought it necessary to unite, as nearly as our Circumstances will admit, with our Sister Colonies, in Resolutions for the Purpose aforesaid; and therefore do hereby agree, and bind ourselves to, and with each other, by all the Ties and Obligations of Honour and Reputation, that we will strictly and faithfully observe, and conform to the following Resolutions:

First. That we will not, at any Time hereafter, directly, or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, any Manner of Goods, Merchandize or Manufactures, which are, or shall hereafter be taxed by Act of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America (except Paper not exceeding Six Shillings per Ream, and except such Articles only, as Orders have been already sent for) but that we will always consider such Taxation, in every Respect, as an absolute Prohibition to the Articles that are, or may be taxed.

Secondly. That we will not hereafter, directly, or indirectly, during the Continuance of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, import; or cause to be imported, from Great Britain, or any other Port of Europe, (except such Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland, as may be immediately and legally brought from thence; and also, except all such Goods as Orders have been already sent for) any of the Goods herein after enumerated, to wit, Horses, Spirits, Wine, Cyder, Perry, Beer, Ale, Malt, Barley, Pease, Beef, Pork, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Tallow,

Candles, Oil, except Salad-Oil, Fruit, Pickles, Confectionary, British refined Sugar, Mustard, Coffee, Pewter, Tin-Ware of all Kinds, whether plain or painted, Waiters, and all Kind of Japan Ware, wrought Copper, wrought and cast Brass and Bell-Metal, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and all other Gold and Silversmiths Work, Trinkets and Jewellery of all Kinds, Gold and Silver Lace, Joiners and Cabinet Work of all Sorts, Looking-Glasses, Upholstery of all Kinds, Carriages of all Kinds, Ribbons and Millenery of all Kinds, except Wig-Ribbon, Lace, Cambrick, Lawn, Muslin, Kenting, Gauze of all Kinds, except Boulting-Clothes, Silks of all Kinds, except Raw and Sewing Silk and Wig-Cauls, Velvets, Chintzes and Calicoes of all Sorts, of more than Twenty Pence per yard, East India Goods of every Kind, except Saltpetre, Black Pepper and Spices, printed Linens, and printed Cottons, Striped Linens, and Cottons, Check Linens, and Cotton Checks of all Kinds, Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, at more than Ten Shillings per Dozen, Cotton Velvets, and all Kind of Cotton, or Cotton and Linen Stuffs, Bed-Bunts, and Bed-Ticken of all Sorts, Cotton Counterpanes and Coverlids, British manufactured Linens of all Kinds, Except Sailcloth, Irish and all foreign Linens, above One Shilling and six pence per yard, woollen Cloth, above Five quarters wide, of more than Five Shillings per yard, narrow Clothes of all Sorts, of more than Three Shillings per yard, worsted Stuffs of all Sorts, above Thirteen Pence per yard, Silk and worsted, Silk and Cotton, Silk and Hair, and Hair and Worsted Stuffs of all Kinds, Worsted and Hair Shags, Mourning of all and every Kind, Stockings, Caps, Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns of all Kinds, Rugs of all Sorts, above Eight Shillings, Blankets, above Five Shillings per Blanket, Mens and Womens ready made Cloaths, and wearing Apparel of all Kinds, Hats of all Kinds, of more than Two Shillings per Hat, Wigs, Gloves and Mits of all Kinds, Stays and Bodices of all Sorts, Boots, Saddles, and all Manufactures of Leather and Skins of all Kinds, except Mens and Womens Shoes, of not more than Four Shillings per pair, Whips, Brushes, and Brooms of all Sorts, Gilt, and Hair Trunks, Paintings, Carpets of all Sorts, Snuff Boxes, Snuff, and other manufactured Tobacco, Soap, Starch, playing Cards, Dice, English China, English Ware in imitation of China, Delph, and Stone

ware of all Sorts, except Milk-Pans, Stone Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers and Chamber-Pots, Marble and wrought Stone of any Kind, except Scythe Stones, Mill Stones, and Grind-Stones, Iron Castings, Ironmongery of all Sorts, except nails, Hoes, Steel, Handicraft and Manufacturers Tools, Locks, Frying Pans, Scythes, and Sickles, Cutlery of all Sorts, except Knives and Forks, not exceeding Three Shillings per Dozen, Knives Scissors, Sheep-Shears, needles, Pins and Thimbles, Razors, Chirurgical Instruments, and Spectacles, Cordage, or tarred Rope of all Sorts, Seines, Ships colours ready made, Ivory, Horn, and Bone-Ware of all Sorts, except Combs.

Thirdly. That we will not, during the Time aforesaid, import any Wines, of any Kind whatever, or purchase the same from any Person whatever, except such wines as are already imported, or for which Orders are already sent.

Fourthly. That we will not kill, or suffer to be killed, or sell, or dispose, to any Person whom we may have Reason to believe intends to kill, any Ewe-Lamb that shall be yeaned before the First Day of May in any Year, during the Time aforesaid.

Fifthly. That we will not, directly, or indirectly, during the Time aforesaid, purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms or Conditions whatever, any of the Goods enumerated in the Second Resolution, that shall, or may be imported into this Province, contrary to the Intent and Design of these Resolutions, by any Person whatever, or consigned to any Factor, Agent, Manager, or Storekeeper here, by any Person residing in Great Britain, or elsewhere; and, if any such Goods shall be imported, we will not, upon any Consideration whatever, rent, or sell to, or permit any way to be made Use of by any such Importer, his Agent, Factor, Manager or Storekeeper, or any Person, on his, or their Behalf, any Store-House, or other House, or any kind of Place whatever, belonging to us, respectively, for exposing to Sale, or even securing any such Goods, nor will we suffer any such to be put on Shore on our respective Properties.

Sixthly. That if any Person shall import, or endeavour to import, from Great-Britain, or any Part of Europe, any Goods whatever, contrary to the Spirit and Design of the foregoing Resolutions, or shall sell any Goods which he has now, or may

hereafter have on Hand, or may import, on any other Terms than are herein expressed, we will not, at any Time hereafter, deal with any such Person, his Agent, Manager, Factor, or Storekeeper, for any Commodity whatever; and that such of us, as are, or may be Sellers of Goods, will not take any Advantage of the Scarcity of Goods that this Agreement may occasion, but will sell such as we have now on Hand, or may hereafter import, or have for Sale, at the respective usual and accustomed Rates for Three Years last past.

Seventhly. That we will not, during the Time aforesaid, import into this Province, any of the Goods above enumerated for non-importation, in the Second Resolution, which have been, or shall be imported from Great Britain, or some Part of Europe, from any Colony, or Province, which hath not entered, or shall not, within Two months which from the Date hereof, enter into Resolutions of non-importation; nor will we purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions whatever, any such Goods, from any Person, or Persons, that may import the same; nor will we purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions, any of the said Goods, which may be imported from any Province, or Colony, which has entered, or may enter into such Resolutions, unless a Certificate shall accompany such Goods, under the Hands of a Committee of Merchants (if any) of the Place from whence such Goods shall come, or if no such Committee, then under the Hands of at least Three of the Principal Merchants there, who have entered into Resolutions of non-importation, that such Goods were imported before such Resolution was entered into in such Place, And, that we will not purchase, take up, or receive, on any Terms, or Conditions whatever, after the Expiration of Six months, from the Date hereof, from any Colony or Province aforesaid, any of the said enumerated Articles, which have been, or shall be imported from Great Britain.

Eighthly. We, the Tradesmen and Manufacturers, do likewise promise and agree, that we will not avail ourselves of the Scarcity of European Goods, proceeding from the Resolutions for non-importation, to raise, or enhance the Prices of the different Articles, or Commodities, by us wrought up, or manufactured; but that we

will sell and dispose of the same, at the usual and accustomed Rates we have done for these Three Years past.

Lastly. That, if any Person, or Persons whatsoever, shall oppose, or contravene the above Resolutions, or act in Opposition to the true Spirit and Design thereof, we will consider him, or them, as Enemies to the Liberties of America, and treat them, on all Occasions with the Contempt they deserve; provided that these Resolutions shall be binding on us, for, and during the Continuance of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, unless a general Meeting of such Persons at Annapolis, as may, at any time hereafter be requested by the People of the several Counties in this Province, to meet, for the Purpose of considering the Expediency of dispensing with the said Resolutions, or any of them, not exceeding Four from each County, or a Majority of such of them as shall attend, shall determine otherwise.

Robert Lloyd
Michael Earl
William Rumsey
Joseph Gilpin
Benjamin Rumsey
Thomas Ringgold
Thomas Smyth
Edward Tilghman
James Hollyday
Thomas Wright
Matthew Tilghman
James Dickinson
James Lloyd Chamberlaine
Robert Goldsborough, 4th
James Dick
Charles Dickinson
James Murray
William Ennalls
Thomas Muse
Peter Chaille
William Whittington
Abraham Barnes
John Eden
William Thomas
John Hanson, jun
Walter Hanson
Philip Richard Fendall
William Smallwood
William Murdock
Robert Tyler
Josias Beall
Joseph Sim
Young Parran
Edward Gantt
Charles Grahame
Benjamin Mackall, 4th
Brice T. B. Worthington
John Dorsey
Charles Carroll
John Smith
Jonathan Plowman
Charles Ridgely, junr
John Beale Howard.

This Association was looked upon, by all wise and thoughtful men, as the safest Expedient that could be fallen upon to open the Eyes of the Ministry, and both Houses of Parliament, and thereby, in a peaceable Manner, bring about a Repeal of the unconstitutional Duty-Act. The Eagerness that all Ranks of People, from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Florida, containing at least Four Millions of British Subjects, shewed, by uniting in one grand Point, which they looked upon as the Palladium of America, might have induced any Man among them, or informed of their Sentiments, to desist from any Attempt to injure or destroy what they held Sacred and on the Security of which the Happiness of such numbers of People depended. God forbid that any Man, or number of Men, should be unjustly accused of any such Design; but we have too much Reason to Fear, and to believe, that some both in America and Britain, think too lightly of the American Association, treat it with Contempt, and give it the ridiculous Appellation of a Farce.

The Success which attended the Association, with Respect to the Stamp-Act, flattered the People in Maryland, that the same Merchants in Britain who had opposed that oppressive Law, as injurious to Trade, would, upon the same Principles, and upon the same Requisitions from America, have used their utmost Endeavours for repealing the Law laying a Duty on Tea, Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours; and for the obtaining of which Repeal, the Legislatures of the different Provinces of America, had made the most pressing Solicitations.

Indeed the Americans warmly wished and expected, that all those who had espoused their Cause in the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, would again enforce and back their Petitions; but in this they were disappointed, for at the very critical Time, when American Affairs were under parliamentary Consideration, a large Body of Merchants, on the 22$^{d}$ Day of March, joined in a very loyal Address to the Crown, (approving of all the measures of Government, and resolving to support them) which was by many thought inimical to the Cause of America.

Our Business is to state Facts, not to draw Conclusions; certain it is however, that the very next Day, after presenting that Address, all the Petitions from America were rejected, and refused

to be read; whether that Address was well timed, or not, for the interest of America, we submit to the impartial world, after observing, that a very short Time before, many severe Resolves had passed both Houses of Parliament with regard to America, and a joint Address made to the Throne, to enforce the Statute of Henry the VIII to try the Americans in some County in England. Extracts of these Addresees and Resolves we shall lay before the Public; but previous to them, we shall produce

Some Extracts of his Majesty's Speech of the 8th November 1768. Then

——of the Addresses of the Lords and Commons.

——of the Resolves of the Lords and Commons of the 15th December 1768 and 8th February 1769.

The Address to his Majesty upon these Resolves.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer of the 13th February 1769. And lastly,

The Address of the London Merchants of the 22d March

Extract from his Majesty's most gracious Speech to the Parliament, Nov. 8th 1768.

"At the Close of the last Parliament, I expressed my Satisfaction at the Appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my Subjects as had been misled, in some Parts of my Dominions, were returning to a just sense of their Duty; but it is with equal Concern, that I have since seen that Spirit of Faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my Colonies in North-America: I doubt not but that, with your Concurrence and Support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous Design of those turbulent and Seditious Persons, who, under false Pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my Subjects in America; and whose Practice, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal Consequences to my Colonies immediately; and, in the End, to all the Dominions of my Crown."

Extract from the Address of the House of Lords.

"We feel the most sincere Concern that any of our Fellow-Subjects, in North America should be misled, by factions and designing men, into Acts of Violence, attended with Circumstances that manifest a Disposition to throw off their Dependance on Great Britain: At the same Time, that we shall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any Real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects, we give your Majesty the strongest Assurances that we shall concur in such

Measures as may best enable your Majesty to repress that daring Spirit of Disobedience, always considering that it is one of the most essential Duties to maintain inviolate the supreme Authority of Great Britain over every Part of the Dominions of your Majesty's Crown."

Extract from the Address of the House of Commons.

"We sincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and designing men should have been able to rekindle that Flame of Sedition, in North America, which at the Close of the late Parliament, your Majesty saw Reason to hope, was well nigh extinguished. We shall ever be ready to hear and redress any real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects; but we should betray the Trust reposed in us, if we did not withstand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our just Rights; and we shall always consider it as one of our most important Duties to maintain entire and inviolate the supreme Authority of Great Britain over every Part of the British Empire."

Extract from the Resolves of the House of Lords, December, 15, 1768.

II. "Resolved, That the Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachussetts Bay, in January last, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent desiring them to join in Petitions, which do deny or draw into Question the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes, are stated to be Infringements of the Rights of his Majesty's Subjects of the said Province, are Proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the Constitution."

The same Resolution, among others, was agreed to by the House of Commons, on the 8th February 1769, and the following Address presented by both Houses.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for the Communication your Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to your Parliament of several Papers relative to public Transactions in your Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"We beg Leave to express to your Majesty our sincere Satisfaction in the Measures which your Majesty has pursued for Supporting the Constitution, and for inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the

Legislature; and to give your Majesty the strongest Assurance that we will effectually stand by, and support your Majesty in such further measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil Magistrates in a due Execution of the Laws within your Province of Massachusetts Bay; and as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the Maintenance of your Majesty's Authority in the said Province, or for guarding your Majesty's Subjects therein from being further deluded by the Arts of wicked and designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign Punishment, the chief Authors and Instigators of the late Disorders; we most humbly beseech your Majesty that you will be graciously pleased to direct your Majesty's Governor of Massachusetts Bay to take the most effectual method for procuring the fullest Information that can be obtained, concerning all Treasons, or Misprisions of Treason, committed within his Government, since the Thirtieth Day of December last, and to transmit the same, together with the Names of the Persons who were most active in the Commission of such Offences, to one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in order that your Majesty may issue a Special Commission for enquiring of, hearing and determining the said Offences within this Realm, pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute of the Thirty-fifth year of the Reign of King Henry the VIII, in case your Majesty shall, upon receiving the said Information, see sufficient Ground for such a Proceeding."

Monday, 13th February 1769, His Majesty returned the following Answer to the Joint Address of both Houses of Parliament. —(*London Magazine*, P. 110.)

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The sincere Satisfaction you express in the Measures which I have already taken, and the strong Assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative Authority, and the due Execution of the Laws, in my Province of Massachusetts-Bay, give me great Pleasure.

"I shall not fail to give those Orders, which you recommend as the most effectual Method of bringing the Authors of the late unhappy Disorders in that Province to condign Punishment."

## The Merchants Address.

### To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of London, truly sensible, that it has been your Majesty's constant Care and prin-

cipal Object, since you ascended the Throne of your illustrious Ancestors, to secure to your People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, inviolable, and to make them happy, and flourishing under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, beg Leave to profess our steady Loyalty, and Duty to your Majesty, and our firm Resolution to exert our utmost Power in supporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, in preserving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquility of your Majesty's Realms, in Maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

"And we beg Leave to express our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to spread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People from the best of Kings, and his Government, which, we apprehend, has of late been encouraged, without the least Shadow of Foundation, by some few ill designing Persons, to answer sinister and selfish Purposes.

"And we most sincerely pray Almighty God, that your Majesty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodness, and Clemency, may operate so effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to suppress that Spirit of Licentiousness, Profaneness, and Irreligion, which has been industriously propagated, to delude the unwary to their own Destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bless your Endeavours with Success, in a firm and paramount Establishment of our most excellent Constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations."

The above Extracts and Addresses are produced to prove the then dangerous Situation of America, which, God help us! is nothing mended, but rather grown worse, and we stand now in more need of Resolution and unanimity than ever.

It may well be thought that the Conduct of those Persons who had signed the Address of London Merchants of the 22$^{d}$ of March, could not be agreeable to the People of these Colonies, as it was apprehended it had fixed the Ministry in their Places, and prevented the Repeal of the Law; but one of the Gentlemen Addressors looking upon himself justified in being a Party to that Address, upon the Principles suggested in a Letter, which his Friends produced to the Public, in the *Maryland Gazette*, Number 1255, we shall, in Justice to him, present his Letter once more to the Public.

Extract of a Letter from M$^{r}$ James Buchanan, Merchant in London, to Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, Merchants in this City, dated August 1, 1769.

"We have just received Advice, that the Gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland, are very much offended that some of the Virginia and Maryland Merchants, signed the Address of the Merchants and principal Traders of the City of London to the King, expressing their Abhorrence of the Attempts made to spread Sedition, inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of the People from his Majesty's Person and Government, which was notoriously done at that Time, by a Party, one of the principal Persons of which, is the Man, who, by the Stamp-Act, was the first Cause of all the Contention between the Colonies and the Mother Country; and that Address was set on Foot in Opposition to that Party; who, give me Leave to observe, are no Friends to the Colonies. I have read over the Address again, and I dont find any Thing in it that relates to America: I dare say there is not one Man who signed it, but what is a Well-wisher to the Colonies; as for my Part, I have all the Reason in the World to be so, and I have always declared myself against taxing them, as a Thing unjust, upon the Principle of their not being represented. I have the greatest Regard for my Friends in Maryland; and considering how I am situated with them, I should be a Fool and a Madman to do any Thing that would hurt them. I have just been taking a balance of my Books, and the Effects and Debts due to me in Maryland, including the Iron-Works, amount to no less than £——. To think that any Man so situated, would designedly do any Thing to hurt the People of that Colony is absurd. I had my share of Trouble in getting the Stamp Act repealed, and I am still ready to do every Thing in my Power to relieve North-America from their present Distresses."

How far it can with Propriety be said, "that the Gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland were very much offended" with the London Merchants, for presenting a Loyal Address "against Sedition," it is not our Business to declare, nor is it our Business to say how far the Cause of America was affected by it: The Gentleman himself says, "he is a Friend to America, and ready to do every Thing in his Power to relieve North America from their present Distresses;" and, as he certainly best knows his own Intentions, we in Charity are bound to believe and conclude him a Friend to the Association, and the Liberty of America; he himself very properly declaring, that he has "all the Reason in the World to be so:"

And to convince Messieurs Dick and Stewart, that we will not miss an Opportunity of doing them, as well as every Body else, Justice, to the utmost of our Power; and as so handsome an Occasion presents itself in that same Paper, Number 1255, we declare that we think ourselves happy in having in our whole

Proceedings been actuated by the same Principles they there adopt. "When (say they) it is thought, by many Gentlemen, to be repugnant to the general Spirit of the Association, and of the 5th Article in particular, we, as soon as we knew the Sentiments of these Gentlemen, determined"—What?—To submit—Why?—Because "we are clearly of Opinion, that wherever the least Doubt arises, the Interpretation should be in favour of discouraging any Persons whatever, from importing or buying Goods contrary to the true Spirit of the Association." As we really think their Sentiments on that Occasion did them Honour, and are worthy of Remembrance, (to avoid all Misquotation) we shall give their Publication entire.

Annapolis, September 26, 1769.

"Captain Andrew Bryson, of the Ship Betsey, arrived at this Place last week from Bristol, which Place he left the 18th of July, as appears by the Papers lodged in the Custom-House. Immediately on the Arrival of the Ship, we, with some other Merchants in the City, made Enquiry what Goods were on board the said Ship, which was found to consist only of an Adventure of the Captain's, amounting to about £700 Sterling, which Goods being purchased, and the Ship sailed, before the Resolutions for Non-importation in this Province could be heard of in England, it was our Opinion that Captain Bryson had a Right to dispose of his Goods. A few Days ago we purchased of him, Part of the above-mentioned Goods, amounting to £217, 10s, 1d, Sterling Cost; amongst which were Goods to the Amount of £133 of those Kinds enumerated in the General Association, entered into the 22d of June last, as Goods not to be imported; and, though they were shipped before these Resolutions could be known in England; yet, as the Purchase is thought by many Gentlemen, to be repugnant to the general Spirit of the Association, and of the 5th Article in particular, we, as soon as we knew the Sentiments of the Gentlemen, determined and declared our Resolution, to deliver the said enumerated Goods immediately to be stored, until the Repeal of the Revenue-Acts, as we are clearly of Opinion, that wherever the least Doubt arises, the Interpretation should be in Favour of discouraging any Persons whatever, from importing or buying Goods contrary to the true Spirit of the Association. We have therefore this Day, of our own free Will, delivered the above mentioned Goods into the Possession of Messieurs Lancelot Jacques, Charles Wallace, Robert Condon, John Brice, Joshua Johnson, and Colin Campbell, who have stored the same for our Use, and at our Risk, until they can be released, agreeable to the full Intent and Meaning of the Association.

James Dick & Stewart."

We intreat the Favour of the Public, not to be too hasty in

concluding that the inserting these detached Pieces, or the recapitulating the foregoing Particulars, are foreign to the Purpose; since, if they will but have the Patience to read the whole Transaction with the Attention that the Importance of the Subject deserves, they will be abundantly convinced of the absolute necessity of inserting them, in order to connect together as in a Chain—The Rise—Progress—Design, and intended Effect of the Association; and they will also have an Opportunity of seeing the most striking and evident Proofs, that Messieurs Dick and Stewart, and M$^{r}$ John Buchanan, had the same Ideas, and held the same Principles, relative to the Association, that the Committee did in their Determination; and that it was the Departure of those Gentlemen from their own Principles, so often and so clearly expressed, that was the occasion of this most dangerous Attempt. They who know any Thing of the present Temper of the Times, and the situation of the Province, well know that the admitting the Goods thus imported by this Vessel, would to all Intents and Purposes have rooted up, and utterly destroyed the Association of the Province of Maryland; and with it, in all Probability, (so fatal would have proved the Example) the Associations of the neighbouring Provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and finally, those of all America.

What is it we would ask, that at this Time binds America together? It will undoubtedly be answered, one common Cause and mutual Confidence: If Faith in one Province should be betrayed or broken, it is greatly to be feared a Defection of the rest would soon follow; the general Interest would be totally abandoned, and in all human Probability, it would be next to impossible ever to revive a sufficient Degree of Confidence to produce another Association, or unite America again in any one Point! Men who love their Country, and are not blinded by Pride, Passion and Avarice, will surely see the extreme Danger we were brought into, and will not be displeased at us, their Brethren, for doing our Duty in endeavouring to avert it. To God and our Country we appeal for the Rectitude of our Conduct—Satisfied in our own Consciencies, we leave the rest to Fate.

[*To be continued.*]

# FIRST LAND GRANTS IN MARYLAND.

## A NOTE OF ALL THE WARRANTS FOR THE GRANTING OF LAND IN MARYLAND.

| The Date of Warrants | The names of the persons | The number of Acres. | Number of persons to be transported. | The tyme for transporting them | The Rentt yearely £ : s : d | Barr : Bush : Pecke |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 : Nov : 1633 | By Instructions power to the Governo$^{r}$ and Comissio$^{ns}$ to Grant Land according to the first Condicōns of plantacōn | | | | | |
| 29 : Aug$^{t}$ : 1636 | A warrant to M$^{r}$ John Lewger | 3000 & 100 neere the Towne | | | | |
| 29 : Aug$^{st}$ : 1636 | A warrant to Capt. Henry ffleete for the 4000 Acres of Land due to him by the first Condicōns of plantacōn— | 4000 | 5 | 1633 | | lbs 800 of wheate |
| 29 : Aug$^{t}$ : 1636 | M$^{r}$ Richard ffoster | 2000 | 5 | 1633 | | |
| | M$^{r}$ Edward Robinson | 2000 | 5 | 1633 | | |
| | M$^{r}$ Anthony Metcalfe | 1000 | 2 | 1633 | | |
| | M$^{r}$ William Knipe | 1000 | 2 | 1633 | | |
| | Elino$^{r}$ Hildesley | 0100 | 1 | 1633 | | |
| | under the rent mencōned in the first Condicōns | | | | | |
| 29 : Aug. 1636 | To M$^{r}$ John Boles | 1000 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Septembr 1636 | To Capt Simon Digby of one Island betwixt the mouthes of Pattowmecke & Pattuxent riu | | | | |
| 29 : Augt 1636 | A warrant for the granting Mr Jerome Hawleys land to him wch was due unto him by the first Condicōns. | | | | |
| 22 : May 1637 | A warrant to Cyprian Thorowgood according to the Condicōns of Plantacōn. | 0300 | | | |
| 17 : July 1637 | A warrant to Mr Robt Winton & others of such land as was due to them by Condicōns of plantacōn dated 8 : Sept. 1636 & undr the rentt therein mencōned | | | | |
| 30 : July 1638 | Mrs Winefride Seaborne | 0100 | 1 | 1638 | 00 : 02 : 00 |
| 30 : Julie 1638 | To Mrs Troughton to Grant her as much land as any of the first Adventures had in respect of transporting of fiue persons thither undr the rent mencon-ed in the first Condicōns. | | 5 | 1638 | |
| 2 : Augt 1638 | To Mrs Mary and Mrs Margarett Brent the same with Mrs Troughtons | | 6 | 1638 | |
| 29 : Sept. 1638 | ffrancis Lowiskes | 0100 | 1 | 1638 | 00 : 02 : 00 |

| The Date of Warrants | The names of the persons | The number of Acres | Number of persons to be transported | The tyme for transporting them | The Rentt yearely £. s.-d. | Barr : Bush : Pecke |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 : Oct. 1640 | To M$^{r}$ Abell Snow a Warrant for a Plantacõn called Snowhill & 5000 acres more if he desire the same according to the last Condicõns. | | | | | |
| 16 : Octo : 1640 | A warr$^{t}$ for Granting Cleybornes Iland to M$^{r}$ Leonard Calvert | | | | | |
| 18 : Oct. 1640 | A warr$^{t}$ for granting M$^{r}$ Anthony Metcalf 1000 acres according to the first Condicons | 1000 | | | | |
| 5 : Nov : 14. Car. | An Indented Grant to M$^{r}$ Walter Notly according to the first condicõns | 20000 | 100 | | | |
| 25 : July 1641 | A warr$^{t}$ to James Neale paying the usuall rentt | 02000 | | | | |
| 24 Sept. 1641 | A warr$^{t}$ to John Cockshutt | 02000 | 9 | 1641 | 02 : 00 : 00 | |
| 8 : Sept. 1641 | A warr$^{t}$ to Nicholas Harvey | 01000 | 7 | 1641 | 02 : 00 : 00 | |
| 16 : Nov. 1642 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Jo : Pile & Beniamin Gill of 100 acres a peece in respect of some Serv$^{t}$ to be sent th$^{t}$ yeare according to Condicõns of plantacõn dated 10 Novem$^{r}$ 1641 | 00200 | | 1642 | 00 : 04 : 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 : Nov. 1642 | A warrant to M$^{r}$ Rob$^{t}$ Evelin | 03000 | | | 02 : 00 : 00 |
| 29 : Sept. 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Edward Eltonhed | 10000 | 100 | 50 psons 2 yeare & a halfe aft$^{r}$ & 50 psons more 2 yeares & a halfe after the first transportacõn | 10 : 00 : 00 |
| 1 : Jan$^{ry}$ 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to Capt. W$^{m}$ Mitchell | 03000 | 30 | 2 yeares & a halfe | 03 : 00 : 00 |
| 1 : March 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Edm : Waroupp | 03000 | 30 | 3 years & a halfe | 03 : 00 : 00 |
| 28 : Aug. 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to Grant John Abotts plantacõn in the Ile of Kent to W$^{m}$ Evens & John Jarbo for faithfull seruice in leiu of 100 : are already due to them. | | | | |
| 20 : Sept. 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Rob$^{t}$ Brookes for two thousand acres for every tenn persons w$^{ch}$ he should transport not exceeding 50 : in all und$^{r}$ the usuall rent | | | | |
| 29 : Sept. 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Robert Kelloway | 10000 | 100 | 9 yeares | 10 : 00 : 00 |

| The date of the Warrants | The names of the persons | The number of Acres | Number of persons to be transported | The tyme for transporting them | Yearly Rentt £ : s. d. | Barr : Bush : Pecke |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 : Aug : 1649 | A warrant for the granting the Manno$^{r}$ of Snowhill to James Lindsey and Richard Willan in leiu of 300 : acres due to them for faithfull Service according to Condicōns of Plantacōn dated 2$^{d}$ : July 1649 : | | | | | |
| 18 : Jan$^{ry}$ 1650 | A warr$^{t}$ to Maio$^{r}$ Gibbons for | 06000 | | provided it be alloted him w$^{th}$in two yeares after the date of the warr$^{t}$ | 06 : 00 : 00 | |
| 1$^{st}$ Aug. 1650 | A warr$^{t}$ to Cap : John Randolph | 03000 | 30 persons w$^{th}$in a yeare & a halfe aft$^{r}$ | | 03 : 00 : 00 | |
| 26 : Aug. 1651 | A warr$^{t}$ to John Metcalfe for 1000 acres it being due unto Anthony Metcalfe but the pattent lost & to Grant 1000 acres to Luke Gardin$^{r}$ the pattent lost- And to ffrancis Brookes of a plantacōn called Bever necke on the Ile of Kent being 100 acres & 800 | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | acres to the widdow of John Cookshutt being due to her husband but not Granted. | | |
| 17 : June 1651 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Rob$^{t}$ Reynolds sollicit$^{r}$ gen$^{ll}$ of the Commonwealth. | 01000 : | 01 : 00 : 00 |
| 17 : June 1651 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Edw : Eltonhed giving him 7 yeares time for sending over his men : | | |
| 10 : Julie 1652 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Samuell Whitlock one of the Lord Whitlocks young$^{r}$ sonns of | 02000 | 02 : 00 : 00 |
| 19 : Oct : 1653 | A warr$^{t}$ to Cap$^{t}$ W$^{m}$ Stone of 4000 acres to M$^{r}$ Hatton of 1000 acres according to Instrucions dated 28$^{th}$ Sept. 1653 in Calverton County or elsewhere upon the termes mencōned in the Declaracon dated 26 : August 1651. And 1000 acres to M$^{r}$ John Pille And soe much land as is yet due to Cap$^{t}$ Cornwaleys by the form$^{r}$ Condicōns And 2000 acres to W$^{m}$ Lewys And 1000 acres to W$^{m}$ Johnson at a place called the Bever Damms or elsewhere und$^{r}$ the usuall rentt aforesaid. | | |

| The date of the Warr$^{ts}$ | The names of the persons | The numb$^{r}$ of Acres | The tyme for suing out their Pattent | The numb$^{r}$ of persons to be transported | The tyme for transporting them | Yearly Rentt £- s- d- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Aug$^{t}$: 1648 | A warr$^{t}$ for granting land according to Condicōns of plantacōn dated 20. June 1648- & repeale of all form$^{r}$ Condicons. | | | | | |
| 2. July 1649 | A warr$^{t}$ for granting land according to Condicōns of plantacōns dated 2$^{d}$ July 1649 & repeale of all former Condicōns. | | | | | |
| 12. Aug$^{t}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{rs}$ Katheryne Eure for | 05000 | 2 yeares | | | 00–10–00 |
| 1$^{st}$ Sept$^{r}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Henry Meeze & Nathaniell Vty for Palm$^{rs}$ Iland reserving 20 acres to my Lord for a ffort | 3000 | one yeare | 60 persons | 3 yeares | 03–00–00 |
| 10: Oct$^{t}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to Mr Gilb$^{r}$t Jones for | 0200 | 1 yeare | 2 persons | 1657 | 00–04–00 |
| 20 Oct$^{t}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to Capt W$^{m}$ Evans | 1000 | | | | |
| | to John Jarbo | 0500 | 1 yeare | | | |
| | to George Reynolds | 0200 | | | | |
| | to W$^{m}$ Langworth | 0100 | | | | |
| 2 Nov$^{r}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to Nicho. Cary | 0200 | 2 yeares | 2 persons | 2 yeares | 00–04–00 |
| 10 Jan$^{ry}$ 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ for further tyme for Doct$^{r}$ Charles Scarburgh & M$^{r}$ Edmund Scarburgh taking Pattents of their land | | one yeare | | | |

## A Note of all the Warr^ts for the Granting of Land in Maryland to the Marchants.

| The date of the Warr^ts | The names of the Persons | The numb^r of Acres- | The time for suing out their pattent | The numb^r of persons to be transported | The tyme for transporting them | Yearely rentt £- s- d- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19- Dec^r 1657 | A warr^t to M^r W^m Allen & M^r W^m Barrett for | 02000 | one yeare | 40 persons | 3 yeares | 02–00–00 |
| 19 Dec. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r Nicholas Hayward & M^r Richard ffoote for | 02000 | 1 yeare | 40 | 4 yeares | 02–00–00 |
| 30 Dec. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r John Glover for | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 30- Dec. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r Tho. Tolson for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 3 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 30- Dec. 1657- | A warr^t to M^r Job. Nutt for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 3 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 8- Jan. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r Robt. Doyly for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23- Jan. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r James Heys for | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23- Jan. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r Tobias Saund^rs | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 14 Jan. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r John Harris | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warr^t to M^r Rich^d Tilghman | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |

| The date of the Warrts | The names of the persons | The numbr of Acres- | The time for suing out their pattent | The numbr of persons to be transported | The tyme for transporting them | Yearely rentt £- s- d- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Samuell Pensax | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Jo: Benbow | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 12- Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Wm Sears for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Anth. Stanford | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Richd Jenings for | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Tho: Godlington | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mt Tho. ffountaine | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Gawen Talbott | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23- Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Nicho: Jackson | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 8 Jan. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Richd Chandler | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 30- Dec. 1657 | A warrt to Mr Tho: Cary for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 3 yeares | 01–00–00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23- Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Edward Booker | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 12 Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Sam$^{l}$ Hayward | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 12 Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ ffardinando ffarfax for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 12 Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to Capt. Samuell Tilghman for | 01000 | 1 yeare | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23 Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Stephen Hayward | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |
| 23- Jan. 1657 | A warr$^{t}$ to M$^{r}$ Will. Yappe for | 01000 | 2 yeares | 20 | 4 yeares | 01–00–00 |

## DENIZATION OF AUGUSTINE HERMAN.

Cecilius absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon Lord Barron of Baltemore &c. To all persons to whome theis present shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting Whereas Augustine Herman late of Manhatane Merchant haveing of long tyme used the trade of this our Province hath besought vs to Grant vnto him leave to transporte himselfe and Family unto this our Province here to Inhabite and for our sattisfac$^{on}$ and the benefitt of Trade hath drawne a Mapp of all the Rivers Creekes and Harbors therevnto belonging Know Yee that wee willing to give due Encouragem$^{t}$ to men of his profession and to rewarde all such as have well deserved from vs Doe hereby declare him the said Augustine Herman to be a free denizen of this our Province of Maryland And doe further for us our heires and Successors straightly Enjoyne confirme ordeine and Comand that the said Augustine Herman be in all thinges held treated Reputed and Esteemed as one of the Faythfull People of vs our heires and Successors borne within this our Province of Maryland And likewise any Lande Tenem$^{ts}$ Revenues Services and other hereditaments whatsoever within our Province of Maryland may Inherit or otherwise purchase receive take have hould buy and posesse and them may occupye and Enjoye Give Sell alien and bequethe as likewise all Libertyes Franchises and Privileges of this our Province of Maryland Freely Quietly and peaceably have and possesse occupye and Enjoyne as our faythfull people borne or to be borne within our said Province of Maryland without the Lett molestacõn Vexacõn trouble or Greivance of us our heires and Successors any Custome to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding Given at Saint Marys vnder the greate Seale of our said Province of Maryland the Foureteenth day of January in the nine and twentyth yeare of our Dominion over the said Province of Maryland Annoq domini One thousand six hundred and sixty Witnes our Deare Brother Philip Calvert Esq$^{r}$ our Leiuetennant of our said Province of Maryland

Philip Calvert.

# THE PRIVATEER LAWRENCE.

Fort Johnson N C
Private Armed Schooner Lawrence July 30 (1814)

Richard H Douglass Esq:
Merchant
Baltimore

Sir

I have the pleasure of announcing to you the safe arrival of the Lawrence, and inclose for your information an extract from my Journals of our proceedings. I shall leave this to day for Wilmington, and on my arrival there shall deposit the sails, rigging & armament with the Agents, and proceed myself immediately for Baltimore, leaving Mr Chalumeau 2d Lieutenant, a deserving officer, in charge of the Lawrence, (to whom I shall give orders to have her Caulked,) having discharged Mr John Cock on my First arrival

I Remain, Sir,

Your Obedient Sert

EDWARD VEAZEY.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LAWRENCE.

March 13th. At 11 P M passed the English Fleet at Anchor in Lynhaven Bay.

March 15th. Latt 34° 52′ N., Long 69° 52′ W. Spoke a Spanish Brig from the Havanna for New Port with American Prisoners on board put there by an English Frigate.

March 16th. Latt 34° 35′ N., Long 69° 40′ W. Was

chased four hours by a Frigate. Run her hull down in that time.

March 18th. Latt 35° 27′ N., Long 67° 11′ W. Spoke a Prussian Ship from Boston to the Havanna in ballast out 6 days.

April 2. Latt 39° 28′, Long 39° 37′ W. Spoke a Sweedish Brig from Amelia Island to Gothenburgh, Cargo Cotton.

Ap. 4th. Made the Western Islands.

Ap. 16th. Latt 50° 47′ N., Long 10° 41′ W. Captured Sweedish Ship Comercen, Lindgren, Master. Cargo, Oats and Barley, for the use of the English forces in Spain. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 19th. Latt 31° 20′ N., Long 11° 15′ W. Captured the English Ship Ontario, Potter Master. Cargo, Wine Brandy Salt & Corkwood, from Alicant to Greenock. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 21st. Latt 50° 45′ N., Long 11° 30′. Boarded Portugese Ship Rosario for the Brazils bound to Liverpool. With the Captains Consent put on board of her 19 Prisoners, with a Sufficiency of Provissions & let her proceed. Same day captured the English Brig Pelican, Smith Master, from Bermuda to Liverpool. Cargo, Sugar Cotton & Logwood. Manned her for France.

Ap. 22d. Latt 50° 42′, Long 12° 50′ W. Was chased by a Line of Battle Ship from half past 4 A M till 10, when we had her hull down. Several shot were fired at us but did no injury.

Ap. 26th. Latt 51° 25′, Long 13° 03′ W. Captured the English Brig Ceres, Follock Master, of 8 guns, 20 men from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool. Cargo, Hides and Horns. Manned her for the US.

Ap. 28th. Latt 51° 7′ N., Long 12 29 W. Captured Brig Edward, Phillips, Master from Cork to Limerick, Cargo Flaxseed, Steel &c hove the Flaxseed over board, took out the other Articles, and gave Vessel up as a cartel to the Prisoners on board, 28 in number.

May 1st. Latt 50 17 N., Long 10° 55′ W. At 4 A M saw a sail to the East'd. It being calm, out sweeps and swept for her. At 9 made her out to be a Man of War Brig. At 10 a breeze sprang up, when she made all sail in chase of us. At the Same time we backed and stood from her, when she commenced firing at us. At Noon we had her courses down.

May 2d. Latt 48° 5′ N., Long 14° 55′ W. At 3 P M lost sight of the Chaser, Half past 4 A M saw a sail standing to the North'd. Went in chase of her, which continued untill 10, when we were within Gunshot, gave her our three larboard Bow Guns, She hoisted Portuguese Colors and rounded to, Boarded her, she proved to be the Portuguese Brig of War Baloa from Rio Janeiro to Falmouth with Despatches for the Portuguese Minister at the Court of St James. Examined her papers & let her Pass.

May 3d. Latt 45° 49′ N., Long 14° 39′ W. At half past 10 P M found ourselves along side of a Frigate; at the same time could see her lights through her Ports. Immediately Haul'd on a Wind and in a very short time lost sight of her. We were 41 days cruising from Latt 40° 43′ to 51° 60′, occasionally making the Land, from Skillings to Cape Clear, and went as far up the Channel as the Nymph's Bank.

May 6th. Latt 40° 28′ N., Long 15° 2′ W. Spoke the Surprize, Cathera, of Baltimore. Had taken 2 Prizes.

May 9th. Latt 39° 13′ N., Long 14° 23′ W. Captured the English Brig Hope, Strang, Master, from Teneriffe to London. Cargo, Wine Barilla & Orchilla. Manned her for the US.

May 11th. Latt 36° 34′ N., Long 18° 22′ W. Spoke the Yankee of Bristol, out 49 days had taken nothing.

May the 15. Made the Madeiras.

May 18th. Made Teneriffe.

May 19th. Captured the English Brig Ann, Anderson, Master, from Oratavo to Lanzarotte. Cargo, Wine. Manned her for the US.

May 22d. In sight of Teneriffe. Boarded the Sweedish

Brig Saint Bartholemews, Chalmers, Master, from Gothenburg to St Barts. Cargo, Dry Goods, Glass, Paints, Cordage &c Let her pass.

May 24th. Captured and Burnt the English Schooner Duke of York of 4 Guns from London to Oratavo in ballast.

Tuesday June 10th. Latt 14° 23′ N., Long 44° 41′ W. Was chased by a man of War Brig 9 hours, when we lost sight of her.

June 14th. Latt 12° 56′ N., Long 54° 12′ W. Spoke the Harrison, Perry, of Baltimore, 36 days from New York.

June 15th. Latt 12° 57′ N., Long 54° 59′ W. At 4 A M saw a sail standing down before the Wind. Hauled on a Wind in chase of her. At ½ past 5, she hauled close by the Wind for the Purpose of Cutting us off. At 8 she hoisted American Ensign and Pennant. At 10 finding we were leaving her fast she gave up the chase, and with a press of Sail stood before the Winds. Being now suspicious of her character, from the Cut of her sails and manner of manouvering, made all sail in chase of her, which we continued until 8 P M when we ranged up along side of her and commenced action within Pistol shot for 25 minutes when we were under the necessity of hauling off to repair damages, having our Main Boom shivered by a 32℔ Shot, which after striking fell on Board. Several shot about our hull and our rigging much cut. We had 1 man killed, Michael Edwards Fifer, of New York. When in a situation to renew the Action, the Brig was out of sight on our weather quarter.

June 20th. Made the Island of Barbadoes.

June 23d. Made the Island of Barbuda. Saw a Schooner standing in shore. Made sail in chase. Half past 11 commenced a running action with her, and owing to the Shoalness of the Water she escaped us. Same day was chased by a Line of Battle Ship and a Brig for 5 hours, when we lost sight of them from the Deck.

June 25. Made the Island of Tortosa and boarded a Spanish Schooner from Porto Rico with live stock for a Market.

June 26. Made the Island of Porto Rico and was chased 7 hours by a Brig of War, when we lost sight of her.

June 28th. Came to An Anchor in the Harbour of St Juan Porto Rico.

July 4th. Having finished Watering proceeded to sea.

July 6. Latt 22° 48′ N., Long 64° 58′ W. Saw a sail standing to the south'd. Went in chase of her. At 10 made her out to be a Frigate hauld on a Wind, when she made all sail in chase of us, which continued untill 5 P M when we lost sight of her from Deck.

July 12. Made the East end of Saint Domingo.

July 13. Running down to Leward, on the North side of the Island, spoke the Sweedish Ship Creole, Bergman, Master, from Messina to the Havanna. Cargo, Wine, Oil &c &c. All day in sight of the Island.

14th. All this day in sight of St Domingo. At noon Old Cape Francois bore W B S 5 leagues.

July 15. In sight of St Domingo. At Noon the Gauge bore ESE 4 leagues. Boarded the Haytian Schooner Maria from Port au Prince to Port Platte. Cargo; Dry Goods, Rum, Oil & Corn.

July 16. In sight of St Domingo. Boarded a Spanish schooner from Port au Platt to Jamaica with Live Stock. At ½ past 5 A M saw a sail standing in for the land. Went in chase of her. At 7 she tacked and stood to the North'd. At half past 9 came up within gun shot of her and gave her a gun and shewed Our Colours, when she hauled on a Wind. Spread all possible sail. Triced up her Tarpaulins which covered her Battery shewing 12 Ports and commenced firing Broad Sides, the shot falling around us, but did no injury. In 6 hours from her first firing had her courses down.

July 17. Passed through the Caycos passage.

July 20. Latt 27° 56′ N., Long 69° 42′ W. Spoke a Spanish Brig from New —— to the Havanna with Spanish Prisoners on board.

July 22d. Latt 30° 20′ N., Long 69° 25′. Spoke the Hazard, Wiley, Master, from Philadelphia to Porto Rico, out 9 days.

July 24. Latt 31° 58′ N., Long 74° 38′ W. Spoke Spanish schooner Diligent from Havanna to the Coast of Africa. Cargo, Dry Goods &c.

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW YORK EDITORS WITH GOVERNOR BRADFORD.

The following letters were found in the Bradford Papers, to which access was kindly given by the family of the late Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland 1862–6. The first letter was evidently written by Tilton, but also signed by Greeley and Godwin. The reply is in the writing of Bradford and endorsed by him as a "Copy."

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Private and Confidential.

N. York, September 2, 1864.

Hon. Aug. W. Bradford,
Your Excellency.

The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?
2. In your judgment, can your own state be carried for Mr. Lincoln?
3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the Country, require the substitution of another Candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries, we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours sincerely

Horace Greeley,
Editor of the *Tribune.*
Parke Godwin,
Editor of the *Evening Post.*
Theodore Tilton,
Editor of the *Independent.*

P. S.—Please send an immediate response to Mr. Tilton, Independent office, New York city.

Annapolis, September 6th, 1864.

Horace Greeley,
Parke Godwin &
Theodore Tilton, Esqs.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of 2nd inst addressed to me at Baltimore was received to-day. In it you ask my opinion upon several questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election which you tell me have been suggested by a body of influential Unionists whom you represent and replies to which questions you are seeking from the several loyal Governors.

Your first and second questions are whether in my judgment Mr. Lincoln's election is a probability and whether this State can be carried for him. It is of course almost too soon after the presentation of the Democratic Candidates at Chicago to express very confidently a positive opinion on these two questions, but I believe I can safely answer them both in the affirmative. It is unnecessary and I presume hardly expected that I should give all the [reasons]* for this opinion but I may say that I feel much

* This word is difficult to decipher, but is probably "reasons."

more a confidence in it since the session of the Democratic convention than before, and whilst I believe that Gen'l McClellan possesses a strong hold on the affections of the people and that he might have been presented on a platform that would almost certainly have insured his election, I have a still stronger faith in the unwavering devotion of the masses of the people to the Union, and with them that feeling far exceeds all personal attachments or political affinities; and I think that they will regard all propositions for an armistice as a practical surrender of the Union Cause and refuse their support to any man presented upon a platform that offers them. It is possible that Gen'l McClellan may in his letter of acceptance assume a position avoiding to some extent these objections to the Chicago platform, but I can scarcely think it probable that he will venture to place himself so decidedly in opposition to it, as to satisfy the loyal masses to whom I have referred.

Having answered the first two questions affirmatively, it follows, I think, that I should respond in the negative to the third—whether the interests of the Union party and the Country require the substitution of another Candidate for Mr. Lincoln. But apart from such a consideration I am strongly inclined to believe that if Mr. Lincoln can *not* be elected, no other Candidate presented at this period of the Canvass in his place *can*, and more especially, so far at least at this State is concerned, one brought out under the auspices of the leaders most conspicuous in their objections to Mr. Lincoln.

Very respectfully

your obt servant

A. W. Bradford.

# REQUEST FOR A CHURCH.

[From Tanner MSS. Bodleian Library.]

July 14, 1685

May it please your Grase

I am now to repet my request to your Grace for a Church in the place of Maryland whar I live but furst I humbly thank your Grace that you ware plesed to hear so favourable & owne my desires very resonable & to encoureg the Inhabitants to make A Petition to the King but thay are not hear And Wont of a Minister & the many blessinges our Saveour desined us by them is a misery which I & a numerous family & many others in Maryland have groned under but yet such as we cannot represent to your Grace so dismall as your one apprehensions we are seised with extreame horror when we think y$^{t}$ for wont of the Gospell our Children & Posterity are in danger to be condemned to infidelity or which is morst dreadfull to apostacy w$^{e}$ do not question gods care of us but think your Grace & the right Reverent y$^{e}$ Bp$^{s}$ the proper Instruments of so great a blessing to us we ar not i hope so foreign to your Iurisdiction but we may be owned your stray flock however y$^{e}$ Commission to go & Baptize & teach all nations is large enough but I am sure we ar And by a late act & customes open Tobaco Are sufficiently ecknowledged subjects of the Kinges of England & tharfore bage his Protection not onely of our parsons & estates but of what is more dear to us our Religion I question not but your Grace is sensible that without A temple it will be impracteble nether can we expect A Minister to hold out to ride 10 miles in a morning & before he can dine 10 more and from house to house in hot wether will disharten a minester if not kill him your grace is so sensible of our sad condition & for your place & pietys sake have so great an

influence one our most Religious & Gracious KING y$^{t}$ if i had not your Graces Promis to depend upon I could not question your Graces intercession & prevailing 500 or 600$^{lbs}$ for a Church with sum small encuregement for A minister will be extremely lesse charg then honour to his maiesty & if I may in this case mention his Magistes Intrest one Church seteled According to the Church of Englon which is the sum of our Request, will prove a nursery of Religion & Loyalty throught the whole Province but your Grace neads no Arguments from me but onely this is in your pouer to give us many happy opportunities to prayse god for this & other innumerable mercies & to importune his goodnesse to blesse his Majesty w$^{th}$ a long & prosperous Reigne over ous & long continue to to your Grace y$^{e}$ great blessing of being an instrument of good to his Church & now that I may be no more troublesome I humbly intreat your Parden to the well ment Zeal of

Your Graces
most obedient
Servt &c
Mary Taney

To the Archbishop
of Canterbury

[Mary Taney was probably the wife of Michael Taney, Sheriff of Calvert Co. See *Archives*, v.]

# MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON. INCLUDING UNPUBLISHED NOTES OF MR. HENRY F. WATERS.

JOHN THURMER, living in Calvert County. Will 4 April 1668; proved 10 February 1668/9. To beloved daughter Anne Elwes and wel-beloved son Thomas Elwes all my goods and chattles, etc. To my freind Captaine Sampson Waring, One Silver Tobacco Dish and to his wife a Silver beere Bowle, and to his son Basill Waring two heifers with their Calves which I did reserue for myselfe last year when I sold my Cattle vnto William Worgan. Witnesses: Richard Gibbs, Frances Buckston, Debora Edwards. Proved by Richards Gibbs and Frances Buckston in common form 10 April 1668, before mee Charles Calvert. True Copie, Danyell Jenifer. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Thomas Elwes, principal legatee. Coke, 24.

NICHOLAS FOUEY of the psh of St. Georges in Somersetshire, England, Mariner. Will dated 9th day of January, 1674; proved at London last day of June, 1675. To my bro Robert 20/- for a ring. To my bro George Whiting 15/- ditto. To my bro George Irish 15/- ditto. To my Cousin Robert Whiting after my death & my wifes death a house in the Marsh of City of Bristol in King Street. To my friend Samuel Gibbons £4 for a ring. To my loving wife Anne Fovey all the rest & executrix. Samuel Gibbon to sell my estate etc in Cecill County Maryland and to send it home to my wife. He refused to "intermeddle" and gave power of attorney to s[d] John Ward. Witnesses: Henry Ward, John Gilbert, John Moll. [This will is prefaced by letters of Administration granted to John Ward of Cecil County by Cecil, Lord Baltimore, and witnessed by our dear brother Philip Calvert, Commissary General.] Dycer, 71.

[A brief abstract of this will is given in *Baldwin's Calendar*, i, 87, where the name of the testator appears as Nicholas Tobey].

FRANCIS MOORE of the Borrough of Southwark, Distiller. Will 15th April 1698; proved 28th February 1698. My wife

sole executrix & House & goods & utensils in shope & trade & £200 due to me from the Chamber of London. My son Francis to have £10 which is gon on a venture to Maryland & my largest silver tankard. My children to have what is left over of the Chamber money. My bro Thomas Moore & James Rogers to be overseers 20/- each. Witnesses: James Rogers, Rich[d] Wadham, Elizabeth Speakman. Pett., 26.

JOHN SNELSON of London, Mariner. Will dated 16 Nov. 1700; proved 15 Jan. 1700; To my Bro George Snelson £1 & to his wife & every one of his children living at my dec. 10/- each. To my sister Esther Clifton £5 & to her husband & each of children living at my dec. 10/- each.

To my sister Mary Ogle £1, to her husb etc. 10/-. To my sister Ann Bowles £1, to hus etc 10/-. To my Bro Thomas Snelson £1, my sea-chest, Navigation books etc. to his wife & children 10/- each. To my sister Ellen Galbraith £1 to her husband & each of her children 10/- each.

I give all my lands in Province of Maryland in America on East side of Riv. Blackwater to my wife Elizabeth Snelson & after her to my children, for want of issue to my two nephews John Ogle son of Andrew & Mary Ogle & Thomas Snelson son of Thomas & Elizabeth Snelson. If they die without issue to my Bro Thomas Snelson. Executrix, Elizabeth Snelson. Witnesses: Tho: Page, George Smith, Jonathan Cranwell, Ser. 9 Dyer.

EDWARD PLESTOO of Kent County, Maryland, Carpenter. Will 15 December ——; proved 2 August 1727. To Colonel Thomas Smith 1 Ring value 10s. and one to his wife Martha Smith. To Edward Wornel and Sarah his wife, to Daniel Farrel and Agnes his wife, & to Thomas Riner, and to John Woodel and his wife 1 mourning ring each. To John Woodel my Carpenter's and Cooper's toolls. To John Wilson's wife one heifer bigg with calf. To Thomas Lee and heirs £10, said Lee living in Great Brittaine. To my neece Dorothy, daughter of my Brother John Plasto in Great Brittaine, £10. To my sister Catherine Eales in Great Brittaine all that land called Tilghman Farm, bought of Coll. Richard Tilghman. Executors: Coll. Thomas Smith and William Thomas. Witnesses: John Wilson, Joseph Cox, Edward Scott. Farraut, 191.

[This will is not recorded at Annapolis.]

RICHARD WATERS of Somerset County, Maryland, Planter. Will 21 April 1720; proved 13 November 1722. To my son

William that land called Waters Rivers. To my cozin John Waters a Marsh in joynt tenancy of me and my Brother John Waters deceased and Charles Hall deceased. To my sons William, Richard, and Littleton, all the marsh being on Manokin. To my brother William Water my sloop called "Elizabeth." To my wife Elizabeth Waters four Negroes, Scipio, Aleck, Hager, and Major, and one-half of my remaining estates. If any of my children shall marry or be married without the approbation of the Monthly meeting of the People called Quakers at West River, Mr. Robins, Richard Hill, and Thomas Chalkley of Philadelphia to have charge, etc. To daughters Elizabeth and Ester a Negro each. To my sons Richard and Littleton £250 each out of property in England left me by Uncle William Marriott, Late of Towcester, now with lands of William Cooper. John Hyde Senior, Merchant, trustee in London. Executors: Son William and Wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: John Brown, William Pearson, Edward Harper, Thomas Fairclo. Marlborough, 227.

[Proved in Maryland 12 July 1720, and recorded in Liber 16, fol. 201.]

ANDREW COOK of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman doe make this my last will and Testament as followeth. Will dated 31st December 1711; proved 2nd January 1711. Imprinmus I give to my Son Ebenezer Cooke and Anne Cooke my daughter all my Right and Title of and to my two Houses in the possession of Parra in Plumtree Street and known by the Name of the Cherrytree and the other House in the possession of William Hawsteed Butcher in St. Giles aforesaid share and share alike. Imprimus I give all my Land called Cookes poynt lyng at the mouth of great Choptank River lyng in Dorchester County in Maryland to them share and share alike and make them joint Executor and Executrix of this my last will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Thirty first day of September Anno Domini 1701. The Marke of Andrew Cooke signed, sealed, published, declared in the presence of Edw[d] Ebbitt Jun[r]. The marke of Katherine Richardson, Fran: Jinkins. Barnes, 4.

ABRAHAM DOWNE late of Maryland and now of Broad Okes, parish of Wimbish, County Essex, gent. Will 27 April 1729; proved 3 April 1734. To my Joseph Downe 20/- for a mourning Ring. Rest and executorship to my wife Elizabeth Downe. Witnesses: M. Clagett, Wm. Blund, W. Clagett.

Oakham, 81.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT of the City of Annapolis, County Annarundell, Province of Maryland. Will 24 April 1730; proved 20 November 1730. Sole legatee and executrix: my wife Margaret Calvert. Witnesses: Bendt. Leond. Calvert, Chas. Calvert, Sam. Stringer. True Copy, John Gibson, Reg$^{r}$, Prerogative Office. Certificate of Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, that the will of Hon. Edward Henry Calvert was proved 15 May 1730 before John Beale, Deputy Commissary, dated 28th Day of May, 16th year of our Dominion, 1730. Also certificate dated 5 August 1730 from Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor of Maryland, that John Beale is Deputy Commissary and that John Gibson is Registrar of Prerogative Office.
Auber, 300.

[The testator was the son of Benedict Leonard, 4$^{th}$ Lord Baltimore, and brother of Charles, 5$^{th}$ Lord Baltimore].

BARNET BOND late of Maryland in America but now of St. Anne's Lime-House Co. Middlesex, mariner. Will dated 25th Jan. 1741; proved 20th April 1749. My three freehold estates, at Gunpowder River, at the Head of Bush River and at Nodd fforest in the place called the Land of Nodd, to be divided into 3 parts, 1 to my wife Alice Bond, the other two to my daughter Mary Bond & such other children as I shall have. If they die to go as follows, ½ to my wife, the other to my bros Peter & William Bond and my sister Anne Bond. My wife trustee for my child, but if she marry, my cousin M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Bond of Maryland to act as trustee. My wife executrix. Witnesses, Charles Barnard, John Logg, Tho. Coulthred, N$^{o}$ 2 Glasshouse Yard, Minories. Lisl, 100.

ADAM HILL of Talbot County in the Prov of Maryland, Mariner. Will 2nd March 1767; proved 14 March 1768. To my mother Margaret Ramsay of the Town of Ayr, North Britain, the Int on £200. To my natural son Adam Hill of London Int on £200 yearly & when 21, £100. To my neece Eleanora Campbell of London silver spoons & two gold rings in possession of Mrs Warren of 80 city. All the rest including the two above sums when they fall in to my sister Elizabeth Donald of the town of Ayr & her children. Executors: William Campbell, of London, Ebenezer Mackie & Robert Campbell of the Province of Maryland. Witnesses: John Crawford, Tho$^{s}$ Brereton, Patrick M$^{c}$Caull. Secker 111.

JEREMY HAWLEY "nuper de Mary-Land prope Virginiam et ibm decenden." Administration 21 January 1650/51 to Thomas Cornwallis esq., principal creditor.
Admon. Act Book 1651.

JOHN SAYER BLAKE, late of Queen Ann's County, province of Maryland. Administration 5 January 1760 to William Anderson, Attorney of John Sayer Blake, the son, now residing in Maryland. Admon. Act Book, 1760.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLES TOWN, Jefferson Co., W. Va.,
April 4th, 1908.

*To the Editor:*

I shrink from appearing as a critic of an article which has the imprimatur of the Maryland Historical Society and also from a controversy over points which to some may seem trivial, but I find a number of what appear to be errors in the article of Mr. Williams, as to Washington County, in the *Magazine* number of December, 1907, though as a whole it is interesting and good in its way. What purports to be history should however be as accurate as possible.

In the first paragraph, on page 347, Jefferson and Morgan Counties in West Virginia are called "Revolutionary Counties," whereas Morgan was set apart in 1820 and Jefferson in 1801. Their names are those of Revolutionary men, it is true, but the counties themselves are not so.

The force that Braddock had at or near Frederick was little more than one small regiment of British regulars. It cannot with propriety be called an "army."

I had occasion in 1902 to write an article concerning Braddock's expedition of 1755 and have been over the whole of the routes, from Alexandria, where the British troops landed from the transports, to Turtle Creek near Fort DuQuesne where he was defeated and his force nearly destroyed.

This article may be found in full in the July, 1902, number of the Magazine of the West Virginia Historical Society. I also made a map of the routes from Alexandria. I believe there is a copy of that map in the documents of the Maryland Historical Society, probably made before 1902. I have no copy here to refer to.

In the paragraph at the foot of page 348 of Mr. Williams' article are several statements which, of course, not intentionally, are inaccurate and misleading.

It is certain that the two regiments composing the "army" of Braddock "when he passed through the gap" (Turner's) in 1755, did not re-unite "at the mouth of the Conogocheaque" (now Williamsport), but within six miles of Winchester. The regiment (Halkett's), which went from Alexandria, via Leesburg and Charles Town, never crossed the Potomac at all and was never at Williamsport. The regiment (Dunbar's), which crossed the Potomac at Rock Creek, was obliged to recross it at Williamsport, where the other (Halkett's) did not cross it at all and did not see the Potomac except at Alexandria until after they had left Winchester for Cumberland. The route via Leesburg was much the better as Washington well knew and so advised Braddock, but he (Braddock) thought he "knew it all."

If the small regiment of Dunbar was "under the personal command of General Braddock," as stated by Mr. Williams, it was a very unusual thing for a General Officer to do. He probably had an escort of cavalry, moving rapidly, and the regiment on foot trailing on behind.

Irving writes: "Braddock set off from Fredericktown, attended by his staff and guard of light horse, for Will's Creek by way of Winchester."

Washington wrote: "I overtook the General at Fredericktown. Then we proceeded to Winchester."

Halkett's regiment had meantime gone into camp near Winchester and was waiting for Dunbar's from Frederick, who was delayed and troubled in his re-crossing the Potomac at Williamsport and in his farther progress towards Winchester.

Washington "overtook" Braddock at Frederick, having remained with the regiment that went via Leesburg and was with them for some distance from Alexandria towards Leesburg.

The way in which Braddock himself travelled is exemplified further by the following extract from Sargent's *History of Braddock's Expedition:* "At high noon, May 10, while Halkett's command" (from Leesburg) "was already encamped at their

common destination, the 48th," (Dunbar's from Frederick), was startled by the passage of Braddock and his staff through their ranks, with a body-guard of light horse galloping on either side of his travelling chariot, in haste to reach Fort Cumberland."

Orme, an aid of Braddock, says in his journal that "Colonel Dunbar marched with his regiment from Frederick *April 28th*," and Governor Sharpe in a letter to Lord Baltimore writes that Braddock left Frederick *May 1st*, having been there since April 24th. The Governor went with him as far as the border of his State, that is to say, across the Potomac, but not into Virginia.

I am by no means an admirer of General Gates, but it is unfair to put him in the same class with Charles Lee, who, though as brave a man as Benedict Arnold, was also, like him, a traitor to the Colonial cause, and in secret correspondence with its enemies. He was tried by a Court Martial, on charges preferred by Washington, for "disobedience of orders, misbehavior "before the enemy and disrespect to the Commander in Chief." He was convicted by the Court and sentenced to suspension from any command for twelve months. This sentence was confirmed by Congress. He then left the army and was never in command again.

Adam Stephen was a brave man and a good soldier when sober, but he was a slave to his appetite for whiskey which has been the ruin of so many able and otherwise good men, not only in the army but among all classes and professions, not excepting the clerical. He was "dismissed" as Mr. Williams states.

Gates was not a strong man in intellect and had an excessive vanity which caused him to yield to temptation from such serpents as Conway, Mifflin and others, who made use of him in an effort to displace Washington from the command of the army at a critical period. Gates was investigated officially and thoroughly and "acquitted" but not "dismissed." He lived to realize how unjust and wrong his behavior to Washington had been and he had the manliness to acknowledge it. This Charles Lee never did.

The following estimate of Gates from the pen of a prominent historian who was familiar with his life written fifty years after his death, is probably just and fair:

"General Gates was an accomplished gentleman in his manners, but did not possess a brilliant or highly cultivated intellect. He had many excellent social qualities, but was entirely deficient in the qualifications necessary for a great military commander. His vanity misled his judgment, and often per-

verted the finer feelings of his nature. He was always a generous friend, and not an implacable enemy. Humanity marked his treatment of prisoners, and benevolence was the ruling principle of his heart. A few years before his death, he manumitted all his slaves, but so great was the attachment of many, that they preferred to remain in his family. He died without surviving issue, his only son having been taken from him by death, at the moment when he was informed that General Greene had superseded him. On that occasion, Washington wrote him a most touching letter, consoling him for his domestic affliction, and sympathizing with him on account of the troubles of his public life. His patriotism is undoubted, and the faults of his military career may be charged to errors of judgment . . ."

He was, of course, suspended from command while under investigation, but he was re-instated in his militia command in the main army in 1782; Cornwallis had then surrendered and the war was practically at an end. In 1790 he removed to Manhattan Island and lived there the remainder of his life. In 1800 he was elected a member of the legislature of New York and served one term. He died in New York in 1806 at the age of 78. His residence was standing as late as 1845 near the corner of 23d Street and 2d Avenue.

Respectfully and truly yours,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

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## NOTES.

Editor, *Maryland Historical Magazine:*

In the pedigree of the Plater family, in volume II, p. 372, of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, it is stated:

i. REBECCA PLATER,[4] b. 18 Sept. 1765; mar. Philip Barton Key.

* * * * * * * *

v. ANNE PLATER, b. 23 Sept. 1772; mar. Uriah Forrest.

These two Plater names seem to be transposed, and there is apparently an error as to date of birth of Anne?

I have in my scrap book a newspaper clipping which professes to give the inscriptions on the tombstones of Philip Barton Key and his wife in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C. "Here lies the body of Philip Barton Key, who died July 28th 1815 in the 58th year of his age." [Then follow some verses.] "Hard by the stone containing these two verses is another quite as unpretending, which simply tells that Ann Key, relict of Philip Barton Key, died December 18, 1834, in the sixtieth year of her age."

See Mackenzie's new book, "Colonial Families, &c.," for marriage of Uriah Forrest to Rebecca Plater, page 230. The pedigree of Charles Henry Key, on page 299, was written by me.

(I have the family Bible of Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier, sister of Philip Barton Key, confirming the above date of his death, 28 July, 1815).

McHENRY HOWARD.

[The statement in the *Magazine*, II, 372, was derived from family sources, in which Anne and Rebecca Plater were evidently transposed, and Mr. Howard is undoubtedly right. The editor will be grateful for similar corrections when errors may be observed].

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In the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, No. 3, is an account of an inscribed leaden plate buried by Celeron de Bienville in 1749, at the confluence of the Ohio and Great Kanawha; and the editor requested information of the present whereabouts of this plate.

A letter just received from Mr. W. G. Stanard, Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society gives the information that the plate is in the possession of that Society, and that the name of the depositor is spelled "Celoron."

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On page 234, of Steiner's *History of Education in Maryland*, it is stated, on the authority of Rev. William Hamilton, that Cokesbury College, the first Methodist institution of higher education was opened with a preparatory school taught at Abingdon, in Harford County by "Mr. Freeman Marsh, a Quaker." We are now able to identify Mr. Marsh, who proves to be no

Quaker but a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to have been Truman Marsh, a graduate of Yale College in 1786, who was ordained by Bishop Seabury of Connecticut in 1790 and died in 1851. In 1787, Ashbel Baldwin wrote Rev. Tillotson Bronson (vide Beardsley's *Life of Seabury*, p. 316), as follows: "Young Marsh has been home. He has an appointment of Tutor in Cokesbury College, a large and respectable seminary lately founded in Maryland, inclosed is a map of the building; he is much improved and, I think bids fair for shining character."

BERNARD C. STEINER.

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# BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQ.

## GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, 1727–1731.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Among those who have held the chief executive office in Maryland there have been many men of ability and some statesmen, but the list of scholars is a brief one. The life of the first student and antiquary who occupied that post, who was also the first man to plan a history of Maryland, may well occupy the attention of the Maryland Historical Society. He was also almost the only scholar known to have been a member of the family of the Lord Proprietary and so has a double title to our attention. Recently, the publication of the Diary [1] of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, has given us a number of interesting facts as to Governor Calvert's life and we are now able to supplement these from his own correspondence, preserved in America through all the

[1] Partially published in 3 volumes in the Library of Old Authors, under the editorship of Philip Bliss and the title of *Reliquiae Hearnianae* in 1869, and now being published completely by the Oxford Historical Society (as yet only the part before 1722 has appeared). My attention was called to this diary by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne. A brief article upon B. L. Calvert appeared in *Md. Hist. Mag.*, I, 274.

years since his untimely death and now in my possession.[2] Up to this time, he has been a shadowy personage, as have been his father and all that father's family, except the eldest son, Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore and fourth Lord Proprietary. We are able by the light from these new sources to illuminate much of their career, as well as that of our chief subject.

Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary was married thrice. By his first wife Jane Lowe, widow of Henry Sewall, he had two sons, Cecil, who died young, and Benedict Leonard, who was born probably in 1679 and married Lady Charlotte Lee. This second son became a Protestant during his father's lifetime, and, because of this change of religion, at that father's death, had the Province restored to him, of which the father had been deprived in 1689. Benedict Leonard Calvert did not long enjoy his titles of fourth Lord Baltimore and third Lord Proprietary, for he died on April 5, 1715, less than two months after his father. His wife, Lady Charlotte Calvert, was born on March 13, 1678-9, became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church[3] through his persuasion, and continued in her new faith, after her husband's conversion to the Church of England. After Lord Baltimore's death, she married a second husband, who was a Protestant, one Mr. Christopher Crowe of Woodford in Essex, where she died of rheumatism on January 22, 1720/1, being about 41 years old,[4] and where she was buried in the

[2] The papers, consisting of drafts of Calvert's letters to his brother during his European tour and of a number of letters sent to him came, somehow, into the possession of John Beale Bordley and, through his daughter, Mrs. James Gibson, to Mr. Edward Shippen, whose son-in-law, Roland S. Morris, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, is the present owner of the papers. Through Mr. Morris's kindness I have had possession of these papers in order to prepare this account of Calvert's life. Mr. Henry G. Penniman called my attention to the fact that Mr. Morris possessed these papers.

[3] 6 Hearne's *Diary*, 96. (October 8, 1717). She was daughter of the Earl of Litchfield and granddaughter of Charles II and the Duchess of Cleveland. The fourth Lord Baltimore and his wife are said to have been divorced in 1705, but this is uncertain. (Hall, *Lords Baltimore*, 140).

[4] 7 Hearne.

church on January 29. Of her first husband, who was about 37 years old when he died, and who was buried at the family country seat of Epsom in Surrey, we know very little. Hearne speaks [5] of being shown by Benedict Leonard Calvert, Jr. "a small and imperfect printed Horace, which belonged to his father, who was an excellent and an elegant poet, in which are many manuscript remarks done by his father, a great admirer of Horace, of which he had about 35 different editions. He hath put arguments to several of the odes, which are very good and much better than the printed arguments." He also owned [6] a copy of Tacitus' *Annals* and one of Ogilby's *Aesop,* which the son showed Hearne, and a piece of Chaucer, which was in London.[7] When he died he was member of Parliament for Harwich. These facts constitute almost all we know of the fourth Lord Baltimore. The eldest son of the fourth Lord Baltimore was Charles, who was born on September 29, 1699, and succeeded to the family dignities. I judge him to have been a weak, cold, rather hard, and dissolute man, a friend of Frederick, the Prince of Wales, and an acquaintance of Frederick the Great of Prussia.[8] Charles Lord Baltimore died in 1751. In all the correspondence of his family he is referred as "our brother Baltimore," and his first name is never used. Benedict Leonard Calvert, the second son, whom his brother Charles addressed as Ben, was born on September 20, 1700, and died unmarried, June 1, 1732. A genial, studious, high-minded man of upright life and warm friendships, we shall find him a man worth knowing. The third child was Charlotte, whom the family knew as Lot,[9] born in November, 1702, a warm hearted, simple, charming woman who married rather unfortunately I fear, Thomas Brerewood.

Thomas Brerewood separated from his wife and went out to

[5] 6 Hearne, 144. (February 20, 1717/18).
[6] 6 Hearne, 294. (February 11, 1718/19).
[7] 6 Hearne, 197. (June 17, 1718).
[8] Vide Hall, *Lords Baltimore, passim.*
[9] She was alive in 1737 and dead in 1761.

Maryland for a time in 1734. He had a brother Francis, an architect, who was an intimate friend of Benedict Leonard and travelled with him. Charlotte's only son, Thomas, Jr., died intestate and unmarried in 1748. In 1762, Francis Brerewood brought suit against Frederick, Lord Baltimore, for the Brerewood inheritance.

Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltimore, had as his fourth child, Jane,[10] born in November, 1703. When she was fourteen, Hearne thought her "a fine lady," on being shown by her brother, her miniature, painted on ivory in water colors. When she was 17 years old, on June 9, 1720, she married, in St. Paul's Cathedral, John Hyde of Kingston Lisle in Buckinghamshire. She was then described as "handsome and good-natured."[11] Her brother Benedict wrote Hearne that he was much pleased with the marriage, which had taken much of his time. She was alive in 1752 and had then four children living: Mary, Jane, Philip and Catherine. After Benedict's death, her husband sued Cecil Calvert, another brother, for the property left him. I know almost nothing of Jane Calvert Hyde, but gather that she was not a woman of force nor of strong affections.

Two other sons were born to the fourth Lord Baltimore: Edward Henry and Cecil. In spite of the fact that Benedict Leonard, fourth Lord Baltimore, had four sons, Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, was the only grandson in the male line and, with his death, the title became extinct. Edward H. Calvert, or Ned, as the family called him, was a jolly, careless youth, who married early Margaret ———— and came out to Maryland in 1729, as first in Council and Commissary General.[12] He soon sickened of consumption and died, probably

[10] 6 Hearne, 197.

[11] 7 Hearne, 139, 142, 143, 156, 168. Morris, *Lords Baltimore* (*Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*, No. 8, p. 44), speaks also of a daughter named Barbara, born October 3, 1704, who died young.

[12] His commission was dated June 19, 1728, and he took the oath of office at Annapolis on February 6, 1728/9.

in 1730. Cecil, a warm-hearted, gossiping, scandal-loving, free-speaking boy, became private secretary of his eldest brother on January 29, 1729-30, and continued in England serving his brother, and later, his nephew, in that capacity until his own death, unmarried, in 1766. Readers of Governor Sharpe's correspondence have come upon many of his letters. Cecil Calvert succeeded as private secretary Charles Lowe, a relative of the Calverts, who had been appointed to the post by Lord Guilford,[13] guardian to Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, while the last named was still a minor. Lowe was a careful man of business, who was devoted to the interests of the family which he served. We shall find him corresponding regularly with Benedict.

Thomas Hearne, himself had been asked to come to Maryland in 1703, four years after he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and when he was 25 years old. On December 3, 1703, Bishop White Kennett had written Hearne a letter making him a proposition which, if accepted, would have resulted in making him the first professional librarian in any of the English Colonies in America.[14] Kennett's letter read as follows:

"These to Mr. Thomas Hearne at his Chamber in St. *Edmund-Hall*, Oxford;

"Sir,

"For your own sake as well as that of your best friend and Patron Mr. *Cherry,* I should be alway glad to doe you any service, and perhaps now an opportunity does offer. Dr. *Bray* Commissary to the Bp. of *London*, for the care of *Mary-land* and other Western Plantations, having been already to visit those parts and designing another Voyage very shortly, to carry

[13] Lord Guilford is shown by Cecil Calvert's letters to have been a very profligate man, of grossly immoral life and most unsuitable to have been the Proprietary's guardian.

[14] Hearne's life, p. 8, in vol. 1 of the *Lives of the Antiquaries*, Oxford, 1772.

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on the good designs of Religion, he has now occasion to send over three or four Missionaries or young sober Divines, to be settled there upon Parochial Cures. I mentioned you as a Man of a pious, sober, and studious inclination. For tho' many offer themselves, he receives none but such as he has reason think are men of probity and conscience. In short, if you think fit to begin the world in those parts I have obtain'd this particular encouragement for you. You shall be ordain'd at the care and charge of Dr. *Bray*; you shall have a library of 50 l. given upon charity to carry with you; shall be immediately in a Cure of 70 l. *per Ann.* and by degrees shall be better preferr'd. And besides the Parochial Cure you shall be Librarian to the whole Province, to visit and survey all the publick libraries, that have been lately erected in those parts, for which office beside the Credit and authority of it, you shall have the Salary of 10 l. *per Ann.* and the first years payment advanced before you go. When you have been there any time you have liberty to return with money in your pocket, and settle here in *England,* if you are not more pleas'd with all the good accommodations of that place. I think you can have no objection, but that you must wait the advice and consent of Mr. *Cherry,* as you are bound in all duty and discretion so to do. I have upon occasion mentioned such a design to him, and I believe you will find him willing, that you should put yourself into any such course of life, as may suit with your own Inclination, and be for your Interest. I mean only as a friend, and it is with some trouble I have procur'd better terms for you than can be allow'd to any one other that goes with you. Consider of it, and pray God direct you to the best resolution."

Hearne's friends were divided as to the advisability of his accepting the offer and so he resolved to follow his own genius and inclination and remain in England. Fourteen years later, on October 4, 1717, when Benedict Leonard Calvert was 17 and Hearne was 39, began the friendship which was destined to last through the life of the younger man. Although their

disparity in age was considerable, their harmony of tastes was great and Hearne introduces [15] Benedict to us by writing "Mr. Calvert, gentleman, commoner of Christ Church, is a young gentleman of great hopes. He is studious of antiquities and tells me that he hath several antiquities, particularly coins." He soon told Hearne his biography and the latter noted it down,[16] so that we know that Benedict had been sent for a year to the Roman Catholic School at St. Omer's in France, and then to Weston School in England, where he was converted to Protestantism by Dr. Gisse, Bishop of Hereford and Dr. Friend, the master of the school, probably before his father's change of faith.

Soon we find Calvert and Hearne beginning to take long walks together: [17] it might be to visit the ground where some ruined edifice stood; [18] or again to visit Ditchley, Calvert's uncle's place, where Calvert was born; [19] or Worcester College to see Philip Harcourt.[20] We find too brief notes of conversations showing that Calvert had rare books,[21] that he had copied inscriptions in Gloucestershire,[22] that he knew why the Lee House at Ditchley was built. He told Hearne that Charles, Lord Baltimore, owned Lely's painting of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland,[23] spoke of the collection of paintings belonging to his grandmother, the dowager Lady Lichfield,[24] and after she died and was buried,[25] on February 23, 1717/8, gave Hearne a mezzotint of her, which Hearne hung in his

[15] 6 Hearne, 95.
[16] 6 Hearne, 96.
[17] 6 Hearne, 118. (Dec. 14, 1717). Headington.
[18] 6 Hearne, 142, abbey of Osney. (February 17, 1717/18).
[19] 6 Hearne, 185. (June 9, 1718).
[20] 6 Hearne, 197. (June 16, 1718).
[21] Sir John Hayward's *Lives of Three Norman Kings* and Sir Thomas More's Works in English. (February 9, 1717/18). 6 Hearne, 138.
[22] 6 Hearne, 139. (February 10, 1717/18).
[23] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57. (February 5, 1717/18).
[24] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57. (February 27, 1717/18). 6 Hearne, 118. (December 4, 1717).
[25] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 57.

room.[26] Hearne notes down all sorts of scraps of his friend's conversation and refers to articles in Calvert's collections. The young man had a "very delicate picture of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour in water colors," an excellent picture of Butler, the author of Hudibras, done in crayons most admirably well by Luttrell,[27] and "a little manuscript, in which is a good account of the popish bishops in English canonical institutions." [28] Old Lady Baltimore, who still lived, had a letter of Sir George Calvert's concerning the match proposed between King Charles I and the Infanta.[29] Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, "being well apprised of Oates' villainous design against the lives of the Roman Catholic Lords, retired, by the advice of King Charles, to Maryland and . . afterwards, for his own private satisfaction, he drew up some memoirs about that whole affair, which Mr. Calvert supposes to be now in the hands of his grandfather's widow." [30] The two friends discuss the Calvert arms and Calvert said that when supporters were granted Sir George Calvert, Sir William Seagar changed the ducal coronet in the crest from gules into or. There was a manuscript pedigree, in the Herald's Office, of Calverley at Cockram in Leicestershire, which called that family also Calvert and Benedict thought there was great reason to believe that he was descended from them. Sir Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, in the grant of an additional coat of arms to Sir George Calvert on November 30, 1622, made mention of a piece of Verstegan's sent over by him to England, in which he gives an acount of the antiquity of the Calvert family of Warwico in the Netherlands whose arms were Or, 3 martlets, sable.

In June, 1718, Calvert went with his brother for a short

[26] 6 Hearne, 152. (March 4, 1717/18).
[27] 6 Hearne, 119. (December 17, 1717.
[28] 6 Hearne, 144. (February 20, 1717/18).
[29] 6 Hearne, 113. (December 1, 1717).
[30] 6 Hearne, 294, 295. (February 12, 1717/18).

tour in France. Previous to sailing, Calvert wrote Hearne a letter [31] from the yacht Charlotte, riding before Woolwich, in which letter Calvert stated that nothing could alleviate the loss of the company of his good friends at Oxford, but the satisfaction he had met with from antiquities. He had been much grieved to find on arrival at his stepfather's house that a collection of Roman heads had been broken in pieces in their carriage from Italy, two only remaining entire; one of Otho and one of Tiberius Cæsar. He had feasted his "greedy eyes," however, somewhere "with a vast collection of Roman statues, busts, monuments, manuscripts, and a fine collection of old pictures." He had also visited the ruins of an old Abbey at Barking in Essex, where a large gold ring had been lately found, on which was the salutation of the Virgin Mary. He had the promise of Roman urns found in Yorkshire. The antiquary put the letter in his pocket book, writing at the same time in his diary: "I preserve this letter out of the great respect I have for him on account of his quality, his virtues, and his skill and diligence in antiquities. It is an addition to my troubles to lose the conversation of so accomplished a person. But I believe the journey may be for his benefit and for that reason I am very content." The warmth of Hearne's affection is shown even more clearly by a note in the Diary made two months later: [32] "This night returned to Oxford, very safe (for which I bless God) my dear excellent friend, the Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq. He hath been at Calais, Dieppe, and other places. He hath made many pertinent remarks in his journey." Shortly afterwards, we find Hearne dining with Calvert and hearing him read an anonymous manuscript on the power of France.[33] John Murray of London called on Hearne and met Calvert there. After Calvert went out, Murray mentioned him with great respect, as "a pretty civil

[31] 6 Hearne, 200. (June 28, 1718).
[32] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 122. (August 16, 1718).
[33] 6 Hearne, 214. (August 19, 1718).

gentleman and seems to be very ingenious." [34] Hearne replied "He certainly is so. This young gentleman is particularly well versed in heraldry and our English history and antiquities," at hearing which Murray was "wonderfully pleased."

During the next year, Calvert seems not to have resided at Oxford, but he did not forget Hearne. In January, 1718/9, he twice wrote: [35] telling of the city and cathedrals of Rochester, which he had lately visited, making "curious" observations "recollecting the notes committed with more care and exactness to my pocket volume." Calvert was in London, when he wrote, and told how he had just met in Tooke's, the bookseller's shop, a "clergyman laden with ancientry," among which were a spur, sword, battleaxe, lamp, trumpet, and Roman coins and medals dug up at St. Leonard's Hill in Windsor Forest. Calvert had offered to purchase the coins, which he thought the most valuable part of the collection, but the clergyman would not divide it.

On May 20, 1719, Hearne walked [36] to Cassenton and met several, among them Calvert, and on June 20, he called on Calvert, "who is my ingenious friend and a very accomplished youth." [37] In July, Calvert showed [38] Hearne a manuscript Polychronicon on vellum, which he had just brought from Ditchley, and wrote him an account of the tombs in the church at Campden, Gloucestershire.[39] Hearne's reply to this letter is preserved and is of some interest.

[34] 6 Hearne, 216. (August 23, 1718).
[35] 6 Hearne, 288, 290.
[36] 7 Hearne, 10.
[37] 6 Hearne, 369, vide 387. (August 17, 1719).
[38] 7 Hearne, 33, July 30, 1719, probably the one referred to p. 88. (January 9, 1719/20).
[39] 7 Hearne, 40, August 22. On his return, Calvert told Hearne of the abundance of mistakes in Willis's Abbeys.

"ADDRESSED

"FOR THE HONBLE BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQR.
AT RICHARD GRAVE'S ESQR. AT MICKLETON
NEAR CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

"BY WORCESTER POST.
POST PAID.

"Dear Sir,

"I am most heartily glad that you got safe to Mickleton. I was under some concern about it, particularly upon account of the Heat of the Weather. I wish you had kept your Friends here a Day or two longer. They might then have refreshed themselves, & it may be by degrees I might have brought myself into the Acquaintance of Persons for whom I have a very great Honour and Respect.

"I knew very well that that good Man Mr. Graves would be extremely civil to you. He is a good Antiquary, and hath many Valuable Things.

"I find by your account that you have no manner of reason to be sorry for this Journey. You will take notice not only of old Inscriptions, but likewise of old MSS. if you meet with any. Pray be pleased to return my most humble thanks to my Ld. Litchfield.

"I look upon his MS. of Polychronicon to be a good one. If you have not returned it, I shall beg the Favour of consulting the continuation again upon your return to Oxford.

"I know not what to think of Campden, unless I had had a View of the place myself. The first Syllable I believe owes its Original to the Camp at or near it. *Den* is sometimes the same as *Ton* or *Town*. But 'tis probable what you observe from Verstegan may be more properly applyed to this Place.

"My most humble service to Mr. Graves. I will let him have Neubrigensis when 'tis ready. I am now printing another Work, to which the V. Chanc. hath been the first Subscriber, to wit:

"*Thome Sprotti Chronica* To which will be Subjoyned four

other Things, viz. (1) *Chronica de tempore Mundi* The Author whereof lived A. C. 743. (2) A tract relating to the Abbey of Ramsey. (3) *Nicholai Cantalupi Historiola de Antiquitate & Origine Universitatis Cantabrigensis.* (4) A remarkable Fragment of an old English Chronicle or History of the Affairs of King Edward the Fourth.

"The said Work will be in one Vol. 8vo. I print but a small number. The first Form was wrought off on Saturday last. The whole is done from old authentick MSS. The Price to be 12s. the l. and 8s. the small Paper, whereof half to be paid down.

I often drink your Healths, and am, Dear Sir,

Your most obl. humble Servt.

THO. HEARNE.

EDM HALL
OXON AUG.
24, 1719

"You mention a Camp now visible near Campden. I wish you would particularly note whether it be round or square. If the former it will prove to be Danish.

"Mrs. Juggins dyed yesterday of the Small-Pox and Purples."

In the autumn, Calvert was obliged [40] to be away from Oxford for awhile, as the physician advised him to drink the waters at Bath.[41] In January he was at the University and told Hearne that a relation of his had a Maccaw (an Indian bird), 70 years old. After a brief trip to London in February, Calvert again came to Oxford, bringing his Greek coins with him.[42] In March, he is noted as [43] giving Hearne an inscription, which he copied in Gloucestershire, and on Easter Eve,

[40] 7 Hearne, 43. (September 2).
[41] 7 Hearne, 56. (October 13, 1719).
[42] 7 Hearne, 89, 95.
[43] 7 Hearne, 104.

April 16, he left [44] Christ Church College for London, where his sister Jane was soon to be married. Thence on May 3, 1720, he wrote Hearne that the hurry of the town, occasioned by stock jobbing and the many visits he had to make, hindered any inquiry as to antiquities.[45] He was anxious to hear the result of the election at Oxford and planned to go soon to the family estate at Epsom with *Senex* [46] and take a general survey of the estate. He promised to send any antiquarian news he might find to Hearne, who " by generous communicative spirit " had " raised so great desire in me to follow the study of antiquity." During the summer we catch glimpses [47] of Calvert at his brother-in-law's at Kingston Lisle, at Wantage, and at London. In the autumn, Calvert wrote Hearne that he had transcribed old manuscripts at Westminster Abbey for his friend and was now drinking the waters at Epsom and celebrating his brother's birthday there.[48] Later in the year Calvert was " violently ill " and, on his recovery, wrote Hearne an account of some coins and promised shortly to send the money to pay for some of Hearne's publications.[49] Calvert's enthusiasm for antiquities was such that, even while announcing his mother's death to Hearne, he states in the same letter that he has been promised access to the Augmentation Office, where there are remarkable things concerning Glastonbury.[50]

In the summer of 1721, Calvert wrote [51] Hearne, denying a report of his marriage and stating that he had spent some time at the family place of Woodcote, learning the antiquities of the

[44] 7 Hearne, 121.
[45] 7 Hearne, 126.
[46] Probably a horse.
[47] 7 Hearne, 162.
[48] 7 Hearne, 174. (October 1, 1720).
[49] 7 Hearne, 207. (January 17, 1720).
[50] 7 Hearne, 212. (January 31, 1720/1). On July 11, Calvert wrote that he spent a day at the augmentation office, but was disappointed (pp. 381, 382).
[51] 7 Hearne, 258. (July 10).

neighborhood.[52] He hoped, after going to Nottingham and York, to "return full fraught with antiquities." This doubtless he did; for, on October 20, Hearne's "ingenious friend," Calvert,[53] told him of things seen in Dunelm. In January, 1721/2, Calvert revisited Oxford and, after he departed, Hearne wrote, thanking him for his good company and expressing the wish that "we could have walked into the country together, as we did formerly."[54] The same desire Hearne expressed in May, when he wrote:[55] "Now is the time of year to walk out and I wish I had an opportunity of doing so with you, whom I honour and esteem." In June, Calvert wrote[56] that he had been ill and too busy to come to Oxford, but wished to know what Hearne could tell him about the counties palatine in England, as Baltimore wished the information for use in a dispute with the crown concerning the palatinates of Maryland and Avalon. Calvert was[57] "impatient of the day when I hope to see you at Oxford" and wrote from London, on September 20, 1721, that he hoped shortly to arrive at the University.

So much for Hearne's Diary. We now lose Calvert for two years, until he has started on a tour of France and Italy accompanied by Francis Brerewood, the architect, whom his family nicknamed *Caddet*. The two friends went first to Paris where they lodged at Grégoire's Coffee House in the Rue de Comédie in the Faubourg St. Germain, and thither, on July 28, 1723, the loving Charlotte Brerewood wrote her brother from the Calvert estate of Horton.

[52] He showed Hearne a fine manuscript in the latter part of the winter, 7 Hearne, 220, and wrote him on March 4 of the sickly season in London, 7 Hearne, 221.

[53] 7 Hearne, 287.

[54] 7 Hearne, 320. Hearne thought of these walks after Calvert's death. 3 *Reliq. Hearn*, 88.

[55] 7 Hearne, 368.

[56] 7 Hearne, 369, 372.

[57] 7 Hearne, 386, 402.

" 'tis impossible for my Dear Brother to immadgine how great a concern it has bene to me the not being able to have the pleasure of seeing you before you left England, for as there is Notthing affords me greater satisffaction then your good company, so consequently the missing that happyness when I was like to be deprived of it for so long a time as you proposed staying was a verry great Unneasines to me, My Brothers & Sister Hyde is well she is at Woodcote & her Son with her, pray my love to Caddet & tell him I desire if he buys me a piece of Silk that he would let it be a pale Limmon Coullord ground if he can gett one; if not a white and the pattern not so small, as for the Coullors in it, I dont care how many provided they are but good; Mr. Brerewood joins with me in his Love to you & Caddet, which is all at present wisshing you all health & Happyness from Dearest Brother

Your ever Affectionate Sister
and Humble Servant
CHARLOTTE BREREWOOD.

I hope you'll be
so kind as to lett
me hear from you
as often as you can
Pray our Service to Mr. Boisseaux."

Charles Lowe, the family man of affairs, wrote Calvert on the next day:

" Dear Sr.

" On Saturday last my Ld. receiv'd yours at my house, and seem'd mightily pleas'd wth. your Accounts of what you mett with between Calis and Paris; he left the Letter wth. me, being just steping into his Coach for Epsome, where your Sister Hyde & her Child are gon for the Air. I wish I knew how to entertain you as agreeably, as you do others, but since that is not in my power, you must be content with the dry Subject

of Business, I mean a particular Business however, which I hope you will live one day to accomplish, and reap some benefit from in conjunction wth. your Brother. that is y^e^ Affair We mett lately upon at the George and Vulter; for Clement has been with me, & says they must not depart an Inch from what the Order of Council has given them, even as it is mark'd down on their old Mapp, wch. they say Wm. Penn shewd the King in Council, when that Order was obtained; so that now (as They would have it) we have not only that Order to struggle with, but their Interpretation of it, as Penn himself has mark'd it on his mapp, which is so trifleing, y^t^ I expect very little good from our late meeting. They are willing We should take the 40th Degree, but don't care to joyn wth us in doing it, however we shall soon know where the sd Degree lies, for my Ld. has receiv'd a Letter from Calvert, telling him y^t^ all is very quiet, & that his last instructions relating to the 40th Degree on the Susquehannah shall be duly prosecuted.

It is Sr no small pleasure to me y^t^ your Journey has agreed so well wth you, & I hope Paris will afford you such Entertainment as not to give you leasure to be out of order, and y^t^ when you are weary of pleasing yourself with the Curiosities of the place, you will have goodness enough to entertain us with some Ideas of what most strikes yourself, w^ch^ I am sure will lose no Advantage in your Relation of them, & if you should Top y^e^ Traveller upon us, 'tis no matter, It will go easily down with home bread Clowns, y^t^ know no better.

"I had wrote thus far when y^e^ Post knocked at my door wth yours directed to me, for the favour of which, I return my hearty Acknowledgments, & hope you believe I take so much pleasure in y^e^ prosperity of your ffamily, y^t^ it is not in my power to omitt recounting to One, likely to become so great an Ornament to it, any Circumstances relating thereto, y^t^ Reaches my Ears, Since you desire it. And I hope you will suffer no Difficulties to stop you in the happy Progress you have begun; which nothing but want of health can in the least excuse; The greater the Obstacles, the greater y^e^ Conquest,

and y^e^ more Streights you are put to, the greater relish it will give you of the good Things of this world, which seem at present to hang (as it were) ripening over your head, till the Approaching time comes, when you shall think proper to stretch forth your Arm, and gather them, for the equall Benefit of yourself, and the rest of that ffamily, you have such a due concern for.

"I dare say my Ld. will not want a Spur to encourage you in either of the Searches you are makeing, that of health, or of knowledge, and I am assur'd any Opportunity I may possibly have of mediateing to render Mony Matters easy between you, will not lessen my Reputation with either him, or you, the One so ready to give & the other so frugall, and desirous to deserve.

I am
Dear Sr
Your most
obliged & most faithfull
humble Servant
CHA. LOWE.

"P. S. The last time I examined our Tickets, which was four or five days before the drawing of y^e^ Lottery ended, neither of those you left undrawn were come up. I intended to examine them this Day at Whitehall, but it being Holyday, could not. there has some Error happened in the Drawing the Lottery, which y^e^ Commissioners have Advertisd of, but not the pticulars. 'Tis said there two prises left in the Wheel, but no Tickets left to draw against them. By my next I shall be able to send, I hope, a full account.

G. L."

Shortly afterwards Lowe wrote again:

"Dear Sr.

"I hope long befor this, you have receiv'd both your Bro: Baltemore's, & my last Letter. I had trouble you wth a

second 'ere now, but y$^t$ I was desirous to have some particulars to touch upon, worthy yr. Notice in relation to yr. ffamily, before I did it; One incident hath just now happen'd, which seems to put us out of all hopes of the Wide—O. The *D . . . . . ss* went over in Cogg, and parlyed with her, but the old objection remains—of too much youth, a Title, and not thinking to change her Condition.

"I hear Mr. Darnell will not be here till next Month, but thinks to spend the Winter in England when he does come.

"Our Ticket No. 26042 is a Twenty pound prise, the other two are Blanks. The Blunder y$^t$ happen'd in drawing y$^e$ Lottery is set right, which was occasioned by putting a Prise on the Blank ffile.

"I don't wonder y$^t$ you have spent so much time in viewing y$^e$ Gardens at Versails, for by the Cutts of them, w'ch I have lately mett wth a pennyworth, and wch now adorn my Parlour all over, so y$^t$ I may say y$^t$ I write from Versails, rather than from London, I can easily guess how agreeably you must necessarily be entertained in them. Sr. 'tis no small pleasure to me to find that Travelling so much improves your Bodily health, and I am sure you have a Mind equall to every Thing you think worthy to adorn it with, out of that vast Variety you are likely to meet with, & I doubt not but your Brother's Goodness, & your own Care in the management of it, notwithstanding the disadvantages a young Traveller lies under, will make Mony matters so easy, y$^t$ you need not be uneasy on that head. Your Brothers and Sisters are all well, who together with my wife have all desired to present their love & kind wishes of prosperity to you, by the hand of him, who is with the utmost regard

Dear Sr

Your most affectionate

and most obedient Servant

Cha: Lowe."

From Paris, Calvert went to Montpelier, whither Lowe wrote him on Sept. 12 from Woodcote, where he and his wife had been "bearing y^r^ Sister Hyde Company" for ten days. Calvert had written that he had been ill, which grieved all. "Mother Calvert & Mrs. Ross are preparing for Maryland & go y^e^ latter part of this, or beginning of next Month, where I hope they will find y^e^ Governr & his Lady well." Mr. Darnall had come to England, although Lowe had not seen him. "Young Jack Hyde is weaned. Your Brothers, Sisters, & my Wife in particular, & Every Body in Generall seem to be under much concern for your well doeing, & desire I would omitt no Opportunity of presenting their love & services as due."

From Montpelier, Calvert went to Leghorn, where he lodged with a Rev. Mr. Crowe, who may have been a relative of his stepfather. Thither followed him a letter from Hearne, written from Oxford on Sept. 17.

"Dear Sir,

"I was not a little pleased, when I found, by your letter of the 3d. instant, that you were got safe to Paris, where is a vast Treasure of Antiquities, tho' you are not so happy, at present, as to get access to them. I cannot think the figures, you mention to be on the Brest of Titus to be Angels, but perhaps rather *Victoriae or Victoriolae,* such as you see often on Coyns supporting the Shields of great Generals, such as Titus was. Angels were more proper for a Christian Prince, such as Constantine the Great, and others after him, when Figures of that nature became most in fashion in the triumphal Ornaments.

I shall be extremely glad to hear of success with respect to your health, which was the chief Inducement, it seems, that carried you into France. As you travell, I desire you would be pleased to take notice, what Antiquities they have in those parts relating to our own Country, particularly what Saxon Coyns they have, and if they have any of K. Athelstan's, I

wish you would note in what manner the Scepter of this Prince is made. Mr. Graves, who was here t'other day, and most kindly inquired after you (and I several times drank your health with him) hath an old Roll, in which are the Pictures of our Kings, beginning with King Athelstan, whose scepter is represented just like the ancient *βακτηρία* not much different from Hercules's club, in allusion to the Exploits of this great King, who was thought by the neighbor Princes to be another Hercules, as they thought Edgar afterwards, whose scepter, however, is made different from Athelstan's in all the old *προτομαὶ* I have seen, and not without reason, since Edgar was of little body (notwithstanding of invincible courage) and such an unproportionable wooden Scepter might have been thought very improper.

"Robert of Gloucester goes on apace, & takes up much the greatest part of my Conversation.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obliged humble
Servant
Thos: Hearne."

Francis Brerewood[58] left Calvert in France and returned to London on Sept. 3. Unfortunately, Calvert's letters home are lost for the early part of his journey, but we have some long journal letters written from Italy giving accounts of the sights of Rome, Florence and Venice, after he had left Leghorn and before he had retraced his steps to Naples.

After Calvert's death, Hearne wrote[59] in his diary "Mr. Calvert had been once of the communion of the church of Rome, which being too well known in that city, he was more indiscreet than one would have expected from one of his excellent

[58] On September 17, he wrote Calvert expressing regret at leaving him and joy at Calvert's improved health.

[59] 3 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 88.

sense and caution, in his commerce with the Jesuits and others of the English college there."

Calvert himself wrote home that "I was not a night in town but y^e^ Governour was informed of my name, family and that I had changed my religion, being educated a Roman Catholic; this was also sent to the Holy inquisition, who in council consulted whether it was proper to take notice of me; but they lay'd it aside."

While he was at Leghorn, however, he received a long and important letter from Lowe, written on January 25, 1723/4.

"Dear Sir,

"I have had your two letters, that of the 4th & 26th of Octo. N. S. but that of the 4th came to hand genteally inclosed in a Cover, which cost y^e^ price of Seven Bottles and a Pint of Champain more than otherwise it need to have done; but the Satisfaction of hearing from you made a full amends.

"The irregular comeing of the Post and not well knowing where to write to you, is one of the Reasons you have not heard from me oftener, tho' of late I have been in a great hurry for fear of losing my Son Charles, who has a very violent Scarlet ffeavour for three Weeks together and the Doctor with him almost every day. But thank God both he and the feavour have both now left him, and he is in a fair way of doing well.

"I know not whether you receiv'd my last Letter, in which I intimated to you that the Affair of the Widow was at an End, but that something else was on the Anvil. which has since made some progress, but I apprehend to no purpose; I went (wth. the Mother's Approbation which was obtained by one Mrs. Bernard who is acquainted in ye family) in your Bros. name to propose to old Fo—ks a marriage with his Daughter; he received me very civilly, but seem'd averse to marry her yet; and Since that objects against the certainty of his fforeigne Estate; he has been there himself in order to clear that matter, but the old Man either wont or cant see clear. I know not whether the Peer has mentioned these matters to

you himself, if not, take no Notice of them. I have lately sent your letter to the Governr. which came not to my hands till after his Mother and Mrs. Ross were gone. I begin to be afraid of some Trouble in fforwards Affair, whose appeal is now come. and Brown has lodgd his appeal wth. relation to the Civil Action, which he has been condemn'd in to Mr. Boardley to the tune of 600£. The Instruction which was lately sent to Md. relateing to the Statutes of E—d. not reaching thither unless expressly so located has produced a Swinging Address to your Bro. setting forth that such Statutes as are Generall and not expressly confined to E—d do and always have reached them, which is contrary to the Generall Opinion of our Lawyers, and to your Notions as fully expressed in your late Letter to Calvert on that head, to which I hope your Bro. will give them a round answer.

"Mr. Darnall and his Family are return'd home, but said not one word either to your Bro. or any Body else about the Affair of Anne Arundell Manor, only his Lady told Edward he knew nothing of the intended Sail, which surprised us all. I have heard nothing of a Squirrell but a pretty Monster called a Ratoon came & was convey'd to the Woodcott, & and was very tame and diverting, but at last took a fancy to walk out in the Garden, & has never been heard of since.

"Your Brothers & Sisters & Mr. Crow have all receiv'd Letters from you, and I hear Ld. L. and her Grace had theirs.

"I should be glad to have it anyways in my power to entertain you and more especially with y$^{e}$ news of our part of the world, but you know I am acquainted wth. nothing but what the Papers produce.

"All I can tell you at present is y$^{t}$ the Parliament are mett, and that every Body talks, y$^{t}$ it will be a very quiet and short Sessions; as soon as any particulars arise worthy your notice, I shall obey your Commands. Favorites and Courtiers are just as They were; I hear of no removes nor none like to be. The other day there was a great Debate in the House of Commons about reducing the Army by strikeing off 4000 Men,

but it was carried by a great Majority to keep up the old Number; for y^e^ old Number 249— against it 99—.

"I shew'd your Letter relating to y^e^ Tobacco Affairs under y^e^ Managemt. of the ffrench Agent designed for Maryland ect. to your good ffriends Capt. Hyde and Mr. Bowles, and altho' They were both pleas'd wth. your Accounts of the Affair, and Shall be very glad to have any Intelligence you may meet with, They seem not in the least to be under any apprehension of danger from that design.

"When I have anything more worthy your notice you shall not fail to hear from

Sr

Your most affectionate and

most Devoted humble Servt.

CHA. LOWE."

"P. S. Gaudy, your Sadler, was wth. me some time agoe wth. his Bill for your Saddle & Bridle. Shall I pay [it]?

"Since the writing this Letter, which should have come last month, your Brother in answer to that part of yours to me f[rom] Leghorn, relating to your speedy return into England, bid me tell you y^t^ you may proceed in your Travells as you intended, for he apprehends that matter to be at an End which caused him to write to you on that subject.

C. L."

A little while after Lowe's letter on February 4, 1723/4, Mrs. Brerewood wrote again, from London, showing warm affection.

"Dear Brother

"I receiv'd your two letters about 3 months agoe which I should have answered sonner, but That my Brother Baltimore

advised me not for he said he had writ to you to stay some time Longer at Montpellier so that my Letter might miss you, it is a great Satisfaction to me To hear you were gone from Montpellier before these great rains happened That has done so much Mischief, I am extremely glad to find by your Letters that traveling agrees with you and That you are like to gett rid of that troublesom indisposition That has bene so long Tormenting you and I hope as sone as you have you will let your freinds in England have your good Company one of which I think I may esteeme myself for as No body has a more Sincere Love or regard for you then I so your Presence and Welfare cannot afford anny person More pleasure than it does your Sister Lott. Mr. Brerewood and I have both thank god injoy'd our healths verry well this Summer he joins with me in his kind Love to you, My Brother Brerewood had verry bad Luck with his Cargoe for they were most of them Seiz'd and carri'd to the Custome House and They made us pay 7 pound on each piece of Silk Custome. all my Brothers and Sister Hyde is well. My Father and Mother desires me to pressent their Humble Service to You. I hope Dear Brother you will be so kind as to lett me heare from you as sone as you receive this, so shall Conclude only beg you would take great care of your own health which will allways verry much contribute to the ease of your ever

Affectionate Sister and
Humble Servant to Command
CHARLOTTE BRERWOOD."

On March 17, 1723/4, Francis Brerewood from London wrote Calvert a jesting letter, in reply to one telling of the journey from Paris to Montpelier.

"I am Very Glad to Understand You are Recover'd of Your Troublesome Indisposition, which must very much Contribute to the True Enjoyment of Your Journey, which I doubt not

you will find fully to Answer your Expectation, as it must Every One who has so Good a Taste for Polite Learning.

"I Have very often wisht Myself with You, and Had it Not Been for the Concerns of a Familly and Some Other Affairs, I Should, before now, have been Tempted to have Join'd you; for Whatever Enjoyments a Man Has in a Settled state, They Can Never Equall the Pleasure of An Agreeable Journey in Good Company.

"I Return Thanks, Sir, for Your Kind Offers of Service Abroad, and Should be Oblig'd to You, if at any Time You Meet With a Small Picture Either in the Historicall of Landsk[ape] way, that is worth Buying and that You can Purchase for a Small Matter, If When You have an Opportunity [you] would Send it me, and I will pay the Mony to your Order. If you Can Light of any passenger or Master of a Ship, Such a thing is Easily Convey'd Rolld up."

Matrimonial affairs occupied much of the family's attention and although Calvert never married, we learn that he had some fondness for a Miss Baker, of whom Lowe wrote on March 20, 1723/4.

"Since my last to Leghorn your Brother, and the Widow Pen wth. ye Mortgagees of Pensilvania, have Executed Duplicates of Instructions, & sent them to their Severall Provinces, to be published by way of Proclamation, by the respective Governts. Importing That no more Lands shall be granted out by either of the Proprietors near the Disputed Boundaries, nor any of the Inhabitants who are seated thereabouts be molested in their present Possessions, by whatever Grant they hold Them. This Agreement to continue for 18 Months, In which time, It is hop'd by the good disposition all Parties are in, the sd. Boundaries will be amicably settled.

"I heartily wish for your Assistance in Person at the Meeting which is very shortly intended to be had between your Brother and the Pens. We shall have nobody with us but

Capt Hyde his Eldest Son & Myself. Who they will bring I know not besides James Logan I cannot tell but being now in England is the Man I find They chiefly rely on, who seems to be mighty fond of his own Opinion about *The Istmus* & *Delaware River* & *Smith's* Maps, Tho' in Opinion absurdly so which from your helps and many others receiv'd from Mr. Lloyd, which I have been and am now laying together, seems to demonstrate.

" The other day They turned Dr. Friend out of the House, and Voted Pendar duely chosen Tho' They had the same Votes to a Man at their Election. We have had nothing very remarkable this Sessions which is like to be a very short one for 'tis agreed They will rise before Easter, and some talk as if the K of Prussia would visit us this Summer.

" Your friend Mr. Baker at Epsome is lately dead, and has left behind him to his Daughter his house, and Six Thousand Pounds, & his Brother her Guardian & Trustee, and 'tis said that is all he dyed worth. So that you may very well pursue your Travells and come back time enough if your Needle points that way.

" Your Brothers has been directed to more points than One of late, but I am afraid not to much purpose. We are all well and I am desired by all yr. Relations & friends, as often as I see them to give their Love & well wishes to you."

Fuller information as to the Bakers and an account of some Maryland matters was transmitted on March 31 by Lowe.

" The affection wth. which you treat me, & the kind Expostulations you are pleas'd to make use of, to exhort me to a Continuance of that Intercourse of ffriendship, which you have thought me negligent in prosecuting, lays open to me at one view many advantages accruing to myself, from so tender and Sincere a ffriend, and gives me this fresh Opportunity of assuring you yt whatever accidents may cause a Suspicion, None shall ever hinder me from improving (what I take an honour to be admitted to) a continued friendship with you, both with

relation to yourself, and your own prosperity in particular, and to your ffamily in Generall, which next to my own, has for some years past been my chief Care and Concern. Sr 'tis no small Satisfaction to me to find from the Best of all your Letters how agreeably your Travels entertain you, notwithstanding the great hazard you were lately in, on your Return from Geneva.

" In mine of the 20th Inst., which I hope by this time you have receiv'd, as well as that of the 25 of January—which I am pleas'd has at last kiss'd your hands, I gave you an Account of Mr. Baker's death & Circumstances, amounting to about Six thousand pounds in all: He has left 5 Trustees, three of his own Relations & two of his Wife's, and given them one hundred pounds apeice, and all the rest to his Daughter, and made her Sole Executrix when she shall attain the Age of Sixteen, tho' I hear there is some Emulation among them already, who shall have Care of her, and her Education, i. e. who shall have the disposall of her. If her Father's Relations; And you upon your return think her worthy your pursuit, Dr. Stringer tells me, he doubts not, but he Shall keep up in them so good an Opinion of you, y$^{t}$ probably you may obtain, what her Father told him, he of all Things wish'd; and your Brother's Letter to you about this Affair was founded from a Conversation, that Dr. Stringer had with Mr. Baker, in which Mr. Baker said, that of all Things in y$^{e}$ world, he desired to see his Daughter well disposed of in his life time, & that he had a very great Esteem for you, and should think her so, if you had her, at y$^{e}$ same time saying that he would give her Ten Thousand pounds down, and would make it worth any Gentleman's while at his Death, to have her. Upon which the Doctor said, nothing was more common than to marry young Ladies, as young as his Daughter, and that you might be sent for home to do that, and afterwards return abroad in pursuit of your Travells, till it was time to consummate.

" This Conversation ended in Mr. M. Baker's desiring the Doctor to acquaint your Brother with it, and letting him know,

that he would take an Opportunity soon of waiting upon him. Mr. Baker never did after wait on yr. Brother, but your Brother sent him word he would wait upon him, and in his Sickness did call on him, tho' he did not see him. Whether his Inability to performe what he had talked, or his sickness, and hasty Death was the Cause y$^{t}$ this Matter went no further, you can well judge of as we.

"I intirely agree wth. you that Your Bro. should avoid ye Character of a Fortune hunter, and do think he had better match among his Equalls, than for Mony only, tho' that seems to influence him most at present, & doubt not, notwithstanding his little late Disappointments, y$^{t}$ he easily may, if he thinks fit, fix himself by a good Allyance, or a good Sum, both would do well, but without One of them, It would be very Ill.

"I think in my last I sent you some Account of our Success in Browns Affair: He petitioned the Council here against y$^{e}$ Judgement of the Provinciall Court in Maryland for 500£ Damiges, besides the Costs (which was given by a Jury) and would have had y$^{e}$ same set aside; But upon your Brothers Letter to y$^{e}$ Council setting forth, y$^{t}$ he ought before he had come home for relief, to have apply'd to the Court of Appeals in Maryland, & then to him as Absolute Lord and Proprietary, but however Submitting this case of Brown's to be determined by their Lordships, Saving his Right in all other Cases, their Lordships was pleas'd to Order, without entering at all into y$^{e}$ Merits of y$^{e}$ Case, *That Brown might Have his Appeal from the Provincial Court to the Court of Appeals in Maryland.*

"So Brown is sent back thither not over well pleas'd, tho' We are; and Mr. F——d is not so forward as he was, who diligently attended the Issue of Browns Affair. Your Brothers Letter was well drawn and well spoken of by Those to whom it was addressed, tho' I heard that Ld. C. J. K. should say in Conversation, y$^{t}$ he apprehended the Court of Appeals in Maryland, which is the Governour & Council, was the Dernier Resort of the Province, and that the Governour & Councill was

the Proprietor himself. But nothing is mentioned in y^e^ Order, about it, so y^t^ matter rests to be well consider'd, and may be taken up, or dropt, as Occasion offers.

" I apprehend yr. Acct of Mr. Wyat is pretty true, tho' I believe 'tis better for her however, than as she was before. Believe me Sr. I grudge no Expense in Letters, but you will pardon my naturall Bent to good husbandry so far as to Excuse me for mentioning, that I thought fifteen pence for y^e^ Case of a Letter not so well applyed as it might otherwise be, and your Sister Brerewood says she thinks so too. Yr. Brother Cecil has I know, writt lately to you, and I doubt not but Edwd. and the Family of the Hydes will dread, as I really do, being struck out of your Roll, for sincerely speaking I solemnly declare I do nothing with more truth than when I subscribe myself your

Most Sincere & most
Affectionate friend, and
Kinsman to Command
Cha. Lowe."

" P. S. I shall not forget to move Yr. Brother for the Midsummr. Mony & hope y^r^ Entertainment at Rome now will in all things answer y^r^ Expectations."

Cecil Calvert's first letter bears date Woodcote, May 16, 1724, and speaks of the journey to Maryland of Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Calvert whom he nicknames the Countess Henrietta.

" Yours is but Latly Come to my hands, wh. gave me a Great Deal of Pleasure to find y^t^ mine arrived safe to yours. I was very much surprised at your Long Silence wh. I find has been Occasioned by the Negligence of the Post Office; wh. is to frequently a Negglect Committed by them and makes people think of y^t^ Proverb (Out of Sight Out of Mind) wh. I find by your Letters to Mr. Lowe you seem to have Expressd. I hope for the Future my Letters may Arrive in theire proper Time, and beg that you will have a better Opinion of a Bro: & a True

friend to whome it will be allways the greatest Satisfaction to heare of your welfare. And now I know how to Direct to you I shall never be wanting in my Correspondence, wch is the greatest Pleasure I can have from an absent Friend. I find by your Last Letter to Mr. Lowe you are at Rome, and have had the misfortune to have been Ille, But am Glad to find by the same that you are recoverd. For it would have been unfortunate to have had an Illness y$^{t}$ should have prevented you Seeing one of the Greatest Curiosities that seldome happen, that of the Coronation of the Pope, wh wee in this part of the World waite with a great deal Pleasure for the Account of the Ceremony wh wee hope wee shall have from you.

"Our Family is the Same as you Left it and as yet no Prospect of its altering, many Matches has been offer'd but one thing or other has putt them off, and he not Careing wether he Alters his Condition or not, and haveing at Present Little thoughts about it.

"As for Ned he is an In Amorata still and is not as yet declared to be Consumated, wh Occasions Little disputes between the Peare and him wch I am afear'd in Time may be of Ille Consequence to him; I Ask'd him wether he had answer'd your Letter and he sd he would doe it speedly. The Dk: Gives his Hum. Service to you as does likewise Mr. Speed. My Sister Brerewood is very easy now all Things are made up. Mr. Hyde gives his service to you as does all the family, and Intends to Lett you heare from him soone, he is agoing to Kingston Lyle haveing made great alteration there.

"The Countess Henrietta is arriv'd safe to Maryland but the Capt of the Ship gave a Sad Account of her Behaviour during the voyage For when the ship went a one side she raved att the Capt. and told him he was resolved to Drownn her, and her goods, that he was a Heathen and did not think y$^{t}$ theire was a God, and Clapped her Back to the Side of ship to support it from over setting, and if theire Came any sudden squalls she Cryed out for all the ships Crew to help her, As

for Mrs Ross she happen'd to Laugh to See her in these Agonies and she told her she was of the same principles as the Capt was.

" Mrs Growes gives her Humble Service to you

I am Dr Brother your
Most Affectionate and Loveing
Bro: to Command
CECIL CALVERT."

" Mr. Promite (?) is turn'd off. We have had here great numbers of People that have attempted to destroy ymselves, Some Succeeded. Mr. Mordant shot himself, Cock of Norfolk's younger Bro: has drunk Poisson, but is in a fair way of recovery Mr. Mordant's Bro: has never been heard of Since the Death of this Bro: theire are three or four more whose names I Cannot think on but it is very Common to heare now that anybody has either killed themselfes or stabed ymselfes dangerously, great numbers are Confined, the only reason that I Can Heare wh is Left behind by some [of] them is yt the world is full of Misery Crossys and disappointments so that they have thought Life a Burden wh they unhappyly have got ride of."

On June 10, 1724, Lowe wrote Calvert giving him intimation that he would be sent as Governor to Maryland and speaking of the dispute concerning the English Statutes which was destined to disturb Calvert's sojourn in the Province.

" Dear Sir

" I have this day by your Bro: Baltemore's Order writt to Capt. Hyde to give you Credit on some Merchant in Leghorn for Three hundred pounds, which the Capt told me two or three days agoe he could easily do: and your Brother at the same time he orders you this Mony, directs me to let you know $y^t$ he would have you to regulate your future Travells so as to be at home within the year.

"I believe he thinks it time (after the year is out) for you to make such a figure here as may put you, and him into such a Condition as to send you easily to Maryland to mind your own fortune there and His, which he himself finds enough to do with here. A Word to the Wise is sufficient. As to Mrs Baker's Fortune & Condition it is according to my last acct.

"I do not apprehend any good will come of our late Meeting with the Pensilvanians, for Logan, who was there, was very tenatious of his own Opinions, and They seem to be wholly guided by him.

"Forwards Business grows warm, he has given me much trouble of late. I am just now going with your Brother to Epsome for a Mouthfull of Air, & there to think of an answer to the late warm Address of the Lower House of Assembly relating to the English Statutes operateing in Maryland, of which I gave you some Generall Account in my former Letters. I find they are entirely in y$^{e}$ wrong in their Notions, as I hope to shew them from many adjudgd cases in England, and by a particular dissent which I hear his Majtie has lately given to a Law made in Jamaica to y$^{e}$ same purpose with what our Marylanders aim at, for attempting by that Law to Establish and introduce the body of the English Statutes in a generall manner there.

"I cannot be more particular on these heads now, nor have I time to trouble you with any other at present, But in generall to let you know that all are pretty well and wish you so. And none with more Sincerity than

Sir

Most Affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

Hearne wrote again, from Oxford, on June 24, and discussed antiquities.

"Your letter of the 28th of March last was very welcome, upon several accounts, particularly for the curious Remarks in it relating to Antiquities. The two copper plates at Lyons must be very valuable, especially if they are (as I see no reason to doubt of their being) as old as the time of Claudius. There are many Instances of the like Plates. The old Roman Laws and Decrees were preserved partly in Brass and partly in Stone. And they have been printed from the very Monuments themselves. It would be of use if Travellers would take the very Dimensions of such Plates, and the Form of the Letters and other Characters upon them. The Form of the Characters would be of service in determining their Age, after the same manner as we judge of the Age of MSS. by Specimens of the Hands.

"I hope you have taken the whole Roman Inscription in the Hermitage near Lyons. The DOMVVS . Q . DIVINAE in it shews, that the Expression of DOMVS DIVINA for DOMVS AVGVSTA was us'd very early.

"Indeed I believe it to be as old as the time of Claudius, notwithstanding it was most frequently made use of after the time of Antoninus Pius. I know not what progress hath been made for settling and illustrating the Antiquities of Lyons; but I think it would be no very difficult Task to do it from the great variety of old Monuments that are still to be seen there.

"It would be still easier to adjust the Antiquities of Nismes as there are most Noble Remains there, so I do not question but you have taken notice of as many as your time would permitt you to examine. It became a Colony in the time of Augustus, after which period the Coyns found at it should be all exactly noted. If this City was but a fifth part less than Rome, it was prodigious. What Rome was may be seen in P. Victor's book *de regionibus urbis Rome,* which all travellers, that go to Rome ought to consult.

"I should rather retain Palladio's P. I. V. S. on the Architrave of the maison Quarree at Nismes, than turn the I into a T. It will then denote PONI IVSSIT VOTVM SOLVENS, and we

may from thence gather, that part of the Inscription is wanting. Whether it were a Temple, Basilique or Capitole, (for, it seems, there are different opinions about it) I should not at all doubt but that it was done out of Conformity to some vow, and that by some very great person, after some great good fortune. Nor can I think that it was erected by a community of men, such as a *Collegium Fabricensium,* the buildings of that kind being not so stately.

" When you were at Lucca, you should have view'd the old MSS. there, several of which are of great value. This would have made amends for its being barren, in other respects, of Antiquities. As I remember Montfaucon mentions a Lactantius there in Capitals. Which if so, it would be worth while to make a journey thither to compare it accurately, especially since there are some Things in it of great value, not printed when Montfaucon published his book, tho' I think they are printed since (at least some of them) by a German, whom I knew here in Oxford. It would have been of Service also had you inspected the MSS. in other places. This is an Inquiry too much neglected by Travellers. Monfaucon was sensible of it, and therefore made it his business when he travelled to bring it into practise by looking over all MSS. of note he could meet with, and afterwards giving a publick account of them. Mabillon likewise took the same method.

" I am, at present, of Sir Walter Raleigh's Opinion about the *triremes.* The words in the original of Thucydides are different from the Latin Translation you mention. Leipenius's Bibliotheca will direct you to Authors that have writ upon this subject.

" I sent your Copy (in large Paper) of Robert of Gloucester to Mr. Lowe, from whom I receiv'd two Guineas in full for it the 23d. of last Month. But my Ld. Litchfield (whose brother of Corpus Christi Coll. died of the small Pox on the 16th of that Month) hath not had his as yet.

" On the 16th of March Last died my worthy Friend John Bridges Esqr. leaving behind him a great heap of MSS. Col-

lections (all, as far as I can hear, indigested) for his design'd Antiquities of Northamptonshire. These are to be kept in the Familly, but his Library is to be sold.

I am, with all due respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant

THO: HEARNE."

Lowe's letter of July 1, is devoted to Baltimore's matrimonial projects and to Maryland affairs.

" Upon my comeing to Town yesterday, I found the inclos'd directed for you, wch I now send without haveing many particulars worth your Notice to lay before you, Only I begin to apprehend y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Affair of Mrs. F——s is comeing on again with your B. B. If it does, he is to have in present 2000£—— pr Ann in Land, and as much as he can get afterwards.

" Mr Forward has had his Hearing against Poulson ex parte upon his Appeal here from a judgment given in the Provinciall Court & that Confirmed by the Court of Appeals in Maryland for 600£. Which Judgemts were reversed here for two Errors, (among others aledg'd) The One, that after Judgement has pass'd in the Provinciall Court and a writ of Error was brought to the Court of Appeals, They proceeded to put the sd Judgment into Execution by Attaching Forward's Effects, pending the Suit in the Court of Appeals, which ought not to have been done: The Other that They Attached the sd 600£ in Three Severall Persons hands who had Effects of Forward's to that Value, which is likewise irregular.

" This is not the Same Suit wch was in the Admiralty Court, tho' upon Account of the sd Ship, wch Forward appeal'd from, and had an order upon his giving Security in Maryland to abide the Tryall in y$^{e}$ Provinciall Court, that his Goods, which were attached by Virtue of the Admiralty Decree, should be restored to him; ffor upon his giving Security to abide the sd

Tryall in the Provinciall Court, no Goods were restored to him, and therefore he did not proceed to carry that Cause to the Provinciall Court, But they complained again that the late Order of the K. in Councill has not been obeyed, and has got it more strictly reinforced; and is advised (and I apprehend rightly) that y^e^ Judge of the Admiralty Court had no manner of Cognizance of the Cause, and y^t^ all y^t^ he has done was arbitrary, & without any Authority, and therefore he hopes to manage Matters so, as to make him personally, and Boardley and all who touch'd any of those Effects attach'd by the Order of the Admiralty Court to pay him his Damages thereby sustained.

" Your Relations & ffriends are all well, and much yours."

While Calvert was in Rome in July, 1724, Dr. Richard Rawlinson acted as his antiquary, as Calvert afterwards told Hearne.[60] On August 29, Cecil Calvert again wrote[61] his brother from London.

" Your Last Letter came safe to my hands, wh gave me a great Deal of Pleasure to find that my Correspondence is agreeable to you, wh Correspondence Shall never be wanting on my Side, for nothing can be a greater Pleasure than as to know the Health and Welfare of an absent Friend, and a Brother. I am Glad to find that you have had your Health So well as not to be detained in Your Travels wh I was much afraid of when you Sett out, and God send you may return with a better Constitution then you went with.

" By your Last I find you are at Naples, wch Place must be very Pleasant being Scituated in So Delightfull a Country, As to the Scituation of Your Lodgings I think you are In the Right, having a Prospect towards Mount Vesuvius, whose Eruption I hope may be attended with no Ill Consequences. I hope when that Combustable Mount has vented itself you will be so

[60] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 287.

[61] Aunt Paston is dying as Cecil writes.

kind as to favour us with An Account of Such Extraordinary Eruptions Because People Differ much Concerning those Mountains.

"As to your Account of Rome and the Coronation, wh Account I should have been very desirous to see, But my Bro: Baltemore being a person of So much Business, and having So many Correspondences Intermixed with one another y$^{t}$ He has never had that Letter In his Pocket when I have asked him for it. So tht if it would not be too much trouble to you when you Sett Pen to Paper to Me as to give me a little Account of Such Particular things, I shall be very much Oblige to you.

. . . . . .

"As to News there is none Stirring. The Lottery is begun drawing but no great prise Come up as yet. I find you have five Tickets wh I wish you good Success with.

"The Familly of the Brerewood are in good Hopes of Letting theire House well, the King haveing taken a likeing to Windsor.

"The Familly of the Hydes are gone to theire seat in Berkshire.

"The Chatau de Woodcote has had many Alterations, Four Pillars are Erected Neare the Horse Troff facing the Visto down the Parck, the Walls of the Fountn Court is pulled down, and a Fountaine to be made theire, His Eys begin to be fixed towards the Stabling wh may Occasion theire Removal. Poor Ned's Affair is not finished, but I am afraid it will End in Matrimony. As for myself I have bought a Leutenant in the Second Troop of Horse Graniders wh is better than doeing nothing.

"Milford Henry is agoeing to Maryland. I Shall Here End a Tedious Letter; having Ventured upon Your Patience.

I am Dear Bro: Your most

Affectionate & Loveing

Brother to Command

CECIL CALVERT."

[*To be continued.*]

# "BABYLON'S FALL."

[This is one of four remarkable pamphlets dealing with the conflict between the Parliamentary and the Proprietary's forces in 1655; the others being Langford's *Refutation*, *Hammond vs. Heamans*, and Heamans' *Narration*. They are cited by Bozman, and later historians have used Bozman's extracts. As there seems to be no printed copy of either in this country, we shall reproduce them in full, from copies made from the originals in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum by Henry F. Thompson, Esq.]

BABYLONS FALL

IN MARYLAND

A FAIR

WARNING

TO LORD BALTAMORE

OR A

RELATION

of an Assault made by divers Papists, and Popish Officers of the Lord Baltamore's against the Protestants in Maryland; to whom God gave a great Victory against a greater force of Souldiers and armed Men, who came to destroy them.

Published by Leonard Strong, Agent for the people of Providence in Maryland.

Printed for the Author, 1655.

# BABYLON'S FALL IN MARYLAND

## A Fair Warning to Lord Baltamore.

In the year 1649, many, both of the congregated Church, and other well affected people in Virginia, being debarred from the free exercise of Religion under the Government of Sir William Barkely removed themselves, Families and Estates into the Province of Maryland, being thereunto invited by Captain William Stone, then Governor for Lord Baltamore, with promise of Liberty in Religion and priviledges of English subjects.

An Oath to the Lord Baltamore was urged upon this people after their coming up, which if they did not take, they must have no Land, nor abiding in the Province. This Oath was very scrupulously looked upon; first, In regard it bindes to acknowledge and be subject to a Royal Jurisdiction and absolute Dominion of the Lord Baltamore, and to defend it and him against all power whatsoever. This was thought far too high for him being a Subject, to exact upon such terms as it was exacted and too much unsutable to the present liberty which God had given the English Subjects from Arbitrary and Popish Government as the Lord Baltamore's Government doth plainly appear to be. Secondly, It was exceedingly scrupled on another account viz: That they must swear to uphold that Government and those Officers who are sworn to countenance and uphold Antichrist, in plain words exprest in the Officers Oath, the Roman Catholick Religion. And for these people to own such by an Oath, whom in their hearts they could by no means close with; what could it be accounted but Collusion.

Yet nevertheless the people that were then come up to Providence, considering Lord Baltamore to be Lord of the soil, and willing to acknowledge him, and pay him his due Rents and Services; upon that account took an Oath which was much qualified and moderated from its former rigour; but this though it was accepted by Captain Stone, the Lord Baltamore's Lieu-

tenant, yet utterly rejected by his Lordship, who gave order that the Oath absolutely should be urged; and gave special instructions and charge to his Lieutenant to proclaim, That all that would not take the Oath within three Months after publication, and pay Rents, and sue out Patents should be expulsed the Province, and the Land seized to his Lordships use; who required his Officers to see the contents of the Proclamation executed. Now the people having been formerly sensible of such yokes imposed contrary to what was promised them before they came into the Province, complained by their Agent in England.

First, to the Lord Baltamore, desiring his Lordship, That such burthens as the Oath and other great inconveniences mentioned in our instructions, might be removed. But the Lord Baltamore rejected the motion. Our Agent presented a Petition to the Council of State, where it hath been depending neer four years, without any hearing—Answer or Relief; which hath brought unspeakable troubles upon this Province, & now at last occasioned the Shedding of much English blood, yea, of the Saints in Maryland. God grant that Right and Justice may have a more open course to flow into all the Dominions of England, without obstructions, and, that innocent blood be not shed any more for want thereof.

In the year 1652 Richard Bennet esqr, Colonel William Cleyborne, and Captain Edmund Curtis, Commissioners for the supream Authority of the Commonwealth of England, arrived in Maryland, in the *Guiny Friggot* to reduce that Province into the obedience of the Commonwealth of England, according to their Commission which was effected by them, first, in their taking away the Commissions and Powers of the Lord Baltamore, in the hands of Captain William Stone his Governour, and Thomas Hatton his Secretary, and the rest of the Lord Baltamore's Councel; as they had very good cause so to do; for none of the English Dominions had more need of being reduced; and caused them to take the Engagement to the Commonwealth of England, as it was then without King or House

of Lords—and so they might have continued in their places still, onely to the Commonwealth of England; but they would not yield to issue out writs in any other name, then Lord Baltamore's because to him.

In the year 1654, upon some Instructions and Relations from the Lord Baltamore out of England, Captain William Stone and Mr. Thomas Hatton, and the Popish Councellors, rose up against the Reducement, displacing those whom the States Commissioners had placed, and introducing the old Popish Councel; calling that which was done by commission from the Councel of State in England, Rebellion against the Lord Baltamore; and those that were Actors in it, Factious and Seditious Persons; which was done by a Proclamation full of railing terms, published at Providence in the Church-Meeting.

The Commissioners for the Commonwealth of England hearing that new Orders and Instructions were come to Maryland from Lord Baltamore, and that one Scarborough, a mischievous instrument of the Lord Baltamore, was gone up Maryland, resolved to come and see in what condition their affairs stood. And finding a direct contradiction to, and receding from that obedience to the Commonwealth of England which was promised but not performed by the Lord Baltamore's Officers, applied themselves in a peaceable and loving way to persuade them into their due and promised obedience, yet because the said Commissioners were given to understand, That there was a mischievous design by Lord Baltamore's Officers and their Complices to apprehend their persons, and to raise Forces against the lawful Power of the Commonwealth of England.

The said Commissioners desired some to come down from Providence, and some from Putuxent to guard their Persons, and defend themselves and people from that power of men in Arms which by this time Captain Stone had pressed in Lord Baltamores name, upon pain of death to assist him against the said Commissioners, and gathered together in a formidable manner. But the said Commissioners being greatly desirous of peace, and willing to avoid the shedding of blood, applyed

themselves to the said Captain Stone to bring him to a parley and conference; where after some arguing, the said Captain Stone resigned up the Government which he took up in the Lord Baltamores name, into the hand of the Commissioners of England; promising to be obedient to that Government, which by their Authority should be set over them, under his Highness the Lord Protector.

The ordering and governing the affairs of Maryland, was then committed to Captain Will. Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, Mr. Richard Durand, Mr. Edward Loyd &c, others mentioned in the Commission, who were required to attend the Engagement of the Commonwealth of England, to keep Courts &c, and to summon an Assembly in October following. At this Assembly there was a full and lawful Representative of the whole Province, where the Act of Reducement of this Province by Commission from the Councel of State in England to Richard Bennet esqr., Col. William Cleyborne, Edmund Curtis, was freely and fully acknowledged by the whole Assembly; the Burgesse of every respective County and Limit confirming the same and submitting thereunto. And did pass and record an Act, That whosoever did publish any Writ or Summons, Declaration or Proclamation, either in the Lord Baltamore's or any other name, then the Government so settled as aforesaid had and received should be accounted a Delinquent against the Commonwealth of England and dealt with accordingly.

The same Assembly did make Protestation against a Declaration sent over by his Lordship and recorded by his Secretary; wherein the said Lord did declare the people at Providence, by him called Annarundell, to be Rebels; and strictly charged his Officers efficaceously to deal with them accordingly: but no ground or reason thereof could be found. But their not compliance with his Arbitrary and Popish Government, and the adhering to the Engagement and the Reducement aforesaid, and Government setled by the aforesaid Commissioners.

After this Assembly, the Province was quiet, and so continued until the later end of January; about which time the

Ship *Golden Fortune,* whereof Captain Tilman was Commander arrived in Maryland.

Then the Lord Baltamore's Officers, and the Popish party began to divulge abroad, and boast much of power which came in that ship from his Highness the Lord Protector to confirm the Lord Baltamore's to him, and to reestablish his Officers in their former places under him: which pretended power they assumed to themselves; Capt. Stone and the rest giving out threatning speeches, That now the Rebels at Patuxent and Severne, should know that he was Governour again; giving order, That neither Act of the said Assembly should be observed, nor writ from the power established by the Commissioners aforesaid obeyed, but what should issue forth in the name of the Lord Proprietary, viz Lord Baltamore. And further the said Captain Stone gave several Commissions to the Papists and other desperate and bloody fellows, to muster and raise arms to be ready upon all occasions, giving out that he would go to Putuxent and seize the Records of the Province at the place where they were appointed to be kept by an Act of the Assembly, and to apprehend Mr. Richard Preston also, at whose house they were; which shortly after was effected by Vertue of a Warrant in Captain Stone's name, without Proclaiming, or shewing any power by which he acted such high Robberies. But in threatning speeches declared, That they would have the Government; and for the terror of others, would hang some of the Commissioners, which were entrusted with the Government by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England, under his Highness the Lord Protector, namely Capt. William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, and Mr. William Durand.

About this time Captain William Fuller, Mr. William Durand, Mr. Leonard Strong and Mr. Richard Ewen, to whom among others the Government was committed, sent two Messengers of quality and trust with Letters to Captain Stone in a way of peace and love; desiring him to make it known by what power he surprised the Records; and desiring him the said Captain Stone to give an Answer, as by the Letter, relation

thereunto being had, more at large appeareth: But the said Captain Stone instead of giving a satisfactory Answer, imprisoned the Messengers, and in much wrath and fury said he would show no power: at least he affirmed, that he acted by a power from Lord Baltamore; and that the Lord Protector had confirmed the Lord Baltamore's power. If so, Sir, said one of the Messengers, if it be confirmed, let that appear and it will satisfie—Confirmed said Captain Stone I'll confirm it; and so sent them home. After this the said Capt. Stone and his Officers proceeded in their wicked design; yet to colour it over, the said Captain Stone published a Proclamation to deceive the amazed and distracted people at Putuxent; wherein he called God to witness, that he intended not to use any hostile way to them or the people at Providence.

Which Protestation how false and feigned it was, the following proceedings of himself and Officers will clearly evidence to all the World: for notwithstanding this Proclamation and Protestation, the said Captain Stone sent up to Putuxent one William Eltonhead and Josias Fendall, and with them twenty men in Arms, who did beset and entred the house of Mr. Richard Preston, with intent to surprise him; but not finding him at home, took away in Guns Swords and Ammunition to the value of 30 l. sterling; ransacked every place in and about the house, to seek for the said Richard Preston; and as some of the Company then said with purpose to hang him for his rebellion against the Lord Baltamore. At the same time they surprised John Sutton who was appointed by the Assembly and Secretary to attend the Records for any that should have occasion to use them either for search or Copy; and carried him away Prisoner with such Guns and Ammunition he had, and kept him about twenty dayes; even so they dealt with Lieutenant Peter Johnson; several other houses at Putuxent, they served in the like kinde. And when they were desired to shew by what power or Commission they so acted, they would in a proud bravado clap their hands on their swords, and say, Here is a commission. This was no sooner effected at Putuxent, but pres-

ently they mustered in Arms two hundred or two hundred and fifty men at the house of the aforesaid Eltonhead, which Eltonhead and Fendall sent up by night several Boats with armed men, and forced many of Putuxen whether they would or not to go with them upon their warlike Expedition to Providence; taking all the Guns, Powder, Shot, and Provision, they could anywhere finde. And when they had done what they pleased at Putuxent, they bent all their forces towards Providence, the chief place of the residence of most of the Commissioners, and people that were forced out of Virginia by Sir William Barkely for conscience sake. Some of the said Company marching by Land, others by Water; they that marched by Land, did much spoil and robbery in all the Houses and Plantations where they came, breaking open Doors, Trunks and Chests. In this barbarous manner, they carried it for about forty miles.

Now again the Commissioners at Providence sent other Messengers with a Letter to Capt. Stone, still complaining his proceedings and seeking the knowledge of his power; and that some better accomodation might be attended to prevent the ruine and desolation of the whole Province, which this course was very likely to bring to pass. If he were resolved to come to no Parley or Treaty they protested in the said writing, that by the help of God, they were resolved to commit themselves into the hand of God, and rather die like men, than live like slaves. This was also rejected by the said Capt. Stone and his Complices, the Messengers apprehended, their Boat seized, and onely three of six escaped to bring the report of their desperate and bloody design, and that they were upon their march in a hostile way.

Capt. Stone and his Company still drew neerer to Providence into a place called Herring Creek, where they apprehended one of the Commissioners, and forced another man of quality to flie for his life, having threatned to hang him up at his own door; and not finding the man, affrighted his wife, and plundered the house of Ammunition and Provision, threatning still

what they would do to the people at Providence, and that they would force the rebellious factious Roundheads to submit; and then they would show their power.

Having now left the Country behinde them bare of men, save only such as fled into the woods from their cruelty and rapine, as also of Arms and Ammunition; the poor women urging this to them, What should they do if the Indians should come upon them, being thus strip'd of men and Arms to defend them, and in what a sad and sorrowful condition they were left. These merciless men answered scoffingly, It matters not, your sorrow is our joy.

And indeed, it is too apparent, that the Indians waited upon their motions, and by examination it was found at Providence, that the Indians were resolved in themselves, or set on by the Popish faction, or rather both together to fall upon us: as indeed after the fight they did, besetting houses, killing one man, and taking another prisoner.

Now the people at Providence perceiving such a tempest ready to fall upon them, and all messages rejected, prepared for their coming, looking up and crying to the Lord of Hosts and King of Sion, for counsel, strength and courage, being resolved in the strength of God to stand on their guard, and demand an account of these proceedings; seeing no other remedy, for so great a mischief could be found.

About this time Captain Stone sent two men to publish a Proclamation quite against the Law established by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England, and against an Act of a lawful Assembly; which being read, and having no other Treaty to offer, they were quietly dismissed to their own Company, to whom they might have gone if they would.

That night Capt. Stone and his Army appeared in the river of Severne at Providence, with eleven or twelve vessels, greater and lesser, some of which had plundred by the way, in which their whole Army were wafted.

Capt. Fuller and the Councel of War appointed at Providence Mr. Wil Durand Secretary to go aboard the *Golden Lion,* which then lay at Anchor in the River, and to fix a Proclama-

tion in the main mast, directed to Captain Heamans, Commander of the said Ship, wherein he was required in the name of the Lord Protector, and Commonwealth of England, and for the maintenance of the just Libertyes, lives and Estates of the free Subjects thereof against an unjust power to be aiding and assisting in this service.

The said Captain Heamans at first was unwilling; but afterwards seeing the equity of the Cause, and the groundless proceedings of the Enemy, he offered himself, Ship, and Men for that service, to be directed by the said William Durand.

The enemy was come within the command of the Ship at the shutting in of the evening: the Captain of the Ship was required to command them aboard by a piece of Ordnance. The enemy with a great noise rejected the warning. Then another Piece was levelled where they heard the Boats rowing; the Shot whereof lighting something neer, but doing no hurt; A Messenger came aboard; but had nothing of any message to deliver, save onely that Capt. Stone thought the Captain of the Ship had been satisfied. To which the Captain answered, Satisfied with what? I never saw any power Captain Stone had, to do as he hath done; but the Superscription of a Letter— I must, and will appear for these in a good Cause.

That night the Enemy run into the Creek; where they landed out of reach of the Ship.

But in the morning; all their vessels were block'd up by a small Barque with two pieces of Ordnance, which was commanded to lie in the mouth of the Creek, and so kept from coming out.

The same day being the first day of the week, and the 25 of March the Enemy appeared in a body upon a narrow neck of the Land, neer their vessels, and with Drums and shoutings said, Come ye Rogues, come ye Rogues, Roundheaded Dogs; which caused the Captain of the Ship to give fire at them, and forced them to march further off, into the neck of Land.

In the meantime Capt. Will Fuller with his Company came up the River with shoutings and courageous rejoicings, and

landed with a hundred and twenty men, six mile distant from the Enemy: and immediately sent away all their Sloaps and Boats, committing themselves into the hand of God: he marched directly where the Enemy lay waiting for him. The Enemies Sentry shot; immediately they appeared in order. Captain Fuller still expecting that then at last possibly they might give a reason of their coming, commanded his men upon pain of death not to shoot a Gun, or give the first onset; setting up the Standard of the Commonwealth of England: against which the Enemy shot five or six guns, and killed one man in the front before a shot was made by the other. Then the word was given In the name of God fall on; God is our strength—that was the word for Providence; the Marylander's Word was Hey for Saint Maries. The charge was, fierce and sharp for the time; but through the glorious presence of the Lord of Hosts, manifested in and towards his poor oppressed people, the Enemy could not endure, but gave back; and were so effectually charged home, that they were all routed, turned their backs, threw down their Arms, and begged mercy. After the first volley of shot, a small Company of the Enemy, from behinde a great tree fallen, galled us, and wounded divers of our men, but were soon beaten off. Of the whole Company of the Marylanders there escaped only four or five, who run away out of the Army to carry news to their Confederates. Captain Stone, Colonel Price, Captain Gerrard, Captain Lewis, Captain Hendall, Captain Guither, Major Chandler, and all the rest of the Councellors, Officers and souldiers of the Lord Baltamore among whom, both Commanders & souldiers a great number being Papists, were taken, and so were all their Vessels, Arms, Ammunition, provisions; about fifty men slain and wounded. We lost only two in the field; but two died since of their wounds. God did appear wonderful in the field, and in the hearts of the people; all confessing him to be the onely Worker of this victory and deliverance.

Examinatur per me.

WILLIAM DURAND,
*Secretary of Maryland.*

The Postscript.

Thus God our Strength appeared for us; and the blood which they thirsted after in others, was given to themselves to drink; the miseries which they threatned to the innocent, fell upon the guilty; the pit which they digged for others, themselves fell into; the cords which they brought to binde us, bound themselves. This is the Lord's doing, it may well be marvellous in our eyes.

What hath been written, is but a very abstract of those great and various providences of God towards his people, and against Antichrist; a great volume would not contain the wonders which the Lord himself hath wrought and manifested to the hearts of his people in this dispensation. The sum is Satan and his seed, rising up against the seed of the woman, bruises the heel of Christ, but destroyed himself utterly. The further evil men proceed in their own way, the nearer to destruction: so it is with all flesh, it works itself into ruine, through the adored depths of the wisdom of God.

Those who are acquainted with the clear and familiar appearances of God to his people in times of distress, can understand and rejoyce in what may now a little further be hinted.

First, the Lord confounded the Language of Babel in the hearts, projects, and consultations of his people, when they were devising to defend themselves from this danger, till they came to that condition of Jehosaphat, we know not what to do, but our eyes are towards thee; wilt thou judge them? for we have no strength against this multitude.

Secondly, Now the Lord gives testimony from himself in the spirits of many of his Saints in a wonderful, plaine, yet glorious manner; (for the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him) so that as well women as men spake or rather God spake in them to express testimony what should be the issue of this conflict, that is glory to God in the highest, delivrance to his people, destruction to Babylon, Songs unto Sion, which was revealed so powerfully, evidently and certainly, that it ravish'd the hearts of some, astonish'd others, and encouraged

the heart both of General, Captains, and Souldiers, as well as others that could not fight, to a Triumph before the Engagement, and the enjoyment of a victory by the assurance of faith, before one stroke of the battle.

The bow of the Lord was made quite bare, to be seen of all that had an eye to see, & his arrows were seen to be sharp in the heart of the Kings enemies before they fell under him. God made the feeble to be as David and David as God, they were carried out in the strength of the Lord, who gave this testimony to one of the Captains, just as the Enemy came up, The Victory is yours: but God shall be seen, and not man in it. After the battle what acknowledgement of God in it was in every mean souldiers mouth, as well as the Commanders, what praising of God, is beyond expression. They run through all the Company, Give God the glory, Blessed be the name of the Lord.

**Finis.**

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## THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

*Continued.*

Our Duty to the Public obliges us, for their better understanding the following narrative, to acquaint them, that M$^{r}$ Samuel Buchanan, at present in London, arrived in Maryland, about July 1767; did a great deal of Business in the Country; was well acquainted with the public Transactions; left the Province about August 1769, and arrived at London the 14$^{th}$ or 15$^{th}$ of September following; and that M$^{r}$ John Reade Magruder is a Native of Maryland; a considerable Merchant of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, left this Province in the same Ship, at the same time with M$^{r}$ Samuel

Buchanan, and arrived with him, as has been said, at London, on the 14th or 15th of September 1769.

Having now stated what we apprehended were material Circumstances to be known, in order to place the Proceedings of the Committee in a proper Light, and to evince that their Determination was not given upon a partial View of Things, or personal Dislike, as has been meanly suggested, we shall proceed to state the Facts, and other Matters, which were in Proof to the Committee, respecting the Importation of Goods by the *Good Intent*; but first it may be necessary to reprint the following Advertisement, that appeared in the Maryland Gazette, Number 1272.

"The Brigantine *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, sailed from London, for this Province, about the latter End of October, with some European Goods designed for us the Subscribers, and several Gentlemen in the Counties of Prince George, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel: And having understood it has been surmised, that the said Goods have been Shipped contrary to, and with an Intention to counter-act the General Association of the Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Province; we think it incumbent upon us to satisfy the Public, that all the Goods designed for us, were not only ordered before the Association was thought of in this Province, but even before the Merchants of Philadelphia entered into theirs; and that we have not directly, or indirectly augmented our Orders, or made any Alteration in them since they were given, wherefore we solicit the Favour of a Meeting, at Annapolis, of a Committee of the Three Counties of Prince-George, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, on the Arrival of the above-mentioned Brigantine, which shall be properly notified in the Gazette, in order that there may be a full and strict examination into the Truth of what we have asserted. None of our Goods shall be landed til after the Expiration of Twelve Days from the Arrival of the Vessel.

James Dick & Stewart."

In Consequence of the Publication of the foregoing Advertisement, and other Notice given to the several Counties of Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's, of the Arrival of the Brigantine *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, off An-

napolis, with great quantities of European and East India Goods, from London, a Committee from each of those Counties was deputed to examine into the Propriety of that Importation. They accordingly met at Annapolis, on Wednesday the 7th of February 1770, and proceeded to examine into, and deliberate upon that Business, with great Circumspection and Attention. At this meeting were present,

| For Anne Arundel Co. | Baltimore County. | Prince George's Co. |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Sprigg, | Dr John Stevenson, | Christopher Lowndes, |
| B. T. B. Worthington, | Jonathan Plowman, | Joseph Sim, |
| John Weems, | John Smith, | Joseph Sprigg, |
| William Paca, | Ebenezer Mackie, | Stephen West, |

Doctor John Stevenson appointed Moderator.

Several Manifests, Letters, Invoices, Shop-Notes, Bills of Lading, the Charter-Party, and other Papers, were laid before the Committee.

The Captain appeared and behaved extremely well, giving very Satisfactory Answers to every question. He declared that he was an entire Stranger in this Country, and had never been informed in England of any Association in Maryland about Goods. It appeared by his Charter-Party, that his Vessel was chartered at London, by John Buchanan, the 22d of September 1769, at £40 per Month for every Thing (except Port Charges) to be kept in Pay for Six Months certain, with Liberty to keep her for 12 Months. Entered into Pay the 6th of October; cleared the 14th were allowed to send Tobacco, or any Kind of Goods, from Maryland to London, or a Load of Corn up the Streights, subject to the Orders of John Buchanan's Agent here; and in case of Frost, only £25 per Month. Three Months Hire to be paid at London, upon a Certificate of her Arrival in Maryland, &c.

The Manifests of the Vessel's Cargo delivered to the Committee, were as follows:

Goods shipt by John Buchanan, per Manifest, 14th October 1769.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | Goods, for Nottingham Store, per John Buchanan's own Account consigned to Judson Cooledge | £ 479- 7- 0 |
| MH | Magruder and Hepburn | 837- 7- 3 |
| L D T S | Dick and Stewart | 314- 7 5 |
| D A & S | Dick and Stewart | 1174 1 3 |
| B&C | Buchanan and Cowen | 598 6 2 |
| R&G | Ridgely and Goodwin | 1007 17 5 |
| WM | William McGachen | 643 2 3 |
| WO | Lyon and Walker | 1016 3 3 |
| AB AB | Archibald Buchanan | 2070 1 6 |
| IG | Joshua Griffith | 32 13 4 |
| TI | Thomas Jenings | 54 0 0 |
| AB | Andrew Buchanan | 41- 1- 8 |
| IH | John Hall | 9- 16- 8 |
| | | £8278- 5- 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AS | One Box | Anthony Stewart | £ |
| RHD | One Pair Mill-Stones, | Reverend Hugh Dean, | |
| AB | No. 1, 2, 3 | Archibald Buchanan | |
| ID | One Box | James Dick | |
| | Amount of Goods shipped by John Buchanan | | £ |

Goods shipped by Mildred and Roberts viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SD | 38 Parcels, | Samuel Dorsey | £652- 9- 2 |
| E D B | 10 Parcels, | Edward Dorsey | 249 13 4 |
| WC | 1 Cask, | William Cox— | |

One or Two Parcels shipt by William Anderson and One or Two small Parcels, by other People; but as the Gentlemen took away their Papers, before the Committee could Copy or take notes of all of them, we cannot give them to the Public. Indeed the Gentlemen promised to return them to us, and we endeavoured to get them, but could not, as will be seen in the

following Account: Besides the above Goods there were on board,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $N^{L}F$ | Twenty-one Parcels, shipt by John and Walter Ewer, for Use of the Nottingham Forges, the Property of John Buchanan, James Russell, and Walter and John Ewer, all of London, Merchants, | £393- 2- 6. |

Captain Errington being asked, if he had any Goods of his own in the Vessel, answered, only a few Casks of Porter.

Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, then laid before the Committee their Papers, viz:

1st Their Letter to the Committee, as follows:

Annapolis, February 6, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"The Arrival of the Brigantine *Good Intent,* Capt. William Errington, from London, at this Time, with European Goods, having occasioned some Uneasiness in the Minds of the Inhabitants of this Province, arising from an Apprehension, that said Goods are imported with a View to counteract and defeat the End proposed by the General Association, entered into by the Traders and other Inhabitants the 22d Day of June last, we, as Importers in said Brigantine, think it a Duty incumbent on us, not only in Defence of our own Honour and Reputation, but for the Satisfaction of the Public, to shew that we have not by this Importation deviated in the smallest Degree from the Terms of the abovementioned Association—for which Purpose, we now lay before you Extracts of all the Letters which have passed between Mr John Buchanan, of London, and us, since the Orders were sent for these Goods, and the original Orders by which they were sent for; and tho' we flatter ourselves, that a Declaration upon our Honour would have been sufficient to have satisfied many of you who are acquainted with us, that these Orders and Extracts are genuine, yet, in order to preclude all Manner of Doubt as to the Authenticity of the Extracts, we are willing that the original Letters and our Letter Book from whence they are taken, should be examined by any Two of the Committee whom you are pleased to appoint; and we further declare in the most solemn Manner upon our Honour, that nothing, directly or indirectly, by Letter, or otherwise, has passed between Mr John Buchanan and us, or any other person whatever, relative to the Orders for these Goods in

the Brigantine *Good Intent,* except what is contained in the Papers now laid before you. We likewise lay before you the Invoices, Shop-Notes and Bills of Lading, for the Goods belonging to us on board the Brigantine, amounting to the sum of £1377- 2$^{s}$- 3$^{d}$- Stirling clear of Charges, Part of which Goods, to the Amount of £715- 6-$^{s}$ 5-$^{d}$ are of those Kinds allowed to be imported; and we have, for your Conveniency, stated an Account to shew at one View, what Part of each Shop-Note is of the Articles prohibited, and of those allowed to be imported agreeable to the Association, You have likewise Alphabetical Lists of said Articles, that you may the more easily examine the above-mentioned Account. We have been at this Pains, in order to convince you that our Orders could not have been given with an Intention, as has been insinuated, of having a larger Quantity of fine Goods than usual. You will observe, Gentlemen, that we claim these Goods in the Brigantine, by Virtue of our Orders, sent the 18$^{th}$ of November 1768; Part of which Orders, to the Amount of £2738 including Charges, we received in May last; at which Time, we publicly declared our Expectation of the Remainder, and their not arriving sooner we cannot conceive to be any Infringement of the Association; however we submit the Matter entirely to your Judgment.

"In the Discussion of this Affair we desire nothing but the strictest Examination into our Conduct; and, as we hope it will appear fair and honourable, so we trust you will give us your public Testimony thereof, in order to satisfy the Public, who may have, from Reports, entertained notions to our Prejudice.

We are respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants
James Dick & Stewart.

"P. S. It may be proper to mention, that in a Box containing Letters, there are, Three small Parcels, directed for Henry Rozer Esq.; M$^{rs}$ Neal, and M$^{r}$ John Diggs, which are now lying at London Town: There is likewise sent ashore by the Captain, a small Box, put under his particular Care, marked A.S, containing a Coffee-Pot, and some other Trifles,

To the Gentlemen, the Committee
appointed to examine the Importation
by the Brigantine *Good Intent.*"

2$^{d}$ Invoices, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes which bear Date from September 22$^{d}$ to October 9$^{th}$ 1769— £1488-8-9

3$^{d}$ A Letter from John Buchanan, dated London, September 30$^{th}$ 1769, which came with said Goods.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you in my Letter of February 25th last, I now send you the remaining Part of the Goods you wrote for by your Letter, dated November 18th last: I have shipped them on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, and the Amount, as per Invoice, being £1488- 8s- 9d-, I have passed to your Debit.

"I wrote you by Captain Grieg and Johnson and by Mr Jordon's Ship; I have since received your Favours of the 24th July, and 9th August last."

4th The following Certificate, from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October 1769.

"I do hereby certify, that the Goods marked $D\frac{L}{T}S$ $D\frac{A}{\&}S.$ RC in the Manifest of the *Good Intent,* William Errington, Master, consigned to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, are the remaining Part of Three Cargoes, wrote for by their Letter, dated the 18th November last, which I did not send in the Spring when the other Parts were sent, but wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, that I would send them in the Fall."

5th Extracts of Letters which passed between James Dick and Stewart, and John Buchanan, as follows:

Extract of a Letter from James Dick and Stewart to John Buchanan, dated November 18, 1768.

"We now venture to send the enclosed Invoice, for Goods for our Stores at Annapolis and London-Town, which, together with the Goods to be marked RC, IR, and IV, may amount to Three Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, or thereabouts; you will please have them sent by your first Ship for Patapsco, or in the Ship destined for South River, provided she sails nearly the same Time; but as it is of Consequence to have our Goods in early, we would prefer the Patapsco Ship, if the other is likely to be detained longer than Ten Days after her."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated the 20th February, 1769.

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of September 2d and November 18th and enclosed you have a Bill of Lading, for Goods Shipped on your Account, on board the *Betsey,* as per Invoice, amounting £2738- 14s- 7½d- which I have passed to your Debit; I was afraid to send you, at present, such a large quantity

of Goods as you wrote for, not from any Notion that I am in the least Degree unsafe with you, but from the Apprehension that you would not be able to make such Remittances in Time, so as to make the Payment of them here not very inconvenient to me; I therefore at present have sent only Half of them, and I shall send the other Half by some Opportunity, in July or August next, which will be gaining Six Months Time, upon one Half of the Amount; this Method I apprehend will do quite as well for you, and will be more commodious to me, and I hope you will approve of it."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick, dated the 25th Feb. 1769.

"In regard to Messieurs James Dick and Stewarts Goods, which go by this Opportunity, I refer you to my Letter to them, as what I have done I think cannot make any Difference to them, or be any Disadvantage to them: I hope you will approve of it; if it should happen to be otherwise, it would give me the greatest Concern, particularly on your Account, as I have always had the greatest Esteem for you; it would really hurt me very much, if I thought you was in the least Doubt that I would not do every Thing in my Power to serve you."

Extract of a Letter from James Dick and Stewart to Mr John Buchanan, dated 27th of May, 1769.

"We wrote you the 19th Instant to the above Copy, since which we have your Favour of the 20th February, by Captain Hendrick, enclosing Bill of Lading and Invoice, for Goods on board the Betsey, amounting to £2738- 14s- 7½d- which Sum we have placed to your Credit. We have not yet received our Goods, as the Ship was obliged to proceed to Patapsco before any of her Cargo could be delivered; Should there be any Errors in the Invoice or Shop-Notes, they shall be duly noted hereafter: We are far from being displeased at the manner of your sending our Goods."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated July 17th, 1769.

"It is reported here, that the Merchants of Maryland have come to the same Resolutions that the Merchants of Philadelphia and New York did; that is, not to import any more Goods from Britain, til the Act of Parliament taxing the Colonies is repealed; in that case, I conclude you would not have the Goods I intended to send you about the Middle or latter End of August next; however I suppose I shall hear from you by Capt. Christie, whom I expect

in all this Month: So long as the Colonies continue in this ticklish situation in regard to the Mother-Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body. The Ministry here have certainly acted a wrong Part: I believe they now begin to see their Error; and I hope, before it is long, Matters will be set to Rights, and every Thing will then go on in the usual Way: There is little or no Tobacco at present at Market, therefore the Loadings of the first Ship that come, will go off at very good Prices."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick, dated the 1st of August 1769.

"I refer you to what I wrote to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, in my Letter, dated 17th July; I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favour of May 24th last, wherein I observe what you say about my not sending the whole of the Goods, and I did not imagine, considering your Good Sense and reasonable Way of thinking, you would treat the Matter otherwise that what you have done."

Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to James Dick and Stewart, dated 16th August 1769.

"I am at a great Loss to know what to do about the Remainder of your Goods, whether to send them or not; I am in Hopes you will say something about it by Captain Christie."

The following Letters from James Dick, and James Dick and Stewart, on this Subject, to Stephen West, one of the Committee from Prince George's County, were laid before the Committee as follows:

Extract of a Letter from Mr James Dick, to Mr West, dated the 29th January 1770.

"I am further to desire the Favour of you, to assist in procuring a Deputation of your Committee, in your County, for the Inspection of Goods imported, whether with, or contrary to the Association entered into at Annapolis in June last. The Case, so far as James Dick and Stewart are concerned, is, they wrote to Mr Buchanan for Goods, by Letter, dated the 15th or 16th November 1768. The Parcel being large, they could not conveniently be sent all the first Opportunity, but upwards of £3000 were sent; the rest, by Mr Buchanan's Letter of the were to be sent in July. Before he could have them shipped, the news of Association in Maryland came to London, which puzzled him

to judge, whether he should then send them or not, as per his Letters of the and 1769. J. Dick and Stewart, not expecting that they ever would be sent, took no further notice of the Matter, writing their full Approbation of what he had done, per Letter, dated 24th May last, and to which Letter J. Dick received an Answer, dated 1st August last J. B. still unresolved about whether it would be proper to send the remaining Goods or not. On Samuel Buchanan's Arrival at home, he, I suppose, depending on the Letter of the Association, that all Goods ordered before the Date of the Association entered into here, might be imported advises his Father to immediately charter a Vessel to carry out these Goods of ours, and others under the same Circumstances. I must here, in the most solemn Manner declare, that neither I nor Anthony Stewart, by word or Deed, directly or indirectly, ever desired or hinted to Sam Buchanan to send these Goods; but, on the contrary, were making out Invoices for Goods for the ensuing year; one in case the Laws repealed, the other in case the Association was continued, when we received Letters, dated 15th September, by one Ship, and of the 4th October per the Packet, advising us of the Goods being ordered &c. There having been some Noise made in our County about this Affair, to name the Authors is not worth while, J. Dick and Stewart thought proper to put something into the Papers, to make Matters easy. The Paper enclosed as there are Gentlemen in Anne-Arundel, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County concerned, we would beg a Committee from each County, to meet at Annapolis, that the Determination might be uniform, and not different, as possibly it might be, if the Committees met separately.

"I imagine the 7th of February might be a proper Day, but we shall fix the Day in this Week's Gazette; and what I pray of you, is, that you would endeavour to procure your Committee, or rather a Deputation to come to such a Meeting, at Annapolis: I have referred John Hepburn to you to assist, as he and Mr Magruder have Goods on board. J. Dick and Stewart are most innocently led into this scrape, and would forfeit double the Profit of all the Goods they have in, rather than be plagued arguing and defending, or even be obliged to have their names once put in the Papers, or any where else about it. The Messenger waits, and I know you will excuse hurry,

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant

James Dick.

"P. S. I had not Time to look out the Letters to fill up some Dates—indeed some of them are at Annapolis.

"The Bearer is going further, please to order him to call on

you for an Answer as he comes back—The Vessel is chartered by the Month."

London-Town, January 31, 1770.

Sir,

"I received yours of yesterday's Date, and this is to enclose a Hand-Bill published to procure a Meeting of this County, at Annapolis, on Tuesday next, to choose a Committee to attend the general Meeting, which is wished might be on the next Day following, viz, Wednesday the 7th which is hoped may be convenient and suit your County; and there is Reason to expect that a Committee, from Baltimore County will be there at the same Time. There is nothing expected, we hope, by any of all Parties concerned, but a dispassionate, open, candid and fair Examination of the true State of the Case, without Passion or Prejudice, but from a Conviction of what may be right and agreeable to the Terms of the Associations entered into, and the Design that might appear in any of them to evade or counteract the main Scope and Intention of the same; for our own Part we desire no other.

And are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

James Dick and Stewart."

Wednesday 5 o'Clock.

Sir,

"Since writing you, a few Hours ago, Captain M'Gachin came to my House, and from some Conversation he mentions to have had with you, I am doubtful you have entirely misunderstood the meaning and Intention of my Letter to you, and I would therefore wish to explain it: All I meant then was to state it to you, as I would wish to do to a full Meeting of the Committee of all the Three Counties, a plain Narrative of Facts, as they really, truly, and bona fide happened, without pretending to prejudge what the Committees might think fit to determine upon the whole, as I have all the Reason in the World to think that they will judge cooly, and without any Prejudice of Persons or Things. To their final Determination my Partner and I will and shall most cordially submit, and only pray, no other Construction may be put on my Letter than as above, even if I have made any Slip in Writing, which I might very well do, having wrote in a hurry, as indeed I do now, and am,

Sir, your most humble Servant

James Dick."

London-Town, February 1, 1770—

Sir,

"From further Conversation with Captain M'Gachin, it would appear as if your Plan about this Affair of Importation was to lay the Blame to Mr Buchanan, and to make him the Sufferer: I do not in the least doubt, and most heartily hope that it will be otherwise, and that you will be disappointed in it, if such is your Intention, and that Captain M'Gachin has judged right of what you told him; but be the Consequence whatever it will, as I am satisfied that Mr Buchanan's chief Intention was to serve his Friends more than out of any View of Profit to himself. I most solemnly declare, that I will most willingly, if I had not another Shilling left in the World, pay my Proportion of all Expense he may be put to on this Account: And I have only further to pray, that you would be so good, when you show, or read the State of the Case to any Person or Persons, that you will, at same Time, read to them this, and what other Letters I have wrote on this Subject, in which you will very much oblige,

Sir, your most humble Servant,

James Dick."

The Committee then examined the Papers laid before them by Mr Judson Cooledge, which are as follows, Viz—

1st Invoice, Bill of Lading and Shop-Notes, which appear to be dated between September and October 1769, of a Cargo of Goods, on Mr Buchanan's own Account, for a Store at Nottingham, amounting £479- 7- 0

2d The following Letters and Extracts, viz.

Letter from Mr Judson Cooledge to Mr John Buchanan dated May 1, 1769.

Patuxent, May 1, 1769 (Copy).

Mr John Buchanan,

Sir,

When Captain Christie arrived here, there was a great Vacancy for a Store at Nottingham, Two Stores being broke up; for which Reason thought it might be agreeable to you to have a Store fixed there, under the Management of a sober young Man; as there was no Goods shipped or Speculation, it could not be done any other way than taking Goods from Cargo C B Store: As there was a good Opening, and in Consequence of Mr S. B's approving of it,

I have fixed a Store under the Management of a sober proper Person, which, with good Management, I hope will do very well Nottingham is certainly a good Place for a Store to purchase Tobacco, and the Tobaccoes there are in general very good; but as Cargo C B Store will want some Fall Goods to make a proper Assortment, I have enclosed an Invoice for some Goods, which be pleased to send per first Opportunity, either to Patuxent or up the Bay, as they will certainly be wanted. If the Store at Nottingham is to be continued, as your Son thinks, you will be pleased to send out the Goods as per Invoice enclosed, for an Assortment for that Store, and charge them to the proper Account. I have made out an Assortment of about £800 Cost, which will all be sold soon when the Planters begin to deal, &c, &c,

I am, Sir, your humble Servant

J. Coolidge."

3d Extract of a Letter from Mr John Buchanan, to Mr Judson Coolidge, dated London, July 17, 1769.

London, July 17, 1769.

Captain Judson Coolidge

Sir,

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of May 1st and 17th Enclosed you have a Bill of Lading, for Goods shipped on board the *Industry,* Captain Greig, on Account of C B Cargo, amounting to £244 9s- 7d- which I have passed to the Debit of that Account. As for the Store at Nottingham, I shall not determine about that 'til I see my Son, whom I expect by Captain Christie. I shall then also determine what to allow for the Expences you have been at on my Account. So long as the Colonies remain in the ticklish Situation they are in at present, in regard to the Mother Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body; and as we hear the Maryland Merchants have come to the same Resolutions that the Merchants of Philadelphia and New York did; that is, not to import any more Goods from Britain, 'til the Act of Parliament taxing the Colonies is repealed: I was doubtful whether to send the abovementioned Goods for C B Cargo, and had the Amount been any Thing considerable, I should not have sent them,

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

4th Extract of a Letter from Mr John Buchanan to Judson

Coolidge dated London, Sept. 30, 1769, which came with the above Goods, per Errington.

Sir,

"You herewith have a Copy of my last, and having now seen my Son, I am determined to carry on the Store at Nottingham; in Consequence whereof, enclosed you have a Bill of Lading for the Goods you wrote for by your Letter, dated May 1st last, shipped on that Account, on Board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, as per Invoice, amounting to £479- 70- 0½ which, according to order, I have passed to the Debit of an Account I have raised for the Nottingham Store.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

5th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October—"That those marked N, consigned to Captain Judson Coolidge, were ordered by his Letter, dated 1st of May last, which Letter I received upwards of Three Months ago."

The Committee then examined the Papers of Magruder and Hepburn, laid before them by Mr John Hepburn, junior, the Partner of John Read Magruder, at present in London; which are as follows, viz.

1st Their Letter to the Committee, dated Annapolis, 7th February, 1770.

Annapolis, February 7, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"On the 8th Day of November 1768, we wrote to our Correspondent in London, Mr John Buchanan, for a small Parcel of Goods, a Copy of which Letter is enclosed, to which beg Leave to refer, and that it is a true Copy we beg you will call upon Mr Joseph Sprigg, one of the Committee for Prince George's County, who examined it with our Letter-Book.

"You have also enclosed, Mr Buchanan's Letter in Answer thereto, which you will see corresponds with ours.

"We do most solemnly declare, that all the Goods now on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, consigned to us, were sent in consequence, and agreeable to the Orders sent as before mentioned.

"We hope, and don't doubt but we shall stand acquitted of any Design to infringe the Association. To your impartial Considera-

tion we leave it, and will most chearfully abide by your Determinations. We sincerely declare we are as ready as any one of this Province, to do any Thing in our Power for the Benefit of it, and will, without the least Hesitation give up our private Interest for the Good of the whole.

We are, Gentlemen, Your humble Servants

Magruder and Hepburn.

"P. S. We suppose about one Half of these Goods will come within the Association."

2d Their Letter to John Buchanan, dated Upper Marlborough, November 8, 1768.

Upper Marlborough, November 8, 1768.

Mr John Buchanan,

Sir,

"We refer you to our last of the 26 Ultimo. The occasion of this, is to enclose you an Invoice of the Winter Goods we shall want the next year, which will amount to about £900 with the Cargoes—If we can receive these Goods by the Month of July or August, they will be in Time (the Broad Clothes and Trimmings we should be glad to have as soon as we could) We have been induced to encrease our Invoice rather more than we intended, from a Store of Mr Philpot's being broke up in this Place, and a Store of Mr Russell's that declines shortly.

"As we lay ourselves out entirely for this Business we would willingly have it in our Power to Supply all our Friends that choose to apply to us for their Goods; therefore we shall greatly depend on your furnishing us by the Time we may expect them. We are, on all Occasions, your most humble Servants—

Magruder and Hepburn.

Per the *Fame,* Captain Creighton."

3d A Letter from John Buchanan to Magruder and Hepburn, dated London 30th Sept, 1769.

"Inclosed you have a Bill of Lading for the Goods you ordered by your Letter dated November 8th last; and therein desired me not to send them 'til the Fall."

J. B.

4th Bill of Lading, Shop-Notes, and Invoice of Goods, amount to £837- 7- 3.

5th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated at London 14th October 1769.

"That those marked MH consigned to Magruder and Hepburn, were sent for by their Letter, dated the 8th November last, and were desired not to be sent 'til the Fall."

In the examination of this Importation, the Committee observing a great Lapse of Time between the 8th November 1768, and 30th of September 1769, not very usual among Merchants, desired the Favour of Mr Hepburn to inform them if there were any Letters between those Periods that might account for the Goods not being shipt earlier: He repeatedly declared, There were no such Letters, nor any but those before the Committee, nor could he give any further Light into this Importation.

Q. What time did Mr John Read Magruder arrive at London?

A. The 15th or 16th of September 1769.

Q. What are the Dates of the Shop-Notes of the Goods of M and H, by this Vessel?

A. (Upon looking into them) from the 26th of September to the 10th of October 1769.

The Committee of Prince George's County produced to this Committee, an Instruction from the Gentlemen of that County, as follows:

"We do also depute and desire you, to insist that the plain Truth, and all the Circumstances of this Importation, with the name of every Person concerned be printed, that we, and all others, may be fully apprised of your Proceedings; and that the Conduct of John Read Magruder, of Upper-Marlborough, Merchant, then in London, who, it appears, ordered Goods by the above Ship, may be particularly and fully known."

It further appeared to the Committee, that when Mr John Read Magruder took Leave of his Partner, Mr John Hepburn, junior, that the latter was so dangerously ill that all his Friends

despaired of his Recovery; and that Mr Hepburn had declared he thought Mr Magruder believed him dead, not having received any Letter from him of his Arrival at London. If Mr Magruder thought him dead, and the Partnership thereby dissolved, the Motive for Shipping the Goods under the Pretence of the old Order, and in the names of M & H, is apparent.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the Papers laid before them by Mr William McGachin, viz.

1st A Letter to the Committee, dated Baltimore Town, February 5, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"As I am a Party concerned in the Goods on board the Brig *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, lately arrived at Annapolis, which has occasioned a good deal of Talk with regard to the Legality and Illegality of the Importation of those Goods, agreeable to the Association entered into at Annapolis the 22d June last, I think it incumbent upon me to lay before you, all the Extracts of any Letters to Mr John Buchanan (who has only shipped Goods for me) relative to that Business; also Extracts of all the Letters I have received from him on that Subject, which I, upon my Word declare to be true and genuine, and to remove all Doubt with regard to the Authenticity of the Extracts, I have brought all Mr Buchanan's to me since December 2, 1768, and my Letter-Book, containing a Copy of all I have wrote him since that Time, which I am ready to show any Two of your Committee you please to appoint to look into them. You have a Copy of my Invoice sent Mr John Buchanan, December 2, 1768; likewise a Copy of the Invoices, with the Shop-Notes of all the Goods I have received, or has on board Captain Errington, since that Time: I have also marked, in the best Manner I am capable, at the Bottom of my Shop-Notes, what Goods are allowed to be imported by the General Association. As I flatter myself my Conduct, with Regard to the General Association the 22d of June last, about the Importation of Goods into this Province, will appear just and honourable, I trust to remove any Sort of Prejudice that Persons may have conceived who know nothing of the Merits of my Case. That you will give public Testimony of my Conduct in this Affair.

I am, respectfully, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

William M'Gachin."

*(To be continued.)*

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

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## PROCEEDINGS

of the Parochial Clergy of the Province of

MARYLAND.

at a Meeting held in the City of

Annapolis,

Wednesday the 22$^{d}$ August 1753.

Between the Hours of Eleven & Twelve, a Number of the Clergy met at the House of M$^{r}$ Middleton in the City of Annapolis, to settle Preliminaries, & came to the following Resolutions.

I. That, for the Preservation of Order & Decency, a Prolocutor shall be chosen, and also a Clerk to note down the Procedings.

In Pursuance of which
The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Alexander Malcolm, Rector
of S$^{t}$ Anne's in the City of Annapolis, & Chaplain
in Ordinary to the Assembly of this Province, was
unanimously chosen Prolocutor: and

The Rev$^{d}$ Tho$^{s}$ Bacon, Rector of S$^{t}$ Peter's in Talbot County was appointed Clerk.

II. That the Clergy shall meet in the Church, at 3 in the Afternoon, and from thence depute three of their Body, viz$^{t}$ M$^{r}$ Malcolm, M$^{r}$ Sterling & M$^{r}$ Deans to wait upon his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq$^{r}$ our Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive their Address.

Ordered that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Bacon do provide a Paper Book for entring the present and future Proceedings of the Clergy in their several Meetings.

Wednesday the 22$^{d}$ August 1753—continued.

At 3 in the Afternoon, the Bell having rung the usual Time, the Clergy met in Church, according to Appointment.

Present.

The Rev$^{d}$.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander Malcolm, | Rector of S$^{t}$. Anne's, | Proloc$^{r}$. |
| James Sterling, | Rect$^{r}$. of S$^{t}$. Pauls, | Kent County. |
| Hugh Deans, | | Baltimore Co. |
| Cha$^{s}$. Lake, | Herring Creek, | A. Arundel C$^{o}$. |
| Ja$^{s}$. Macgill, | Q. Caroline, | D$^{o}$. |
| Tho$^{s}$. Chace, | St. Paul's, | Baltimore C$^{o}$. |
| Theop$^{s}$. Swift, | Port Tobacco, | Cha$^{s}$. Co. |
| John Hamilton, | St. Mary Anne's, | Cecil Co. |
| W$^{m}$. Brogden, | Q. Ann's, | P$^{r}$. George's C$^{o}$. |
| Walter Chalmers, | S$^{t}$. Marg$^{ts}$. Westm$^{r}$, | A. Arundel C$^{o}$. |
| Tho$^{s}$. Cradock, | St. Thomas's, | Baltimore C$^{o}$. |
| Isaac Campbell, | Trinity, | Charles Co. |
| Sam$^{l}$. Hunter, | All Saints, | Frederick C$^{o}$. |
| Rich$^{d}$. Brown, | King & Queen, | St. Mary's C$^{o}$. |
| Tho$^{s}$. Bacon, | S$^{t}$. Peter's, | Talbot C$^{o}$., Clerk. |

Evening-Prayers were read by the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Cradock After which, the Rev$^{d}$ Prolocutor, with the Rev$^{d}$ Mess$^{rs}$ Sterling & Deans, waited on his Excell$^{cy}$ according to Order, and Reported his Answer, viz.

"That he wou'd be ready to receive their Address between the Hours of ten & Eleven to morrow before Noon: And that he desired the Company of the Clergy at Dinner."

Resolved that the Sense of the Majority shall be determinate in the Proceedings at this Meeting.

The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Bacon opened the particular Occasion of this Meeting by communicating a Letter from the R$^{t}$ Hon$^{ble}$ Lord Baltimore, and another from the Hon$^{ble}$ Cecilius Calvert Esq$^{r}$ his L$^{d}$ship's Secretary of the Province: which Letters were read as follow.

Copy of My Lord's Letter.

Brussells July N. S. 28. 1752.

" S^r^

" The respectful Lettre you was pleased to write, on my succeeding to the Province of Maryland, came to me on my Travels abroad, and I chuse to send you this Acknowledgment before my Return.

" Your Gratitude to my Father, and your Assurances to me, are most agreeable.

" I am pleased to think you deliver the Sentiments of all the Clergy, and as I am assured of your Prayers, I will endeavour to deserve them of all the Inhabitants, by neglecting no Opportunity to serve them.

" My own Sense of the natural as well as religious Advantages of Piety and Morals to my Country obliges me to wish the Inhabitants may always serve God and respect his Ministers, as well as be respected by them, and this will, I persuade myself, be the surest way to procure Blessings to us all.

" By this I hope to shew the Rev^d^ the Clergy, & all my Tenants, how sincerely I regard their Prayers and their Prosperity.

" I am obliged to you for this Opportunity given me of professing my self to be to them & to you

Rev^d^ S^r^

Your most sincere Friend

Fred. Baltimore.

" To the Rev^d^ M^r^ Thomas Bacon
in
Maryland."

Copy of the Hon^ble^ M^r^ Calvert's Letter.

London, Sept^r^ 14^th^ 1752—N. S.

" S^r^

" Inclosed I send you a Letter I received from My Lord Proprietary abroad for you, As I am concerned for his L^d^ship in the Capacity as Secretary of his Province; I pray leave to

assure you, no one Reverences more the Body of the Clergy in the Province, or will be more glad of Instances to their Service than I shall be, In which they or you may command him, who is, with real Esteem,

S^r^

Your Friend & most obedient

humble Servant

Cecil Calvert.

" To the Rev^d^ M^r^ Thomas Bacon
in
Maryland."

The following Form of an Address to his L^d^ship was then produced by M^r^ Bacon, & read.

To the R^t^ Hon^ble^ Frederick, absolute Lord & Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

" The humble Address of the Clergy of Maryland.

" We the Clergy of y^r^ L^d^ship's Province of Maryland beg Leave to make a Tender to you of all that Duty and Zeal with which we have been attached to the true Interests of our late noble Patron, to whose Honours & Proprietaryship y^r^ L^d^ship has so worthily succeeded.

" With equal Joy and Gratitude we rec^d^ the Assurances of Y^r^ L^d^ship's Regard to us in the Letter you was pleased to honour one of our Body with, dated from Brussels; nor can we adequately express our deep sense of Y^r^ L^d^ship's early Notice, and kind Professions of Friendship & Support, transmitted from a foreign Country, and not delayed till Y^r^ L^d^ship's Return from Y^r^ Travels.

" It is our unanimous and conscientious Resolution to express our just Acknowledgments by promoting Piety and good Morals among Y^r^ L^d^ship's Tenants, to the best of our Abilities and Influence in our respective Parishes: and exerting our

utmost Endeavours to cultivate a firm & lasting Harmony between the numerous Inhabitants of this flourishing Colony, and those to whom Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship shall think proper to commit the Administration of the Government.

"As we are well convinced that all civil Emolument naturally & providentially flows from Principles truly religious ingrafted into the minds of the People; We congratulate ourselves on the pleasing Prospect, that, under Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Sanction, we may contribute to the Promotion of the former by a faithful & diligent Discharge of our Duty in cultivating and cherishing the seeds of the latter. And as we particularly conceive the Reformed Religion, by Law established in our Mother-Nation, to be the surest Barrier of our excellent Constitution: Permit us to assure Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship of our inviolabel Adherence both to it and the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family: its best Security, under God.

"We likewise cordially felicitate Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship on Your late Noble Alliance & your happy Entrance into the connubial State with a Lady not more illustrious in Birth, than amiable in Person & Endowments of Mind.

"That Almighty God may make Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship his Instrument on Earth for gradually extending the British Empire and Commerce through distant Regions of this vast Continent: That we as Missionaries of our divine Master's Gospel may be enabled to diffuse its sacred Light among the Savage Natives, now involved in Heathen Darkness till they become one Fold under one Shepherd: And that Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship may thro a long Series of Health, Honour & Prosperity, be an Ornament to Your Country, and a public Blessing to such of his Majesty's Subjects as, under your Protection, are settled here, is the sincere and ardent Prayer of us

Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's

Most devoted Servants

The subscribing Parochial Clergy
of Maryland."

The foregoing Address being objected to in general, both as to Matter & Form, and in particular as to its Notice of My Lord's Letter, which being (as was alledged) directed only to a private Person, cou'd not be taken Notice of in a public way: The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Chace produced another Form of Address which was read as follows.

To the R$^{t}$ Hon$^{ble}$ Charles [*sic*] Lord Baron of Baltimore, Proprietary of the Province of Maryland.

" May it please your Lordship.

" The Clergy of Your Province of Maryland congratulate Your Lordship upon Your coming to your paternal Dominion of this Province, and your late Marriage, which we pray may be propitious to Your Lordship and Your noble Consort: We heartily wish your Lordship all Health and Happiness, as that glorious Instrument thro' which his Majesty, our most illustrious and supreme Head condescends to convey the Blessings of his mild & gracious Government to this Part of his British Empire; and such a Rule over us as may be attended with the mutual Satisfaction of your Lordship, & of his Majesty's Liege Subjects of this Province committed to your Care.

" May it please your Lordship.

" As we are sincerely and heartily attached to the Church of England, to the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters by Law established: the only Constitution that can legally take place among us, and which best preserves the Good both of the Governors and the Governed; to his Majesty King George's Person and Government, the sole Security under God of both. We are humble Suitors to your Lordship, that a Stop may be put to the Progress of Popery & Jacobitism in this Province, which have so long, and must for ever, while that traitorous and unnatural Faction of the Jesuits, and those detested Principles of the other equally bad, if not worse, Party are encouraged among us, alienate the Affections of the Converts to that

shameful Wickedness, from that Duty they in common with the rest of their fellow Subjects indispensably & ultimately owe their King and country; and the minds of your Lordship's Protestant Tenants from your Dominion among us, to which we are at all Times ready to pay all Submission consistent with that superiour Deity by which we are bound to his Majesty King George, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House."

This Form of Address was also objected to, as too Warm & particular, and containing Matters not only unseasonable, but quite foreign to the Nature of a general Congratulatory Address: Which brought on a Debate concerning the State of Popery in the Province, and the Necessity of the Clergy's remonstrating against it. At length

The Question was put—

Whether our Apprehensions of Popery shall be mentioned in the first Address or not?

Resolved,—Not.

My Lord's Letter being read again, & considered, was unanimously admitted as relating to the whole Body of the Clergy; and, as such, proper to be taken Notice of in the Address.

The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Brogden, M$^{r}$ Lake, & M$^{r}$ Cradock were then appointed to revise the Address offered by M$^{r}$ Bacon, and to report their Amendments to the Body.

Which being done accordingly, the Amendments proposed were as follow.

In the second Paragraph, instead of the Words [in the Letter you was pleased to honour one of our Body with] read [in a Letter communicated to us.].

In the fifth Paragraph for [connubial State] read [nuptial State].

In the Prayer near the Beginning, instead of [his Instrument] read [an Instrument]: And near the Conclusion for [Your Protection] read [Your Government].

Which Amendments being inserted in their proper Places, and the whole Address, as amended, being read and examined

Paragraph by Paragraph, was unanimously assented to, and ordered to be drawn out fair for the several Parochial Clergy present to sign.

An Address to the Governour was then proposed, and the following Form of one produced by the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Chace, and read as follows.

To his Excellency

" May it please your Excellency

" The Clergy of Maryland wait upon Your Excellency to give you Joy of Your Arrival in your Government, sincerely wishing it may prove of mutual Content and Happiness to your Excellency and his Majesty's Liege Subjects of this Province. We assure your Excellency of our hearty Affections to your Person & Authority, and that we will each in our Station endeavour to inspire, among those whom we are intrusted to be Teachers of Virtue & Christianity, such a Regard to Your Excellency, as will befit a British Governour to receive, and a rational, loyal, free People to pay. We flatter ourselves with Hopes of such a Protection & Countenance from Your Excellency's known Goodness, which our Station, and a Behaviour in us suitable to it, may induce a wise and religious Governour to bestow on the Clergy of the Church of England; and humbly intreat Your Excellency, & hope you will have the Glory, a Glory well worthy a Protestant Govern$^{r}$ of a Protestant People, as far as Your high Office by Law enables to it, of rooting out that worst and most unnatural of Mischiefs Popery, and those greatest Enemies to the Christian Religion & to all Virtue, the Jesuits from among us, who daily withdraw the Affections of the People from that Duty they owe their King, King George, and their Country, & spread Vice and Immorality among them. We beg the Favour to convey thro' Your Excellency's Hands our Congratulation to our Proprietor, the R$^{t}$ Hon$^{ble}$ Charles [*sic*] Lord Baron of Baltimore.

We remain, &c."

This Address was objected to for the like Reasons as the former, which renewed the Debates about Popery.

At length the Question was put

Whether a separate Address against Popery shall now be drawn up, and presented to his Excell$^{cy}$ at the same Time with the general Address?

Resolved—Not at present.

Immediately, upon this Resolution, M$^{r}$ Chace and M$^{r}$ Deans withdrew.

The Question was then put

Whether the Clergy shall meet at Annapolis the second Tuesday after the Assembly sits in Order to consider of an Address to the Proprietary against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, and its Growth in this Province, or whatever else may be relative to our Duty?

Resolved unanimously in the Affirmative.

Agreed to meet in Church to morrow Morning at Eight o'Clock, and the Rev$^{d}$ Mess$^{rs}$ Sterling & Bacon desired to prepare an Address to the Governor against that Hour.

There was an intermediate Meeting of the Clergy in the Evening at M$^{r}$ Middleton's at which all were present but M$^{r}$ Deans.

Some Debates arising concerning the Matter of the intended Address to the Govern$^{r}$

The Question was put

Whether the Affair of Popery shall be mentioned in the present Address to the Governor?

Resolved—Not.

Resolved that a Remonstrance, separate from the Address, be delivered to the Governor, that he will not present a certain Person, now in Orders in the Country, to a Parish, who labours under a very base Report, till that accused Person shall clear up his Innocence in that Point.

The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Bacon desired to prepare a Remonstrance accordingly.

Thursday the 23$^{d}$ August 1753.

At Eight in the Morning the Rev$^{d}$ the Clergy met in Church according to Appointment, and Prayers were read by the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Cradock.

Present.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Malcolm, Prolocutor. | The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Hunter. |
| M$^{r}$ Macgill. | M$^{r}$ Cradock. |
| M$^{r}$ Sterling. | M$^{r}$ Hamilton. |
| M$^{r}$ Brogden. | M$^{r}$ Chalmers. |
| M$^{r}$ Lake. | M$^{r}$ Thornton, of Kent Island. |
| M$^{r}$ Chase. | M$^{r}$ Brown. |
| M$^{r}$ Deans. | M$^{r}$ Campbell. |
| M$^{r}$ Swift. | |

&

M$^{r}$ Bacon - - - Clerk.

The Address to the Lord Proprietary, fairly drawn out, as amended, was examined Paragraph by Paragraph, & signed by each Clergyman in the following Order.

First the Rev$^{d}$ Prolocutor, and then the Rest according to their Seniority in Parochial Cures in the Province.

The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Sterling having, as Proxy for the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Hugh Jones, Rector of Augustine Parish in Cecil County (who by Reason of his Age & Infirmities cou'd not attend) affixed his Name to the Address and insisting he had the same Right as Proxy for the Rev$^{d}$ Mess$^{rs}$ Harrison and Forester; And the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Hamilton insisting on the like Right as Proxy for the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Addison, whose necessary Affairs in a distant Part of the Province prevented his Attendance on this Occasion; A Debate arose concerning Proxies, in which it was

Resolved that the Name of the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Jones, being already affixed, shou'd stand:—but that no others shou'd be admitted.

The Address to his Excell$^{y}$ prepared, according to Order by the Rev$^{d}$ Mess$^{rs}$ Sterling & Bacon, was then read as follows.

To his Excell$^{cy}$ Horatio Sharpe Esq$^{r}$

Gov$^{r}$ of the Province of Maryland.

"We the subscribing Parochial Clergy of this Province do sincerely congratulate Y$^{r}$ Excell$^{cy}$ on your safe Arrival in Your Government, after a tedious & dangerous Passage.

"We observe with Pleasure a particular Mark of his L$^{d}$ship's Sagacity and early Penetration into the Capacities and Merits of Men, as well as his benevolent and intimate Concern for the Welfare of his Province, in his Deputation of a Successor so well qualified to supply the Loss of our late worthy & much esteemed Governor.

"As we have already, in our Address to his L$^{d}$ship solemnly declared our firm Resolution conscientiously to promote Religion, Loyalty, and Harmony among the several Members of this Community; The prime source & Basis of civil Prosperity. And as we cannot doubt that your Conduct here, in your high Station, will correspond with Your present Character; So we assure Your Excellency that our best Endeavours shall not be wanting to render Your Person & Government dear and respectable to the Inhabitants of our several Charges.

"That your Administration may be equally happy to Yourself & the People; that the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of England may ever flourish here in Purity; And that every domestic & social Virtue may from Your Example & Influence, be propagated among us, is the cordial Prayer of

Your Excellency's

Most humble Servants."

Which being examined & debated, Paragraph by Paragraph was agreed to and ordered to be drawn out fair.

But the Debate concerning Popery being again revived, an Amendment was Resolved, viz.

In the Prayer, after the word [Purity] add [and be supported against all the dangerous Encroachments of Popery].

Which Addition being made in the fair Copy, it was ordered to be signed by the Clerk.

The Remonstrance, according to Order, being read, and unanimously assented to, was ordered to be signed by the Clerk.

Then the Clergy, the Hour appointed by his Excell$^{cy}$ being come, waited on the Govern$^{r}$ at his House, w$^{th}$ their Prolocutor at their Head. His Excellency rec$^{d}$ them at the Gate, and conducting them into the House, the Rev$^{d}$ Prolocutor read the Address to his Excellency as follows.

To his Excell$^{cy}$ Horatio Sharpe Esq$^{r}$ Govern$^{r}$
of the Province of Maryland.

"We the subscribing Parochial Clergy of this Province, do sincerely congratulate Y$^{r}$ Excell$^{y}$ on your safe Arrival in your Government, after a tedious and dangerous Passage.

"We observe with Pleasure a particular Mark of his L$^{d}$ship's Sagacity and early Penetration into the Capacities and merits of Men, as well as his benevolent & intimate Concern for the Welfare of his Province, in his Deputation of a Successor so well qualified to supply the Loss of our late worthy and much esteemed Governour.

"As we have already, in our Address to his L$^{d}$ship, solemnly declared our firm Resolution conscientiously to promote Religion, Loyalty and Harmony among the several Members of this Community, the Prime Source & Basis of civil Prosperity: And as we cannot doubt that your Conduct here in your high Station, will correspond with your present Character: So we assure Y$^{r}$ Excellency that our best Endeavours shall not be wanting to render Your Person & Government dear & respectable to the Inhabitants of your several Charges.

"That Your Administration may be equally happy to Yourself & the People; that the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of England may ever flourish here in Purity, and be supported against all the dangerous Encroachments of Popery;

And that every domestic and social Virtue may, from your Example & Influence be propagated among us, is the cordial Prayer of

Your Excellency's

Most humble Servants

Aug$^{t}$ 23$^{d}$ 1753. Signed p Order

Tho$^{s}$ Bacon, Clerk."

This Address being read by the Prolocutor, was delivered into his Excellency's Hand: And then the Address to the L$^{d}$ Proprietary was presented to the Gov$^{r}$ with a Request that he wou'd transmit it to his L$^{d}$ship.

Copy of the Address.

To the Right Hon$^{ble}$ Frederick, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland & Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

" The humble Address of the Clergy of Maryland.

" We, the Clergy of Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Province of Maryland, beg Leave to make a Tender to you of that Duty and Zeal with which we have been attached to the true Interests of our late Noble Patron, to whose Honours & Proprietaryship your L$^{d}$ship has so worthily succeeded.

" With equal Joy and Gratitude we received the Assurances of Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Regard to us, in a Letter communicated to us, dated from Brussels: Nor can we adequately express our deep Sense of Your L$^{d}$ship's early Notice, and kind Professions of Friendship and Support, transmitted from a foreign Country, and not delayed till Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Return from your Travels.

" It is our Unanimous and conscientious Resolution to express our just Acknowledgments by promoting Piety and Good Morals among Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Tenants, to the best of our Abilities and Influence, in our respective Parishes: & exerting our utmost Endeavours to cultivate a firm and lasting Harmony between

the numerous Inhabitants of this flourishing Colony, and those to whom Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship shall think proper to commit the Administration of the Government.

"As we are well convinced that all civil Emolument naturally and providentially flows from Principles truly religious ingrafted into the minds of the People, we congratulate ourselves on the pleasing Prospect, that under Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship's Sanction, we may contribute to the Promotion of the former by a faithful and diligent Discharge of our Duty in cultivating and cherishing the Seeds of the latter. And as we particularly conceive the Reformed Religion, by Law established in our Mother Nation, to be the surest Barrier of our excellent Constitution, Permit us to assure Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship of our inviolable Adherence both to it, and the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family; its best Security, under God.

"We likewise cordially felicitate Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship on your late Noble Alliance, & Y$^{r}$ happy Entrance into the Nuptial State with a Lady not more illustrious in Birth, than amiable in Person & Endowments of Mind.

"That Almighty God may make Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship an Instrument on Earth for gradually extending the British Empire and Commerce thro' distant Regions of this vast Continent: That we, as Missionaries of our divine Master's Gospel, may be enabled to diffuse its sacred Light among the Savage Natives, now involved in Heathen Darkness, till they become one Fold under one Shepherd: And that Y$^{r}$ L$^{d}$ship may, thro' a long Series of Health, Honour, & Prosperity be an Ornament to Your Country and a public Blessing to such of his Majesty's loyal Subjects as, under your Government, are settled here, is the sincere and ardent Prayer of Us.

Your L$^{d}$Ship's

Most devoted Servants

Aug. 23$^{d}$ 1753. The subscribing Parochial Clergy of Maryland."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alex$^{r}$. Malcolm, | Rect$^{r}$. of S$^{t}$. Anne's, | Annapolis. |
| Hugh Jones, | Augustine, | Cecil County. |
| Ja$^{s}$. Macgill, | Q. Caroline, | A. Arundell C$^{o}$. |
| Ja$^{s}$. Sterling, | St. Paul's, | Kent C$^{o}$. |
| W$^{m}$. Brogden, | Q. Anne's, | P. George's C$^{o}$. |
| Cha$^{s}$. Lake, | Herring Creek, | A. Arundel C$^{o}$. |
| Tho$^{s}$. Chace, | S$^{t}$. Pauls, | Baltimore C$^{o}$. |
| Hugh Deans, | | Baltimore C$^{o}$. |
| Theoph$^{s}$. Swift, | Port Tobacco, | Cha$^{s}$. C$^{o}$. |
| Sam$^{l}$. Hunter, | All Saints, | Frederick C$^{o}$. |
| Tho$^{s}$. Cradock, | St. Thomas's, | Baltimore C$^{o}$. |
| John Hamilton, | Rect$^{r}$ of S$^{t}$. Mary Anne's, | Cecil C$^{o}$. |
| Thomas Bacon, | St. Peter's, | Talbot C$^{o}$. |
| Walter Chalmers, | St. Marg$^{ts}$. Westm$^{r}$. | A. Arundel C$^{o}$. |
| John Thornton, | Christ's Church, | Q. Anne's C$^{o}$. |
| Rich$^{d}$. Brown, | King & Queen, | St. Mary's C$^{o}$. |
| Isaac Campbell, | Trinity Parish, | Charles C$^{o}$. |

Lastly the Rev$^{d}$ Prolocutor presented the following Remonstrance to his Excellency for his private Perusal.

To his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq$^{r}$ Governor of Maryland.

The Remonstrance of the Parochial Clergy of Maryland.

" May it please Y$^{r}$ Excellency.

" As the Good Morals & Exemplary Lives of the Clergy are of the utmost Importance to the Christian Religion, & the Welfare of their particular Flocks; and as the Admission of any unworthy immoral Person into a Cure of Souls must be of very unhappy Consequence, by alienating the Minds of the People from their Mother Church, bringing an Imputation upon its Pastors and Disclipline, & giving an Handle to the Enemies of the Gospel to speak Evil of its Doctrines and Professors. We therefore beg Leave to request of Y$^{r}$ Excellency, that a certain Person, in holy Orders, lately arrived in this Province, labours under a most vile & scandalous Report, Y$^{r}$

Excellency will be pleased to defer inducting him into any Parish, till he shall fully clear up his Innocency in that Point to Y^r^ Excellency's Satisfaction.

Signed p Order

23^d^ Aug^t^ 1753. Tho^s^ Bacon, Clerk."

His Excell^y^ was pleased to return a most polite and obliging Answer on the Subject of the Addresses, & afterwards entertained the Clergy in a very elegant Manner at Dinner.

Copy of his Excellency's Answer to the Clergy on the Subject of the Addresses, as delivered to me in Writing by John Ridout Esq^r^ his Excellency's Secretary.

To the Rev^d^ the Parochial Clergy of Maryland.

" Gent^n^

" Your affectionate & dutiful Address to his L^d^ship shall be transmitted by the earliest Opportunity, where I am assured it will meet with the kindest Reception: for I am convinced his L^d^ship has nothing more at Heart than the Encouragement & Protection of those whose Care it is, with the Blessing of God, to establish Wisdom & Piety among the Good People of this his Province."

" Sirs

" The obliging Manner in which you have expressed yourselves in your Address to me, demands my sincere Thanks: And the favourable Opinion you have been pleased to conceive of my Disposition & Inclinations to countenance and encourage the Doctrines, which it is your Duty to inculcate, must excite my utmost Endeavours to answer Your Expectations, and to serve and protect Gentlemen of Your Merit and Abilities.

A true Copy. Tho^s^ Bacon, Clerk."

At M^rs^ McLeod's in the Evening.

The Clergy desire M^r^ Bacon to return their Thanks in a

particular Letter to the Hon$^{ble}$ Cecilius Calvert Esq$^{r}$ for his friendly Notice & obliging Professions of Regard & Esteem for their Body: And to request a Continuance of his favourable Sentiments & good Offices in their Behalf.

They then thought proper to dissolve the present Meeting.

Finis.

*(To be continued.)*

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## NEW YARMOUTH.

### PEREGRINE WROTH.

While searching the Records in the Clerk's office of Kent County, in the State of Maryland, George L. L. Davis, Esq., who was then engaged in collecting material for a History of Kent County, discovered that Chester Town, either in its present or its former locality further down the river, was not the most ancient Town in that county. He found evidence of the existence of a more ancient town, the situation of which was on Gray's Inn Creek, one of the many tributaries of Chester river, on Land purchased from Major Thomas Ringgold by a man named Tovey.

The 100 acres purchased by Tovey was part of 1500 acres of land called Hunting Field, which stretched from near the mouth of Chester River, across Eastern Neck to Gray's Inn Creek, and embraced the Farms now owned by George W. Willson, Esq., Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Thos. Brown and others.

Receiving this information from Mr. Davis, I proposed to make a visit to that vicinity, in order to ascertain, if possible, the exact site of this first Metropolis of our ancient county. He agreed, and we went first to the Farm of Mr. Brown on

Gray's Inn, which farm since my recollection had belonged to the Ringgold family. Directly in the front of Mr. Brown's house, on a branch or cove of Gray's Inn, we soon found the remains of a wharf, at the place where it enters the main creek, and the ground near it was paved with rounded, water-worn blue stones, exactly resembling those which are still found in abundance in the vicinity of the wharves at Chester Town. These stones are not natives of our alluvial district, being entirely different from any that I have ever seen in Kent, or in any of the counties on the south of Chester river. Traditionally we are informed that they were brought to this country in ships from England which traded for Tobacco, as ballast; in the early times of the colony, tobacco being our staple crop for exportation. The stones being thrown out to take in the cargo, were afterwards used to pave the approach to the wharves.

The Town built on Gray's Inn was named New Yarmouth. A store, a dwelling house, used also as a Tavern, and a warehouse, were all the buildings now put up there; but there is recorded evidence that Juries sat there on civil business, and that Vestries met to consider the affairs of the Church.

An old gentleman, Mr. Keating, a member of Mr. Brown's family, when asked by Mr. Davis about the name of the land, replied that he always heard it called "Tovey's Lot." As the situation agreed with the acount in the Records—being on Gray's Inn Creek, on land purchased from Major Ringgold, the owner of the large Tract named Hunting field, together with the wharves (there was one on each side of the mouth of the cove), paved with stones not natives of this part of the country; no doubt could be entertained that we had found the exact site of New Yarmouth.

In addition to the above, it may be said that trustworthy traditions in the neighborhood, gave strength to the conviction that we had discovered the true situation of that ancient town. Miss Ambrose, a very respectable old lady, with whom, in my younger days, I was intimately acquainted, informed a relative

of hers, Mr. Hodges (who repeated it to me) that that part of the main road leading from St. Paul's Church, through Eastern Neck to Eastern Neck Island, and passing about half a mile from Mr. Brown's house, was called "Yarmouth Race course" in her youth; and Mr. James Urie told Mr. Hodges that he had heard his Father say that, in his youth, he had coopered many a hogshead of Tobacco at the old ware-house which stood on the spot which we had fixed on as the site of New Yarmouth. I knew old Mr. Urie in my youth, then a very old man, and can testify that his character was that of a reliable man and a good Christian.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that Mr. Willson (before named), a Son of Dr. Thomas Willson of Trumpington, Eastern Neck, informed me that an old negro man of good character, Nathan Laddy, who died a few years ago at the age of more than a hundred years, had told him that he remembered when a Church stood on Hunting field, on his (Willson's) farm. I visited the spot, and there found many old bricks scattered about the place where Laddy had said the Church stood. After returning to Chestertown from our visit to New Yarmouth, I wrote to Mr. Willson, and at my request he went, with a servant, mattock and spade in hand, and digging about the spot where it was said the Church had stood, discovered a large burying ground, a number of the graves being arched over. These were found in places raised somewhat above the general level of the field, which had been cultivated in wheat, corn, &c., long before Mr. Willson could remember. The name of this Church was St. Peter's, according to the Record in the Clerk's office of Kent County. The fact that a creek, another tributary of Chester River, which creek comes to a head near the old Church, is still known by the name of Church Creek, confirms the account of Nathan Laddy.

The settlements rapidly extending upward toward the middle of Kent County rendered it necessary to have a Church more convenient to a majority of the inhabitants; and as St. Peter's was going to ruin, St. Paul's was founded where it now stands, about 1680.

New Yarmouth also became inconvenient as a centre of business, and the authorities of Kent County fixed on a site on the river about eight miles lower down than where Chester Town now stands; but before any buildings were erected, it was abandoned and the present site fixed on. The spot thus left is called Old Town to this day; and when I was a boy (I am now 84 years old) Chester Town was known to all by the name of New Town.

From my early years I have felt a deep interest in the history of my native county, which, after Kent Island, was the earliest settlement in Maryland. Kent Island was settled by a colony from Virginia under Col. Claiborne, before Lord Baltimore obtained a charter for Maryland. Kent County was colonized from Kent Island before Maryland was peopled by the colony of Ld. Baltimore, and is the most ancient county in the State. It is believed that St. Peter's was built before any other Church in Maryland.

Though not intimately connected with the history of New Yarmouth, only that that town was founded on land purchased from Major Thomas Ringgold, I will here introduce an account given to me by Mr. Geo. W. Willson.

There was a spot in one of his fields, at the distance perhaps of a fourth of a mile from the site of St. Peter's, where he had several ploughs broken by striking on a buried stone. He took a servant and went to the spot in order to remove the stone, and digging down discovered a tombstone, with an epitaph of Major Thomas Ringgold who died in 1652. It was carried to the house, and there I read the inscription.

Major T. Ringgold was an emigrant from Kent Island, and became, it is thought, the ancestor of the extensive family of the Ringgolds in Kent County. Some of his name were however left on Kent Island, where some of their descendants still may be found.

## ADMIRAL OF MARYLAND.

Cecilius, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore &c. To our right Trusty and Well beloved Josias ffendall Esq. our Lieutenant of our said Province of Maryland and to the rest of our Councill an others our officers and people there [to] whome these presents may come, Greeting. Know yee that we doe hereby Constitute Authorize and Appoint our trusty and well beloved Samuel Tilghman of London Marriner to be our Admirall of our said Province of Maryland under us and our Lieutenant of our said Province for the time being and will and require that he have use and Enioy the powers dignities Priviledges benefits and Immunityes of right due and belonging to him as Admirall of our said Province under us and our Lieutenant there for the time being. All which powers benefits and Priviledges aforesaid Wee doe hereby declare shall be Enjoyed by the said Samuell Tilghman till wee or our heires shall Signifie vnder our hands and seales our or theire pleasure to the contrary. Given under our hand and greater Seale at Armes the 15 day of July in the 27 yeare of our Dominion ouer the said Province of Maryland and in the year of our Lord 1658.

## STANDARD-BEARER OF MARYLAND.

Caecilus Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Mary-Land and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, etc. To Our Right trustie and welbeloved our Lieutenant and Governor for the time being of our said Province of Mary-Land, Greeting: It cannot be vnknowne vnto you (who have beene fellow-sufferers in the late distrackions of our said Province of Mary-

Land) the sad and ever to be deplored Event of those Rebellions and outrages committed amongst you occasioned by the faction, avarice and ambition of those Wee there received and socoured in their distresses (which God now in his mercy hath put a period to by restoring vs to our former Right and Governement again) Amongst the many Disasters and Murthers there committed Wee cannot but to our great griefe deplore and remember our deare freind and faithfull Servant M$^{r}$ William Nugent, Gentleman, our Standardbearer, who vnhappilie fell vnder our banner in those tumults and insurrections, And although it lies not in vs to recall him or amply to recompense his sufferings to any of his remaines, Yet wee are bound in Christian pietie, in Honour, in Justice to secure (as much as in vs lies) and see restored such estate as any way appertayned vnto him the said Nugent with the Profitts and encrease thereof vnto any of his Alies vnto whom it properlie belongs.

And Whereas his Relict Elizabeth Nugent now wife to Mathew Bell hath adresed hir selfe vnto vs claiming (as indeed of right it belongeth) the estate of hir late husband, now remaining in our said Province,

Wee therefore accordingly doe will and require you our said Governor and Councell that Yee take great and strict care to call before you all such as detayn, possesse, or are any way interested or concerned in the said Estate or any thing belonging or appertaining vnto the said deceased, and that Yee summon and make Enquiries of all and every one knowing or probable to give information concerning the Will written or nuncupative (if any be) of the said deceased or of any of his Estate.

And further that Yee delay not this bearer Captain Michael Goode lawfull Attorney of the said Elizabeth, Relict of the said Nugent and her now husband, Mathew Bell, or suffer him to be delayed by Expectation of the course of Courts not happening seasonably for his returne. But if it cannot be otherwise that you call a Court in purpose to proceed about this matter, and that Yee returne vs an exact account of the proceedings.

As also that noe part of such Estate as shall appeare due

be any way diminished or imbezeled for any fees or salarie of any Officer (as is vsuall in such sases) but that every thing and things in and about the said premises be done ex officio, it being a Justice Wee are bound to doe for and in memory of him whoe hath suffered soe much for Vs and our Countrey.

Given vnder our hand and Seale at Armes this one and thirtieth day of July in the Yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred ffifty and Eight and in the Eight and twentieth Yeare of our Dominion of our said Province.

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## A MARYLAND SIGURD.

"Then Sigurd had no fear, but smote the serpent Fafnir to the heart . . . . then Sigurd ate of Fafnir's heart, and put by the rest."

—*Volsunga Saga.*

Daniel Scott, aged sixty years or thereabout, being sworn, deposeth and saith that in the year one thousand seven hundred, in the month of May, John Howard, Philip Howard, Simeon Pearson, Dutton Lane, and this deponent went down to the mouth of Thomas's Run, and on the north side of the said Run John Howard took Simeon Pearson's hatchet and bounded a poplar between the mouth of the said Run and Deer Creek; and afterwards they came up the north side of the said Run, and upon a small branch descending into the said Run the said John Howard killed a rattlesnake and took out his heart and swallowed it, and afterwards the said Howard crossed the branch and bounded two white oaks.

Balto. Co. Records, Lib. H. W. S., No. 4, fol. 60.

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[Owing to the illness of Dr. Christopher Johnston, the usual genealogical article is omitted.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*March.*—An exceptionally large gathering was present at this meeting. The Committee appointed at the annual meeting to audit the report of the Treasurer presented his report, in which the recommendation was made that certain changes be adopted in the method of book-keeping used, and after a brief discussion the recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

The most important accessions reported to the collections of the Society were photographs of portraits of Augustine Herman and his wife, and these were examined with interest by the members present.

Rev. William W. Davis and Mrs. George W. Sadler were elected to membership, and the resignation of Frederick M. Colston, was accepted with regret.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner read a paper entitled "Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland, 1727-31," which was greatly enjoyed, presenting as it did not so much of the public, official side of the administration, but dealing with it in a way to show especially the personal life of the Governor, in his relations with other members of his family.

*April.*—At this meeting Mr. Richard D. Fisher presented to the Society a transcript of the proceedings and findings of a special committee selected to investigate the arrival in this Province of the barkentine "Good Intent," in disregard of the non-importation agreement. This was published in Annapolis by Anna Katherine Green, but no copy is now extant in this country so far as known, and the transcript presented was made from a copy in London believed to be unique.

Another manuscript of interest presented to the Society was the Journal of Judge Thomas Jones of Patapsco Neck.

Changes in membership of the Society were the election of Mrs. Sidney Price, and Faris C. Pitt, and the resignation of

George R. Webb, and the loss by death of Thomas Marsh Smith, and Charles W. Bump.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. George Forbes on Ancient Annapolis.

*May.*—A request was presented to the Society for the transfer to the Polish National Museum in Chicago of the Pulaski banner, but was not acceded to.

Mr. Richard D. Fisher presented a letter which was written to President Lincoln in September, 1861, requesting the release of Mayor George William Brown. This letter was signed by eighty-nine loyal citizens of Baltimore.

The elections to membership were: E. H. Fitzhugh, associate; Clarence P. Gould, Rev. John G. Murray. W. E. Coale, Rev. Peregrine Wroth, H. C. Kirk, Mrs. Theodore Ellis, and Miss M. Brandt.

A paper which was much enjoyed was read by Mr. Basil Sollers on "The Celebration in Baltimore of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of Maryland."

MARYLAND

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# BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQ.

## GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, 1727-1731.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(*Concluded.*)

We now lose all letters until December 29, when Cecil wrote again. Calvert had gone again to Montpelier.

"Yours of November 17th: came Safe to my hands, wh: has given me a great deal of Satisfaction, for I was very uneasy at your not Answering my Last Sooner; Especially by your Last Letter to Mr: Crowe wherein you Express that your friends have forsaken you, wh: I hope you will never Lay to my Charge, as that I should without any reason quit a Brother and a True Friend, whose wishes to my welfare In this world are Equally the Same as I have for him. I am Glad to find that the watters of Montpellier has done you So much good, as I hope so Intirely to re-establish your Health as never to be Tortured by your former Companion.

"In my Last I told you of Mitts goeing to Maryland, you desire to know what advantages he proposes; wh: I shall give you according to my knowledge. You Know by his Misfor-

tun's He has been forced to quite the way of life he had taken up, and y$^{t}$ Action of his bearing Such a bad aspect to the world, & his Uncle Living In a Neighborhood of Such grave dons, who are allways araking of it up, & dont Care to Come to See him, or have any Neighborhood with him till he is removed, wh: Mitt has in Some part brought upon himself by his Behavior in Some particular Affairs he had done in Woodford, wh: without reciting you know, his Uncle thinking it fitt y$^{t}$ he should do Something for feare of Death on his Side, by wh: he should Leave him a Fugitive In the world; propos'd to Several Merchants In the City as a Bookeeper, but they Examining Into his Character they would have nothing to doe with him, then Spackman he write to Barcelona to gett him Into Some business theire and they wanted No Such Person, when his Uncle finding Theire was nothing to be done y$^{t}$ way, he spoke to me about his goeing to Maryland, & desir'd that I would speak to my Bro: Baltemore; I then Spoke to Mitt to know wether he was willing to goe, & he sd. Yes; that he found Times begun to alter and as the old Saying is (that you may ride a free horse to death) all y$^{t}$ is propos'd by his goeing theire is that Calvert is his old acquaintance and will assiste him theire as to help him to keep Some Accounts as to gett jest Bread, till he has been their the Limited time, and then my Bro: has promised to doe Something for him if he Behaves himself well. He is at present downe In the North, In order to Accomplish his Affairs, wh: by Account I am afraid he will make Little of, and y$^{t}$ his Relations will Bambosell him out of his Demands. Since his being theire he has been taken with a Vomiting of Blood to y$^{t}$ degree y$^{t}$ his life is in great danger, wh: if it should please God to take him out of this world it woud be happy for him he haveing so bad a prospect In it.

"In my Last I also told you of our Trusty Brother & Friend Frederick Hyde, taking unto Himself a wife whose maiden name was Cartwright the Mother of this Lady you must remember, an old woman who has the Misfortune to have her

Brain a Little tainted, she Lived over the way four or five doors beyond y$^{m}$: and always had y$^{e}$ window open and upon hearing a coach goe by us'd to pop her Head out wh: was Covered with a Black hood.

"Lot is In very good Health her Husband has made great alterations at Horton the Bridge is pulled down and the Arch made larger and a Fine Building of Stone and Brick upon it. Mr. Francis Bryrwood is the Architect: the old man very much disgusted at it.

"As to my goeing Into the Army at Present theire is a stop put to all buying and selling wh: I hope In a little time will be Over. Nedd's Affaires have but a bad aspect for he has Intirely left the Sea Service and Seems to give himself up to Nothing but to Adoring his Tit Tot, as for Matrimony, I believe y$^{t}$ has not been performed between y$^{m}$ as yet, As for my Brother Baltimore, I don't heare of his altering his Condition."

Lowe wrote on January 27, 1724/5 to Calvert who seems again to have returned to Leghorn, telling him of the financial troubles of the Hydes.

"On Saturday I receiv'd yours of Decr. 22, full of kind Reproaches for my neglect in not often expressing, and repeating, that real Esteem and honour, I have for you, fixed in me by the most delightful Bonds of Friendship reciprocall: And I am Ashamed to repeat y$^{e}$ same Excuse so often (tho' 'tis a just One) of being continually imployed in a hurry of Business, some my own, but more other Peoples, who neglect their own; and I am sorry to tell you y$^{t}$ your Bro: H—— is deeply engag'd in Debt, to the Tune of Seven Thousand pounds in Mortgages, and fifteen hundred pounds besides, and y$^{t}$ he would willingly have sold most of his Estate to have rais'd this Mony, and about four or five thousand pounds more, to have preferr'd him (as he called it) in his own way: And would fain have parted with what is to be setled on your Sister, & his Children by the Articles, and have given us 7000£ out of the whole, to

buy land for those purposes some where else, from which I hope he is now deverted by seeing his Error, and knowing it was my Opinion, your Bro: B—— would never consent to it, and at y^e^ same time procuring for him a Purchaser for so much of his Lands, as may set him free from his Debts, & inable him to make the Settlement, which the Purchaser will not buy, unless that is done at y^e^ same time, in which I have no small trouble with y^e^ old Woman in Town, and him in y^e^ Country.

"Cecil is much disappointed with his Mony in his Pocket, by no Bodys being admitted to buy in the Army but strives to mend his ffortune on a ffeather Bed, what success he may have, I know not, But he is diligent. Edward is where he was, and what he was: —— —— Your other Brother is very industrious in what ever he applies himself to, and I am apt to believe he is as like to succeed as any Body, when he shall think it worth his while to look after the bettering his ffortune, but at present his actions are not at all Mercenary. There is another of the ffamily from whom much is expected as soon as he is plac'd in a Porvince for Action, to which he is designed as soon as he pleases himself to accept of it, on which head I spoke more fully in my last, w'ch I fear you had not receiv'd when you wrote yours, by the silence on everything therein contained.

"I suppose you have heard of my late Ld. Chancellors remove and y^e^ Outcrys there are against him and y^e^ Masters for some late Practices of that Court with relation to the Suitors Mony: The House of Commons opened upon it on Saturday, But the Debate was putt off for a fortnight, in Order to have their Accounts made clear and intelligable to be laid before the house; which Mony was lately delivered into y^e^ Bank for safe Custody. We talk of some other removes, but those you must wait for till They happen. I have nothing materiall to add to my last, in relation to your Plantation Affairs; when there is anything worth your Notice, you may expect to hear of 'em from him, who has nothing more to add at present, but

that all are well in health, and that the 50£ Bill drawn on Mr. Grow will be answered by your Bro. for the present, But what Account he will call you to, I know not, but probably an easy one.

I am

Sr

Your most affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

From Leghorn, Thomas Godfrey, a friend of Calvert's there wrote him at the house of Signor "Gione Collins," Florence, on March 16, 1725, told him of the social life there and sent him a piece of black cloth and six caps. It was gay at Leghorn.

"We yesterday gave Captn. Clinton & Co. a dinner at Mr. Horsey's Vineyard & Spent the Evening at Mr. Cooper's, it is said we danced 32 Countrey dances, & I believe we did, for I find Every Body tired, & the Women have refused the Challenge tonight, So are to have a Male Conversation at Mr. Aikman's; tomorrow y$^{r}$ hum. servant takes his turn, & Seemingly may go round, Sigr. Ld. Langlois comes on the Stage Tuesday night."

To Florence also was sent the letter which Lowe wrote on April 19, 1725. Calvert answered this letter in June from Bologna. Lowe's letter reads thus:

"As Mr. Crowe has wrote you word, your Brother is very full of sending you to Maryland, as soon as possibly he can, of which I gave you Notice in one or two of my last Letters; But no doubt you must have a reasonable time to prepare for so great an Undertaking, valuable in every Respect,—but the loss your Friends here will meet with, in so long a Separation from you.

"I think your desires to accomodate yourself wth. a ffemale

Companion, call'd a goode Wife (if you can get her) is right, but how likely such a One may be obtain'd here, to be transported to the Plantations (as the Women call it) out of the world and dear London, is a Question, y$^t$ would not, I fear, be easily determined on your Side, But when your Excellency comes to be cloathed with Authority in your American Dominions, you may fling your Hankerchif at whom you list, and happy will the fair one think herself to have your Mantle thrown over her.

"I begin to believe y$^t$ Cecil will gain his Widow, she shews all the tokens possible of Love for him. tho' her Relations are all in an uproar against it, but he plays his part so very well, y$^t$ I hope at length she will fall down before him.

"I know not what to say of Edward, but that he is Semper Idem; your poor Sister Brerewood has been much out of order with the Stone but is much better, and as for his Ldp. he is very well, with whom you may rest Assur'd, I shall take all Occasions possible to show him the reasonableness of not hurrying you abroad till your Inclinations lead you, But you know the best way to do that is Occasionally, not by Opposing or contradicting him, but letting the Thing slide off as easily as one can.

"We have at last as good as finish'd your Bro. Hyde's Affairs for by the latter End of this Month, We hope to signe and seal.

"Your Nephew Jack is a most ffine Boy, & your Sister is very well and commands me to be sure to give her love to you.

"Calvert has behav'd himself very well in a late dispute he has had with the Mayor and Aldermen & Mr. Recorder Boardley of Anapolis; ffor after he had publish'd your Brother's Dissent to the Bill obliging the Purchasers of Jonathan's ffelons, to give Security for their good behaviour, these worthy Gentlemen of Anapolis took it in their heads to take some of the sd. ffelons up, as people of evil ffame, and as such committed them to Prison, till they should find Security for their good behaviour in 15£ a man, upon which the Governour, after many pros and Cons between them, told them y$^t$ the ffelons came there by the

Laws of great Britain, and were actually under their punishmt. by their Servitude, and that as often as any Body committed them (unless for some new fault committed in y^e^ Province) he would set them free, & presently discharged those that were in Custody, & so put an End to the dispute.

"He had likewise sent Answers to his Majtie. in Council relating to Jonathan's Causes in the Admiralty, & Provinciall Courts, such as I hope will satisfie the Council here, y^t^ he has done his duty; But how it may fall on Judge Young for medling where he had no Jurisdiction, and on your Friend Mr. Boardley, in whose hands the Bills for 600£ &c., recover'd in the Provinciall Court, are found to be, I care not; But he pretends They came to him as Bills endors'd from one Merchant to another; It is no great matter what becomes of either of them, so no Inconvenience happens to your Brother by their male Administration.

"I live in hopes of seeing you about Midsummer, and intend between this and that to give you some Tokens of my Repentance for past Crimes of Omission.

I am

Dear Sr.

Your most Affectionate

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

Cecil's next letter is dated April 30, 1725, and was answered in June from Parma.

"Yours of 20th: past is come safe to my hands, for wh: I return you many thanks; But was very much surprised at your not answering my last sooner, but considering the danger that Letters are liable to, wh: is y^t^ of miscarrying I did conclude it was so, or that you was gone from the place I directed it to so y^t^. I have waited with Impatience & was goeing to follow

it with another, just as I red your kind answer to mine, hopeing that I shall never stand with you upon the ceremony of just answering one Letter for Another, which Ceremony is for distant Friends and not for Brothers. In your Letter you tell me you have been Ill, which Illness I hope you have weathered. But as at this Time of the Year, there most commonly appears some new distemper, that sweeps off many; we have many people taken of by Convulsion fitts, and another sort of fitt, this last you are struck Blind & fall into a slumber wh: when you are out off your Eyesight you dont recover for Severall minuets afterwards, I have had this fitt myself, and thought I should have gone off, haveing the misfortune to have three of them running, but thank god have recovered $y^m$: haveing taken the proper measures.

"As to the Italians sobriety at their own Tables, and $y^t$ they love to eat at another man's Table, I believe you must remember some people here at home that dont overload their Guest's stomach with Cheer, and $y^t$: love to see another Man's Table well spread.

"Lent Time where you are afford But little diversion only $y^t$: of Seeing the foolish Pomp and pageantry of their processions to divert $y^e$ minds of the common people from discovering their Roguries.

"Their Beloved game of Minchiati is what I never heard of which I am surprised that the Beaux Mond have it not here, for we have every year new Inventions a la Mode de Paris come over to sett their Persons of, $y^t$: they may appear the Brighter, in the fair sexes Eyes, which design has had great Effect with $y^e$ most Charming Sex, for all Publick Places Swarm with a new race of mankind. wh: I cant compare to nothing else, but to a race in the West Indies, only they make a humming like a Bee, and are taped with a fan by the hand of the fair just as if they struck at a fly or a Butterfly. As to your Operas and Masquerades, I Believe we outdoe you, as for the Operas we have the very best, performed both for voice and Instruments, and by the Ingenuity of Mr. Hydaere [Heidegger] we have Masquerades to perfection.

"Your description of the horse racing is most barbarous, and I have Told our great Jockeys here and the only difference it takes from our racing here, is y$^{t}$: the Masters of the horses are sure to have fair play for their Mony here. I shall End your Letter and come to Family news.

"As to my buying Into y$^{e}$ Armey as I wrote to you in my last, I cannot tell as yet, my Bro. Baltimore is single, and has no thought of altering his condition at Present. Ned some times I fance he is, I can't tell what to make of it. Charlotte has been very Ill and is not recovered as Yet, she is afflicted with the Cholick and Gravel, and has had such fitts of it y$^{t}$: she has been given over by Doctor Mead and other Physicians, but I hope now the Summer is come on she will recover. Jenny is very well, and very big as also our two Bro. continue in good health.

"Great alterations are made at Wood Cote, for it is now a ruinous place and looks as if it has had nothing done to it this Hundred Years, for he has pulled down everything and has finished nothing, and what he does is done out of his own head, and what gives me the most trouble is y$^{t}$: he has cut down vast numbers of Trees, wh: one would have thought would have been the last thing y$^{t}$ [he] would have done, they being so scarce, but theire is no such thing as Contradicting of him.

"My Bro: Seems to be in a vast hurry for your goeing to Maryland. wh: I think is impossible for you to goe so soon as he proposes, but y$^{t}$. you know best. Your friend Speed and the Doctor give thire humble Services to you and are well. Having ventured on your patience Long enough I shall here Break of, wishing you all Health & happiness and a safe return is y$^{e}$ Intire wishes of your affectionate & Loving Brother

CECIL CALVERT.

"Pos: There is a great talk of our Aunt Cad's being marryed to Sir Charles Brown's Son."

From Italy, Calvert returned to Paris whence he sent Hearne an "exact pedigree of his family" with the arms tricked by his own pen "and half a dozen metrical epitaphs" [62] of his own composition.

At Paris too, he received a letter from Lowe written on July 5, 1725.

"I hope this will meet you safe and well at Paris, and that I shall soon after have the pleasure of seeing you at home, where we may not only fully discuss the Subject of your Matrimonial Inclinations, but Experimentally try the Sucess of them. I shall set Dr. Stringer to beat the pulses of Miss Baker's Governours, and if They could be led into as favourable an Opinion of you as her ffather had, I should not fear Sucess; for as the Lady is very young, so the Gaieties & follies of London, & the fears and Apprehensions of a foreigne settlement, will lay the less hold of her; and if she was once marries to a kind Husband, she would willingly try her fortune wth: him in whatever part of the world his Fate led him to.

"Your Sister Hyde has got another fine Boy. Mr. Elliot & your Brother Cecil were Godfathers; Charlotte is got pretty well again, other matters are much as They were when I wrote last, only Cecil's Sucess in the Widow. Your Neighbour my Lady Diana Feilding, is not in so hopefull a way as one might have expected. I can't enlarge at present, being under much hurry and concern for four of my Children, who are all down with the Small Pox, very full, but likely to do well, Charles is the only One that has escaped it, but we are in daily expectation it will lay hold of him also. God send it well over, which is all at present from

Sr.

Your most Affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

[62] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*

From London, on July 6, 1725, Cecil wrote:

"Yours from Parma of June 7th: is come safe to my hands, wh: gave me a great deal of satisfaction, for I was afraid y$^{t}$: my last had miscerryd, for In your former Letter you gave me no directions how to direct to you, but I resolved to try my Luck and am very much obliged to Fortune y$^{t}$: she has favoured mine with an arrival. Your account of y$^{e}$ Operas & Masquerades is very right, for as to y$^{e}$ former I must yield to you, for it y$^{e}$ Opinion of y$^{e}$ whole world y$^{t}$. whilst Faustina is theire they will excell us, but as money commands everybody so we have laid y$^{t}$: temptation before her, for I am informed by y$^{e}$ whole body of Musicians y$^{t}$ she has by great intercession aggreed to come upon y$^{e}$ same footing as Cazzoni is with us. As to our Masquerades performed by Mr. Heidegger I believe we doe Excell Italy for we spare no expense. The description y$^{t}$ you give of y$^{r}$. Venetian Courtesan will recommend her to everybody, for it is very hard to meett both with beauty and good Sense amongst y$^{t}$ Sex, as this Lady had both, I wonder you would refrain from breaking a Commandment with her.

"My Bro: Baltimore has pulled down almost everything at Wood Cote and when they are to be rebuilt y$^{e}$ Lord above knowes, he has this last spring taken y$^{e}$ two great grass plates and the Gravel walks of y$^{e}$ Garden up & has taken off about a foot of Earth of to make it a dead level with y$^{e}$ house, & so next year he intends to goe on with it clear to y$^{e}$ fosse wh: will cost a great deal of money but when done will be very handsome; theire is so many Anvils in y$^{e}$ fire & so many things to be done and none finished, y$^{t}$ makes the place look like an uninhabited place. * *

"Charlot has recovered her Illness, Jenny is brought to bed of a boy & is very well, as is y$^{e}$ rest of both y$^{e}$ familys. * *

"As to my Bro: being so hot about your goeing so soon to Maryland is pretty well worn of with him. Ned has Intirely left the sea Service, and I believe is marryed. Lady barbary is marryed to Sr. Cha: Brown's Son of Oxfordshire. Mrs.

Knight is marryed to Capt. Peachy a Gentleman of about 50. Mr. Crowe is down in y$^{e}$ North and when last wee heard from his was very well, and seems to like his North seat so well y$^{t}$: I believe he will sell Woolford and make Yorcshire y$^{e}$ residence of his family. As wee now shall expect you amongst us shortly, I shall here end wishing you all health and prosperity and a safe return wh: are y$^{e}$ sincere wishes of

Your most affectionate

Loveing Brother

CECIL CALVERT."

Later in the year, Calvert returned to England and, while he was staying in London, received a letter written by his affectionate sister Charlotte at Horton, on November 25, 1725, and addressed to him at Mr. Thorpe's, next door to the Sun Tavern in the Strand.

"I receiv'd yours and am extreemly glad to find you still desighn us the favour of Seeing you which will be a great pleasure to us all. I believe we shall none of us be in town till after Christmass, therefore shall depend upon haveing your good company Sone. * * All heare joines with me in their Love and Service to you and my Brothers, pray tell Ciscill I was in hopes he would have favoured us so far as to have Let us Sene him before now, I have expected my Bro: Baltimore everry day for he tolld me he should certainly goe to my Sister Hyde's this month and hope he will be as good as his word that both we and her may have the satisfaction of seeing him, pray when you write let me know if he intends it, pray tell Mr. Grove if he Loves fishing he should come to Horton at this time of the year and fish after the floods, tell him we draw'd New bridge green yesterday and gott above 30 jacks at one haull and most of them Large ones, besides perch and other fish, I desighn him and Catty a dinner of them on tuesday,

for we shall Send them by Monday's coach, pray my Service to them which is all at present from Dear Brother

Your most Sincere Affectionate Sister

CHAR: BRERE WOOD."

Of Calvert's Life in 1726 we know little[63]: in August, he was at Oxford, and when he left the University for Ditchley he gave Hearne a medal. From Leghorn, on September 7, one of his friends, B. Skinner, wrote telling him that he had executed Calvert's commands and urging him to marry. "When you have fairly run down the old widow for your Brother, try Sir & start some younger game for yourself, you have good lungs I dare say to pursue, & what woman will not, flying suffer herself to be caught. You have so many advantages to engage the mind of the fair."

A month later, on Friday, October 14, 1726, we find Edward Henry Calvert writing from Oxford an amusing account of an interview he had there with Hearne.

"I wrote to you from hence on Sunday last, wherein I informed you that we intended to go to Ld. Litchfield's, at which place we were extreamly well diverted by the good company of Lady Litchfield & her neighbour Sr. Charles Brown & familly, whome I think the most agreeable people I ever met with. My Lord went to the Bath on the Tuesday before we came, where my Lady under the care of Capt: Halsted purposes to go on Sunday next. We came here last night, & shall go to Hyde's tomorrow morning. I went this day in as Solemn a manner as I coud possibly feign to visit your Friend Hearn, who received me in a new Calimanco gown with open arms of joy, and after Enquiring after your welfare, begun to question me what sort of a life I lead, * * we had a long conference togeather, among severall strange things he told me that this

[63] 2 *Reliq. Hearn*, 253.

day was the day that King Edward the Confessor was translated, and hoped that Sr. Charles Brown would celebrate this day extraordinary, by reason he hath the Font that the confessor was Baptised in; my memory not being the best especially in affairs of this kind I am willing to inform you while I remember that he desires to know whither you can inform him anything relating to the life of St. Cuthbert, which he imagines you may have lit on when you were at Durham in the Library there.

"Your friend Mr. Colley supped with us last night & complains much of a numness in his feet, which frightens him very much, but Herne says that the lightening that was seen here on Sunday night last, hath a greater effect on him, and now further convinces him in his oppinion that the world will be at an end in ten years. We shall not stay above two or three nights at Hydes, and then return to Woodcott. Everyone in this country of y$^{r}$ relations and friends desire to be remembred to you, pray my love to Pegg & Cecill, I am

Y$^{r}$. Aff. & loving Bro:

Edw. Henry Calvert."

In 1727, Baltimore appointed his brother, Benedict, governor of Maryland, in place of Charles Calvert, a cousin who had held the place for seven years, and who was now to hold the place of Commissary General. Benedict embarked for America in the end of the spring and a letter written him by Lowe on June 2 explains matters with reference to the voyage and the responsibilities awaiting the new governor, while the letter also informs us of a very serious illness with which the Proprietary was suffering.

June 2d. 1727.

"Sr

"You will herew'th receive his Maj'ties Instructions directed to your Brother Baltemore, with his Ldps. Orders to you

thereon. And you have also the old Lattin Charter w'th y^r^ Remarks on the powers, and Clauses of it. Upon the Rec't of your Letter from Deal I went immediately to Capt. Hyde to alter your Insurance from 1600£ to 1800£. But it was too late, for the Capt. being very quick with the Insurance after he had your Orders, took out a Policy before I came, for the whole Sum, he insured on the Ship & Goods, of which your 1600£ is only a part, so I cant have the Custody of the Policy myself, But I am to have an Acknowledgem't for your 1600£—. The Subscription you sent for his Ldp. He does not care for, so I shall pay the second payment for you as directed. He continues very weak, and tho' his Fever nor Bleeding has not return'd upon him with any great Violence for these four or five days, yet I hear round about that the Physitians have but faint hopes of him; But he has youth on his side and a sound Constitution; so We hope the best, yesterday he had a very good day. His Maj'tie goes abroad next Munday, & the Siege of Gibralter goes on notwithstanding the pacifick Preliminaries are signed by the Emperor's Minister at Paris, and there are various Opinions about it.

"Your Sister Hyde is got into her new house at Westm'r. and your Brother Baltemore is in his own Lodgings. On Saturday my new daughter is to be made a Christian by your Sister Calvert, and her Name is to be Pegg: and in the Evening your Brothers & Sisters intend me the honour of drinking yours & your Bro: Baltemores good healths.

I am

Sr

yours most affectionately

to command

CHA. LOWE.

"To The Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq.
Governor of Maryland."

"The Books from Mr. Lewes came to late for this Ship of Mr. Hunts but shall come in y$^{e}$ next Ship from Hyde."

Five days after Lowe's letter, on June 7, Edward wrote Benedict and told further details of Baltimore's illness.

"Deare Brother

"This comes with sincere good wishes to meet with you safe arrived in Maryland, after the melancholly fatigues of so long a Voyage, but doubt not but that the reception of the people of the country upon your arrival made ample amends for the inconveniences you laboured under to gett to them, and hope they will always Endeavor upon all occasions to shew the regard & respect that is due to you as Governour, and make no doubt but you will gain their Esteem and affection, in the many opertunitys you will have of shewing them how much you have the Welfare of the country in General at heart.

"Mr. Lowe tells me he hath given an account or raither a journall of the unhappy accident that happened of the twelveth of May last to My Bro: Baltemore at which time he received a Blowe at the Tennis court upon his nose by a Ball which set his nose a Bleeding in such a manner that we all thought he would have bled to death that day, and even since have severall times been much allaramed by relapses equally as shocking both to his constitution as to we that were about him, but now thank god we hope he is in a fair way of recovery and have all the encouragement imaginable from the Physisians to believe he may do well, if he doth but take care to be regular. I forbear giving you any particular account of the proceedings of this unhappy accident but refer you to Mr. Lowe that wrote down the proceedings & consequences everyday since the Misfortune happened and understand he hath given you the particulars of the Whole, so that it wou'd be needless for me to trouble you with a detail of the same again. I believe this Letter is some few days of a latter date from his, so that I have the pleasure of acquainting you that he is now upon the

mending hand & gathers strength as fast as can be expected, he goes this day to Mr. Medcalfs the Surgeons at Brumpton neare chelsea for the change of air where he intends to continue till he is strong Enough to go to Woodcott.

" Peg the Lilliputian desires kindly to be rem'bred to you wishing you all the happiness that can attend you as doth the rest of our family. My Bro: Hyde hath taken a house in crown court within 3 doors of me and are Settled in it. charlott, or Zealot, is in town and Likewise the Mounsieur and all well & beg to be remembered to you, Lady Diana Fielding is just come from Norfolk, where she hath been Settling her affairs, and begs to be remembred to you, and desires me to acquaint you that she frequently remembers you in your absence the which I can vouche for, haveing drunk your health with her no longer a goe then to day.

" Pray give my Service to Calvert and tell him that Milford and self with our Ladys desire to be remembred to him & his Lady & that we Envy him in the happiness he Enjoys with his *pretty* Babes.

" I hope soon to have an other oppertunity of writing to you, the which will always be very acceptable to me to acquaint you the state of affairs in particular relating to our family as well as I can & to Endeavor to convince you how much I have at heart the desire of keeping up that Brotherly affection and freindship their ought to be between us & tho' fortune hath now separated us so far distant one from the other hope you will accept this as not comeing from the Pen alone but spoke from the Bottom of the Heart of

Dr. Bro:

y^r^ most affn & Loveing

Brother

Edwd. Henry Calvert.

" London.
June the 7th 1727."

Before any answer had been received from Maryland to either of these letters, Lowe wrote again on November 17, relating the story of the coronation of the new monarch George II.[64]

" Sr

" I doubt not but long before y^e^ date hereof, you received his late Majesties Instructions to your Brother, and his to you thereon, which were sent by Capt. Dounkan; and I hope you have also mine of June the 24th giving you the earlyest notice possible of his said Maj'ties Death. The Instructions for your proclaiming his present Maj'tie were sent to you in a Kings Ship immediately from the Council Board & a Duplycate thereof was afterwards delivered to your Brother, which I sent to the Govern. of Pensilvania to be forwarded to you, there being then no Ships bound directly for Maryland & I herewith send you another Duplicate, w'ch was left at my house.

" The Coronation was on the 11th of last Month, performed with utmost Splendor, and generall Satisfaction both of Prince & People: 'tis said the Duke of Orleans was here incog. and many other Foreigners came to England on purpose to see it. It was a fine day, & thank God no hurt done to any Body, the Ladys in their Jewells made a most lovely Shew, but y^e^ Queen herself out did 'em all in her sweet delighted Countenance, & charming behaviour from the beginning to the ending of y^e^ whole Ceremony, which far out shined her Dimonds, tho' 'tis said, that the Loan of them only which were hired for the Service of the Crown that day comes to 9000£—. My Lady Diana and your family were together at my house, Except Cecil, who has been ill, but is now recovered; her Ladyship had great honours done her by many that walked and particularly from Sr. Robert [Walpole], who walked alone in his Robes of Kt. of y^e^ Garter; and the Kts. of the Bath in their

[64] George II was proclaimed at Annapolis on September 14. 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 485.)

Robes added to the Lustre of the Shew. When the Queen came to the front of my house, she gave Lady Di a Smile and a Cur [tsy] with which her Ladyship was not a little pleased. The Procession being over We retired to my Dining Roome, where Lady Di. sent in over Night a Cold Collation, and good Wine; your Brother Balt. had his Hamper likewise, he had with him Sr. Wm. Lemmon, Mr. Ogle & Sally and We were merry *Sans Ceremoné*. He is much mended, so that it is hoped, he is now entirely out of all Danger from his late Bleeding, But he is engaged at present in a troublesom Contest at Guilford against Lord Onslow; The Case stands thus (vizt) at the late Election for Member of Parliament, for the County of Surrey he bestirr'd himself for Arthur Onslow only, (who was before chosen for Guilford) against Seawen and Walters who had joyned: And Arthur carryed the Election with a high hand. When it was over Ld. Palmerston, & some others proposed to Ld. Onslow your Brother as a proper person for him to bring in for Guilford, when Arthur had made his Election for y$^{e}$ County; But Ld. Onslow said he could not, because he was engaged to Mr. Vincent, the Eldest Son of Sr. Francis. When your Bro. heard this, he was netled, and wrote immediately to Ld. Onslow and Arthur to let them know y$^{t}$ he was resolved to stand for Guilford, & to desire their Interest, and favour: In short the two Lords mett, made fine Speeches to one another, and like other Courtiers agreed in Nothing but to trip up one anothers heels as well as they could. Ld. Onslow would not depart from his Engagement to Vincent, and Ld. Baltemore resolved to oppose him, & accordingly went down to Guilford, set y$^{e}$ Bells to ringing, & declared openly in y$^{e}$ Market place, that he came there to stand for that Town against my Ld. Onslows Interest. Upon which the Opposites to the Onslows, which are about 60 Voters mightily encouraged him. He has since made a noble Entertainment to which he invited the Voters, and their Wives, and had a good Many of y$^{e}$ Men at it, but more Women, who all declare for him. Mr. Ogle has likewise dispersed Severall five Guineas a Man to some of

Ld. Onslows Voters, who have taken it & given Notes, to pay 20- if They do not Vote for your Brother, and many more are desirous to touch, but as yet are sadly affraid, but Ogle or his Ldp. himself is constantly there tempting them, which puts Ld. Tom to his Trumps; He and Arthur are forced to make much Court to his Voters, & some Ld. Tom bullies to keep them from your Bros. Mony, & Vincent lives in the Town, but has no Mony to spend. The Voters are about 200—as for my own part I have not yet been down, not did I know of it till after your Bro. had been at Guilford, and declared he would stand. Your Bro. is countenanced by the Duke of Somerset's & the Brodricks Interest, & at Court They blame Ld. Tom, and commend your Brother, Sr. Robert himself encourages him, & when your Bro. was to wait on Sr. Robert (who by y$^{e}$ way holds his own) he promised to do him all y$^{e}$ Service he could in it, and used him very kindly, and will as your Bro: apprehends bring him in some where also, should he fail at Guilford, but Courtiers are very fickle, & I doubt much whether even your Bros. Mony will get him y$^{e}$ Election at Guilford.

"By this Ship you have sent the Books which came to me from Mr. Lewis, y$^{t}$ should have come before, & also Adam of Domerham, which Tom. Hern sent to my house to be sent to you, & for which he demanded, & I paid him two Guineas, he gave his most hearty love and Respects to you, as does also my Bro. Graves wishing you all happyness, he is lately returned to Mickleton, from whence he came to my house with his Son & Daughter on purpose to see y$^{e}$ Coronation.

"The Planns of Laurentinum and Tuscum will not be printed till after Xmas which I shall then send you according to order, your Bro: not caring for them. You have also by this Conveyance sent directed to you a Box with fourteen bound paper Books in it, to be sent to Mr. James Carroll, the two large Ones are designed to enter all Alienations in, & the 12 lesser for Alphabets to each County according to Mr. Carrolls desire, I chose to direct them to you, y$^{t}$ you might

talk to him on this affair first, or send them to him as you think fit. Adam of Domerham is in y^e^ Box you are to send to James Carroll.

"Thus much was writt before I received yours of Sept. 5 —Your Bro. has had your two Letters to him, and directs me to let you know, y^t^ he is very well pleased with your Conduct at the first Meeting the Council in reguard to the Oath you took to him, What sort of Oath They take to his Ldp. either as Councellors, or Judges in the Court of Appeals I dont know but it would be well, if They took One of the like Nature, & more especially at this time, it would be seasonable because of that Clause in it, by which you swear to act according to the Laws and Ordinances of the Province, which by Implication seems not at all to favour y^e^ prevailing humour now, concerning the English Statute Laws. For the present I am to tell you by his Ldps. directions, that he thinks you ought as much as you can, to avoid not only all Contests, but all Conversation about them, Except only to instill into y^e^ minds of the most docile & reasonable among you, & more especially of those, who are in y^e^ Majestracy at present or of those, whom you may think proper to succeed the Obstinate, for such you know they are as well as any Body, & no Body can better shew them y^e^ Inconveniencies & penalties, they are endeavoring to bring on themselves than you can. It seems after what has been laid before them in relation to Judgments, and Opinions from hence, tho' even of the King in Council, that They are resolved not to mind them, for can any thing be more solemn and plain on the point, than what was sent to your Predecessor in relation to Jamaica. And as for the Opinions of the Judges, could They be had (tho' I know not how to come at them) unless the Matter could be brought properly before them, who knows what Effect it might have on the Obstinate, & Malicious, which I take to be more the Case than Jealousie or Ignorance.

"If some of your Judges will judge wrong, & the People desire it, & Submit to it, who can help it; Those, who will

not submit to it, have their Appeal to you & the Council in Maryland, where 'tis to be hoped Reason & Truth will be predominant, at least upon a Majority to set aside such Judgments of y^e^ Inferior Court made either thro' Error or Willfullness, But should y^e^ Contagion reach there too, a few Appeals hither would probably put a Stop to it, and Open the Eyes of all, but those, who are resolved not to see which is too much to be feared, is the Case at present, but time and a good Doctor (One they have in you, & the other will fly over their heads) may produce good out of evil.

"As to that most extraordinary Case relating to James Carroll, his Ldp. thinks he ought to appeal to his Court of Appeals, & that They ought to set it aside for not being in the Proprietaries Name, and a penal Statute which does not reach you in y^e^ Plantations as not being located thither: And should the humour prevail in your Court of Appeals so as not to relieve him, he should appeal to England, which would be a Case in point and soon shew them their Error.

"As to the affair of y^e^ Boundaries his Ldp. says he is fully sensible, the sooner they are settled the better, & he thinks he can scarse have a more favorable time for it than now, whilst he stands so well at Court; and it may be this Address of y^e^ three Lower Counties to his Maj'tie may push the Matter so on, as to bring it to a speedy hearing without his beginning the Battle, and therefore his Ldp. desires you as fast as possible to add to the Evidence which Mr. Lloyd has sent, that very materiall part, that is wanted (vizt) the Proof of possession, either from the Record of the Grants, or from the Receipts of Rents, or from the Grants themselves in the hands of the Owners, or from ample affidavits of Ancient People, who knew such, and such, who had Grants of such, & such Lands there by Maryland Rights, and likewise a full Proof of the Docquet or List I made Use of at the late hearing before the Attorney and Sollicitor Generall, and that the Records themselves were burnt at such a time, & in such a manner.

"I need not say any thing to convince you, y^t^ y^e^ Reports

spread of what I should say to Mr. Hamilton, & Mr. Chew are false of me, but crafty in them to serve their own purposes; the Instruction you yourself already have shews my Lds. Intentions to the contrary, which was always the Policy I thought proper to be pursued to win those People to their true Lord. The Publication of which Instructions you have done right in, and his Ldp. desires you to make use of all Occasions to assure them of his Sincerity therein.

"Be the Cause what it will, if his Ldps. Land Affairs are in confusion, they ought to be regulated, and if you can bring speculative Mr. Lloyd to be a practicall Man, you may do a good work both for him & your Brother. By your Sixth Instruction, you are impowered in generall I think sufficiently not only to examine into, but to direct & advise any thing, y$^{t}$ you think proper in the Land Affairs for his Ldps. Advantage & should you be disreguarded, no doubt your Brother would not only countenance & trust you but soon shew Others their Mistakes; to which purpose he express'd himself upon the reading that part of your Letter relating to these Affairs. If therefore you think it for my Lords Interests that you should have any particular powers or Instructions in order the better to enable you to influence and direct in these matters. Be pleased to draw up such as you think most proper, and I will lay them before your Bro. for his Approbation & Confirmation, and send them to you as soon as possible.

"I am Affraid Sr. Ed. Northy's Answers to the Queries you sent me are too true, especially those relating to the Yeilding and paying. But the practice of granting Surplus Lands hitherto made Use of by the Proprietaries, and accepted, & submitted to by the People seems to have made it the Common Law of the Province, and shews y$^{e}$ Intention both of the Grantor and Grantee there, whatever the Letter of the Law may be with us here.

"Would it not be adviseable to put into all Grants hereafter to be made an absolute Forfeiture upon non payment as in Virginia, and to leave out the Words *More or less* and then

possibly it might be indifferent, whether One, or more Boundaries are expressed in the Land Surveys. But these particulars, and any powers, & Instructions w'ch you apprehend may tend to the good of your Brother in his Land affairs, pray draw up in such a manner as you please, and I will get dispatch to them from your Brother. His Ldp. likes very well what you have done for Mr. Calvert, upon which my Letter is to congratulate him, and he would by all means have him first of the Council, which you may make him, as soon as you think fit, from this Signification of his Ldps. pleasure therein; or if you rather choose to stay for a particular Instruction for it, draw up such a One as you would have, and it will be sent to you.

"Sr. what I have now wrote since the Receipt of yours to me which came to my hands the 14th Inst. is chiefly from heads your Brother gave me to write upon, only One I have hitherto omitted, which is, that He desires you not to be alarmed at every vexatious Noise, and Report, but to act Steadily yourself and when you cant convince y$^{e}$ headstrong, to avoid the Subject and leave that to time, w'ch by good Nature you cannot effect, and you shall be always sure of being justyfied, and favored by him.

"Last Night the whole Family supped at your Sister Hydes together with Mrs. Pendarvis & Mother Midnight, who all give their Love to you: Mr. Crow, your Sister Brerewood, & my Wife made your new Neece a Christian, and her name is Ann. What your Sister Calvert will bring forth is yet but guess work for she is as round as a Ball. Pray when you wait on the Widow Bowles convince her what a Melancholly thing it is to lie alone, Mr. Crow will take care to provide some Good Wine to push you on.

Mr. Darnal has been here some time but has said nothing yet about Ann Arundell Mannor, I hear he does not designe for Maryland till the Spring. According to your desire I waited on Mr. Lewis the Bookseller & by this ship you will have from him some Books & publick papers as required.

Whether Peace or War is yet uncertain, which ever it proves, 'tis to be sword in hand, for preparations are making on all sides. The Parliam't. is not to meet till the 11th of next January, whatever else They do, four Shillings in y^e^ pound is certain, but We steer clear of the Stocks, till they come souse. My Ld. Townsend has been at the Point of Death and is not yet out of danger. I shall be glad to hear y^t^ you are recovered of y^r^ fever and ague. It was never known so rife as this year in England, of which Multitudes have dyed, chiefly in the Vales about the Countrey, tho' it has been fatal too in Town. What advise can be had on the severall heads you desire, I suppose your Bro. will take in y^e^ best manner he can, for the present he is gon to Guilford & Munday is the last day allowed me by Capt Hyde for my Letters.

I am

Hon'd Sr

Your most affectionate humble

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

The coronation was so great an affair that we find Edward writing concerning it from his house in Crown Court on Nov. 24.

" Deare Brother

" As I shall upon all opertunitys take a pleasure of conversing with you by way of Letter (the only way at present left for me to keep up our accustomed freindship) take this sudden notice w'ch I heard this morning in the Citty of sending you the inclosed (which is the form of the proceedings at the Late Coronation) by the Charles Capt. Mudge Master, who desires me to send my letter to night to him, so that you'll excuse the shortness of my letter that I ought to fill with every minute circumstance in generall to one so distant.

"As to our Family in generall we are all well, My Bro: Baltemore in very good health busie at present in Oposeing Ld. Onslow at Guilford who sets up Sr. Francis Vincents son ag't him. My Bro: Cecill is just recovered of a Fever which hath been very fatall to many people all over England—Lady Diana Fielding came to town last night to get cured of a Cold & begs to be remembred to you as doth Poor Peg who will kitten in Januarry. Pray my Service to Calvert.

I am

Yr aft & Loveing Br:

EDWD. HENRY CALVERT.

"Ld. Towsend is very ill and like to die it is thought either Sr. Paul Methuen or Mr. Stanhope that was abroad will succeed him—

"Lowe I beleive got 4 or 500 pounds by his Scaffolding at the Coronation which makes him smack his chopps much.

"To The Hon'ble Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq'r.

Governour

of Maryland.

"By the Charles Capt. Mudge."

Meanwhile Benedict Leonard, whose commission had been dated March 24, 1726/7, had arrived in Maryland,[65] where he took the oath of office on July 3, 1727. His term of government lasted for four years and a half, when he was succeeded by Samuel Ogle who took the oath of office on December 7, 1731, having come out from England with a commission dated September 16.

Shortly after Benedict Calvert's arrival in Maryland, he fell

[65] Only one letter from Governor Calvert during his administration has been found. That letter written to his brother, the Proprietary, has been twice printed: in 34 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pubs.* (*Calvert Papers*, p. 68), 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 601.

out with his predecessor Charles Calvert with reference to the emoluments of their respective offices, as a result of which difference the matter was referred to the Proprietary, who wrote Commissary Calvert as follows [66] on April 5, 1728.

"After haveing considered maturely the Situation, of my Affairs on your side of y^e^ Water, I thought it consistent with the friendship I have not only professed, but shewn you, to let you know my Sentiment of them.

"With how much concern do I observe the Difference y^t^: has been between you, and the Governour, for so I shall only stile him for the present, y^t^: I may appear more evidently impartial; The plainness and honest meaning wth: which you say you have always given him your Opinion, on any Occasion y^t^: my Service required it, is what he, as well as every Body Else must prise, and can only say, nor from others have I heard, that flattery is more endearing to him, than the rest of his fellow Creatures, and should it not be his happyness to please, as you have done, I believe I may venture to say, 'tis his misfortune, and not his fault. I am sorry the Country have had so manifest a Proof of your differing with him in Opinion as that, which passed in Council, between you and him, in relation to the three half pence per hdd accruing to you being a Moiety of the three pence; the other three half pence applicable to the Free Schools; you observe that the Country never intended it for any One Else, and give me leave likewise to observe that I never intended, but that my Brother, your present Governour, should meet with as ample Gratuity for the Service he did the Country, as any of his Predecessors.

"I should be unjust, were I not to acknowledge your kind reception of my Brother at his Arrival, and am sorry you constru'd his takeing y^e^ Seals as an Act of Disrespect, for as such I dare say, he never meant it, and his immediately appointing

[66] The Proceedings in the Council during Calvert's governorship are printed in 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 463 to 550.

you Commissary, to me appears to be no triffleing Evidence of his Zeal to serve and oblige you, for I shall always leave the disposition of that place, and all others to the Person I think fit to Appoint Governour, or at least have the greatest Reguard to such a One's Reccomendation.

" I am sorry to hear the Dispute between the Governour and you have been so much canvassed, and tho' I must be so free as to think you in the Wrong, yet I am convinced that the Sources from which these Misunderstandings have flown, are from Principles not Naturall to Mr. Calvert's good Nature, and Gratitude; but from some instilled, by deadly Malignants, & such as live but in the Shipwreck of Friendship. Believe me Friend, for so I must yet term you, my concern proceeds as much on your Account as my Own, tho' I shall ever acknowledge my Enemies have found out the most Essential way of disturbing my Quiet (viz) in contriving anything that may lessen our mutual confidence.

" What the sequel of this most Gloomy Morn may be, I am at a loss to conjecture, but cannot hope a day thus ushered in, likely to be prosperous. Lest by Slanders should put a misconstruction on my Actions, my reasons for my present Conduct are as follows.

" First can it be supposed I shall not support my Brother as far as I have done any of his Predecessors, and so far as Justice requires me. Secondly I am Sorry the Person I thought would not, at least publickly have opposed him, has; and likewise wrested my meaning in relation to the three pence per hdd; which I never intended should continue longer to him than he should remain Governour.

" Thirdly Justice to a Brother as well as to y$^{e}$ Governour obliges me to give the Country ample proof of my Confidence in him, that for the future no misconstructions may be made to his prejudice.

" I should not be thus Prolix, but y$^{t}$ I shall be sorry you should misconster my Actions. Edward intends shortly for

Maryland, if anything brings you to this Side of the Water, I shall still be proud to Serve you.

Your Sincere Friend and

Humble Servant

BALTEMORE."

Lowe forwarded a copy of Baltimore's letter, enclosed in a long one of his own of the same date, telling of the peer's failure at the Guilford election and of a proposition to make Baltimore a member of the English House of Lords.

April 5th, 1728.

"Dear Sr

"The Magnificent Manner, in which you proclaimed his Maj'tie was very Acceptable to your Brother, and pleasing to all your Friends, and by the inclosed Print, you will find after what Manner it was published here. But I am sorry so much Spirit and Generosity as you shewed on that Publick Occasion should be so little reguarded by the last Assembly, as not to take the least notice of it, which proceeded, I believe (as you hint) from your Sturdiness in the Affair of the Justices Oath; from whence likewise, no doubt, proceeded their Transactions relating to the three pence p. hdd. to try your Temper, in order to bring you to their Beck, if they can: But how Mr. Commissary Calvert could be induced to play the part he has done, is astonishing his Integrity being as you observe unquestionable, and therefore it must be attributed, where you have placed it, to great Weakness, and the evil Influence which I believe some designing Men have to set you two at Variance, least his Popularity, and your Steadyness, and Ability joyned together, might be too great a Match for their Machinations: Unhappy must it be for his Ldps Affairs, if at the Council, or any where else; Mr. Commissary in particular should make head against the Method of your Administration, and you will

find by what his Lordship writes to you himself, that he is fully of that Opinion, and that Those, who reap the Benefit, and Profits of places in his Disposall, ought not to appear in Contradiction to your Administration; But on the contrary ought to make head, and act to y$^{e}$ utmost of their power in concert with you, to stop & prevent such Things as you may think inconvenient, without putting the Labouring Oar, either on you, or him, to disallow them.

"Sr. this Conduct of Mr. Commissaries has determined his Ldp. to make your Brother Edward Commissary in his Roome: And in order thereto he would have you immediately send him over the Form of the Commissaries Commission, that he may appoint him by a Commission under his own hand and Seal. We have a President [precedent] for a Commissaries Commission here, which Ld. Cecil used, and if Mr. Edward should come away before your President Arrives, he will be appointed by that. His Lordship desires you likewise to send him over the Form of a Commission to Appoint a new Council by, for he has thought of Apointing Mr. Edward also first of the Council. You will at the same time send the Names of the Councellors, and the Order They stand in, and likewise your Advice whether you would have any that are now in, left out, and if so, whom you would have placed in their stead.

"What turn Mr. Charles Calvert may take on these Occurrances, is hard to determine. If he leaves Maryland, he puts it out of his power to do hurt, or good, but should he remain there, he probably may have Influence to do the One, or the Other, as he shall be inclined or byassed: for my part, were I in his Situation, I should soon see my Error, & by my future Conduct endeavour to reconcile myself to his Lordship and you, by makeing use of the Talents and Interest I had in the Country, to the End, you should think proper to direct them, in hopes of some future favour. And should y$^{t}$ prove the Case with him; And your Brother Edward and he joyned with Those who have places, & can be best trusted, I should think, might make such a Stand in the Council, and Upper house, as to bring the Lower to reason.

"I believe Sr you will be a little surprised that his Ldps dissent to the Judges Oath is not attended with some great Mens Opinions to the Severall Queries, you have stated in your long, & most excellent Letter to your Brother, but as they contain a great deal of Matter, which may Affect deeply both the Charter itself, as well as the quiet Government, and Properties of the People; They are much too much to be answered now. If it shall be thought proper to trust any great Men with the Consideration of them hereafter: And when that is done, their Answers will be at most but Opinions, and what Weight Opinions will have with the Obstinate, and headstrong, as yourself can very well judge, from the Effect the Determinations, which his Maj'tie made by the Advice of the Lords of Trade, Attorny, and Sollicitor Generall in the Case of Jamaica: Copys whereof were sent to your Predecessor.

"The two following Queries was intended to be laid now before the Attorney & Sollicitor Generall, which I drew up in Consult with Mr. Wynne (who is clear in the Matter) for their Opinions. But upon consulting with Capt. Hyde, both he & his Son John (tho' they would have been glad to have had their Opinions as Lawyers) thought it not advisable to lay the matter before them as Polititians, by their Stations daily looking into Plantation Affairs with an evil Eye towards Proprietary Gvernmts. and the more Especially at this time when Carolina is going to be sold to the Crown, probably against y$^{e}$ great good likeing of the Proprietors.

Q. Are the Generall Statutes of England in force in his Maj'ties Plantations, when They are not made by express words to extend thither.

Q. Is there any Difference between the Operation of the English Statutes in those Plantations which are immediately under his Maj'ties own Government, and Those under the Government of a Proprietor, and particularly in the Proprietary Government of Maryland from any thing contained in the Charter thereof. Vide the Charter.

Friend Hyde was likewise consulted about the Form of the Oath, his Lordship has now sent, and with his Instruction thereon to you, which he well approves of, and thinks the Words (viz) *According to the Laws Statutes and reasonable Customs of England, as we have been used and practiced in this Province.* Strong enough, for should they be enlarged, so far as to make the Judges swear, that They would determine according to the Statutes of England, no One knows what confusion, it might make by introduceing Penalties y$^{t}$. never designed you.

" He is as much amazed as any of us at what has happened in relation to the Three pence p. hdd. and the Construction put upon the words in my Letter.—Sure Calvert, nor no One will pretend to say, that from those words his Ldp. consented to the Act, and that therefore his Dissent now is irregular.

" Sr. It is thought proper (tho' his Ldp. has not put it into his Instruction) that his Dissent to the Judges Oath should be published a day or two before the Meeting of the Assembly, or sometime during their sitting, that they may, if they please, enact the Form, he has now sent, into a Law, at the same time as they hear of his Dissent. And you will observe, I suppose the same Rule w'th relation to his Dissent to the Three pence p. hdd., but your own Discretion will guide you in both, as you think best.

" I cant but think you much in y$^{e}$ right for insisting on your Fees in Mony, and if Mr. Lloyd would do so too probably the Assembly would come into the Law of 1719. And if the Council of State would be a little more Sturdy, and joyn heartily when met in Assembly to oppose the Extravigance of y$^{e}$ Lower House, and Settle their own Allowances before they complyed with their Demands, things would go better, nor can they ever have a more seasonable time, than now, under your Support.

" As to the Affair of the Boundaries, you are certainly in the right, but We have not yet the Evidence, you know, We most want (vizt) to prove the possession. I wish my Lord

had an Opportunity of Serving the Province by an Act of Parliament, his Interest might carry here for their Advantage, and particularly in procuring the like Liberty for y^e^ Marylanders, as was granted the last year to the Pensilvanians, for fetching Salt from Lisbon.

"The Addresses from the Assembly, and the Roman Catholicks were mighty well taken, and you have them herewith in two Gazets, tho' They were both presented at the same time: I suppose They liked them well enough to fill two Gazets, rather than One.

"On reading that part of Ld. Cecilius's Comission to Leonard Calvert which you referr to as recited in the Lower House long Address; The Authority thereby given him to judge *according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of England, as near as he may, or can judge, or determine thereof,* Seems to shew, that his power of Judging by them was derived to him from the Lord Proprietaries Orders, as expressed in y^e^ said Comission, but not by force of their own Nature operating there, which by the Power given in his Charter, he might do: And seems to be a wise direction in the Infancy of his Government; And whatever English Laws and Statutes have been practiced since, where Laws of the Province do not otherwise provide, are no question become Laws of the Province: But I cannot see therefore, that all the Statutes of England either made before y^e^ Setling of the Province, or since, are therefore Laws in force there now.

"I have an Attested Copy (under the hand of John Darnal) of the Provinciall Court, as it was held under your Grandfather at St. Maries December 13 - 1670 - which seems to be an Establishment of that Court, where, in the first place is set down the form of Proceedings, and the Punishments to be inflicted on the breach of the Laws of the Province. And then is set down the following Directions. (vizt)

"'Thus far our own Laws provide for our Peace and Quiet. But in reguard there are many other things, by which the

Peace, Plenty, & good Government of the Province is hindered, and the Lives, and Estates of every particular Person may be endamaged, for which our Assemblys have yet provided no Remedy, We are forced to make use of the Laws of our Mother Country, and to administer Justice by them, as near as the Constitution of this Province will permit.

1. "'Therefore YOU ARE to inquire of Murder, which is when a Man of sound Memory &c'

"And so goes on to give a Definition of the Severall Crimes of killing, as held by our English Laws, & Directs the Punishments accordingly. And then goes on, & says—

"'Now come Fellonies which concern the abuse of Bodys, otherwise than by takeing Life away.

1. "'If Ane Man put out the Eye of a Man &c
2. "'If Any Man commit Buggery &c'

with there or four more Crimes under this Title, and then goes on and says thus

"'Felony by takeing away anothers Goods (vizt)

1. "'If One take the Goods of any Parish, or Division out of their Church &c'

with Many more Crimes under this head, and their Punishments—

"'Now follows Offences of a Lower Nature, as Trespasses—

1. "'And first Whether any Person hath maimed another &c'

with Many more under this last head; from whence I conclude, the Foundation of your Proceedings in Criminall Matters on the English Laws took their rise, and not as those Laws vertually were in force in the Province, tho' the Practice of them has made them so now, where Acts of Assembly have not interposed, as in some Instances, I find by your Letter they have.

"Sr. I most heartily wish for your Peace and Quiet, that

what my Lord has said in his Instructions, when they come to be laid before the Assembly may have a good Effect, and that they will be content with the Oath as he has modelled it, for he seems resolved to stick to that, or the old One.

" If the Ministery of Justice are resolved to take Cognizance, and determine on y^e^ English Statutes, they may as well do it now under the old Oath, as heretofore, or the new One, as proposed by his Ldp. And if the Persons against whom they give Judgment will abide by it, they may, if they are aggreived they may have their Appeal hither for Relief. What need of any further dispute? Your Brother has declared sufficiently, that he will not attempt to alter any Laws, Rules, or Customs, that have been used, unless by Act of Assembly at their own Request; Under which Declaration The Assembly ought to rest satisfyed, until his Ldp. Attempts something to the contrary. His Ldp. has kept his Word hitherto, and offered at no Novelty. No 'tis the Assembly, that are not content with their old Situation, who by introducing new Oaths would make the Judges swear to Judge by the Statutes of England which might in some sort Establish them, at least so far as any of them should come on the Anvil, unless disputed here, and then y^e^ Judge would have to Say, *I have done right, I am sworn so to do.*

" Had the Queries I have sent you been laid before the Attorney and Sollicitor Generall, and they had answered clearly, that the English Statutes did not Operate of themselves in his Maj'ties Plantations, and particularly not in Maryland, I question very much whether their Opinions would have availed any thing. Would not y^e^ Contentious and Headstrong probably have said the Case was not rightly stated, and that from the Foundation of the Province they always enjoyed them, & therefore They are in force now, and have drawn Inferences, and Conclusions, as they have formerly done, from the Commissions heretofore given, either by the Crown, or your Ancestors; which seem to be Authorities and Directions only pro tempore given for a Rule to go by at that time, where their own Laws were defective, till some should be enacted by them-

selves more adequate to their Situation, and the Variations in the Severall Commissions heretofore given seem to support such a Construction, which Directions and Rules, the Crown Might by Virtue of its Prerogative, no doubt from time to time give at its pleasure, & so I presume might the Proprietarie of Maryland by Virtue of the severall Clauses in his Charter, granted for the good Government of the People; without the English Statutes being in force there in their own Nature. I say were the Opinions of the Learned to be laid before your Reasoners, might they not probably bring on new Debates, and Arguments, Addresses, and Answers, and the Lord knows what. Would it not therefore be better, if possible to drop this dispute, especially on One Side of the Question, by steadily adhereing to what my Lord has said, & done in relation to the Oath; and declaring that he will not Attempt to alter any of their Laws, Rules, & Customs. And if the Majestrates will take upon them to judge by the English Statutes, Those who are aggreived (as I said before) may appeal hither.

"I am too Sensible your meeting w'th these rugged Ways at the Entrance into your Government must be very vexatious, but I doubt not by your own Fortitude, & y$^{e}$ determined Resolution of your Brother's Support, you will get thro' them into Smoother Paths, and that I shall soon congratulate you on Success.

"Inclosed you have my little Account which I suppose you will order Capt. Hyde to pay, for short reckonings make long Freinds, and I hope to be esteemed One of yours to the End of my Life. My Ld. was quite ousted at Guilford, and Expectations from great Men seldome come to much; probably One of y$^{r}$ Brothers may give you some particulars of what passed at the Election, but I was not down. In generall all things was very quiet, but your Brother lost it by 49—. Some time since a proposall was made to your Brother by a Jobber to make him a Peer (which his Ldp. is justly fond of) the Price agreed on between them was Ten thousand pounds, & then I was let into the Secret, in order to procure y$^{e}$ Mony on

the Epsome Estate, and Mr. Harris was immediately sent for to Town to Dock y^e^ Entail of the whole Epsome Estate, which was soon done, but I was not so fortunate in immediately procuring the Mony, tho' your Brother got it himself soon of Sr. Wm. Jolliff, and deposited it in Sr. Francis Childs hands. Mr. Wynne drew a Patent to make him a Baron of England by the Style & Title of Lord Baltemore Baron of Horton in Surrey. And in Case he has no Male Issue of his own, the honour to descend to you, & your Male Issue, and to your Brothers, and their Male Issue Successively. There is little or no Preamble to the Patent; When it passes I will send you a Copy of it, But y^e^ Success is not yet certain.

"Mr. Crow could not get you a Pipe of old Port to his Mind and therefore We have Chose to send you a hdd. of Capt. Hydes procuring for your immediate drinking, and to wait your further Orders for more. You have also herewith a Copy of Elmhams Life of Henry 5th from T. Hern and a parcel from Mr. Lewis. The Plans of Laurentinum are not yet come out. Politicks stand much as They did; Sr. Robert keeps his Power, Pulteney finds fault, my Ld. Wilmington lies Snugg, and the present Speaker cuts a figure. The Congress is drawing near, I wish I could tell you what was like to be the Event of it, for my own sake in Exchange Alley, for Returns from the Plantations come slowly. If Lloyd should die you will find by your Brother Baltemores Letter he would have you put in Nobody, but pro tempore till he is apprised, tho' I doubt not who ever you recommend he will be the Man. I know nothing of young Chews succeeding Mr. Lloyd, more than you do, nor care not one farthing who does, so you are pleased, and I paid; which I suppose you will take care of. Sure that office would bear 250£ very well, to be paid between Brother Beake & myself a little more punctually, than hitherto it has been. If Calvert should come to his Senses would it not fit him; but I submit all to you. Your Family are all pretty well at present, but y^e^ Bro. Hyde has had a most terrible fit of the Gout this Winter, I think he will now get the better of it, for he has left

off Water, & taken to Port: for my own part my Toe akes at this present writing so, that I can say no more, than that I wish you all that you heart desires, that I have sent you a dozen of Plague [ ?] to warm it, w'ch was all Mrs. Howard could procure on so Short Warning, and that I am, and ever shall be

Dear Sr

your most faithfull

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE.

"P. S. With the other inclosed Papers, you have a Copy of his Ldps. Letter to Mr. Commissary. I have said nothing more to him in mine, than to express my Sorrow for the Difference that has happend between you; with a word of Advise to him to make Use of his Interest with his Friends in the Asembly, that his Ldps. Determinations may be quietly accepted, when you lay 'em open, without telling him, what They were."

The affectionate Charlotte Brerewood did not forget her absent brother and wrote him from London on June 30, 1728.

"I hope my Dear Brother will not impute my not answering his kind Letter Sonner, to anny Negligence of Mine, the cause of which is my being in the countery where I seldome See my own family therefore did not know when the Ships went out, & am forced Now to leave this with Mr. Lowe to Send My Stay in Town being but for a few days. I am extreemly Sorry to heare you have been So ill Since your arrival, but hope it is Nothing but what they call a Seasoning, & that you have long before this time gott perfectly rid of it. I Show'd Caddet your Opinnion of the Bark he is Sorry to heare it has had no better Success with you, and cannot beleive it to be the fault of the Medicine, but rather thinks it might not be rightly

prepared or that you might get Some fresh colds while you was takeing it which might hinder its Operation, I own My Self a little fond of it Since the great Cure it perform'd on my Brother Baltemore in Stopping a Violent Bleeding he had at his Nose, 3 weeks after you left us when he lost as was computeted by the Physcions & Surgeions that attended him Neare 200 ounces of Blood in about a fortnights time, This alone after alle other things prov'd innefectuall Stopt it. Dr. Freind Seemed to have No better opinion of it then you have, and by his delay in applying it, the Peer had like to have lost his life, for had he not taken it just when he did, which was oweing to, Meade and Broxam, tis certain that it would have bene impossible to have Saved him for he fell into terrible Convllsions that they thought he was gone in them They all agree they Never New anny one rais'd from so Low a condition, I think seeing this I have reason to have an opinion of it. he is pretty well at present & talks of goeing to Sea in his Yaht, I find we are to Loose Ned, which I shoud be Sorry for, did I not reflect on the Satisfaction it will be to you, in Such a disagreeable place to have the Converstion of so Neare a freind as a Brother. I had allways a bad Iddea of those parts, but have Now a Worse Since your discription of them Both as to the company and your Station; for Pride & Ignorance which you say are the reighning quallifications Must as you Observe make it the more Dificult to Support with Decorum the Characters of a private Gentlemen & Governour. however I am convinced this will as easely be done by you as anny one, & I may Say easieir for I beleive their are few, who have so Much honnour, justness, & compassion in their disposition, I find not manny who have any one of these good principles much more the three, These will not faill to assist and bring you through all Dificulties your post may Lay you liabel to, I am Sorry our Cosen the Captn had not Some one of these; at least gratitude which might have deterd him from acting as he has. I heare by Thede, the old Countesss his mother is dead, I have receiv'd to letters from her Since yu went, about six line in

each, containing only of the Obligation She has to me for helping her to so good a master & of your kindness to her. I hope she proves as good a Servant both in her care of your health, which I have often recommended to her, & likewise of your fammily, This I should be glad to heare from your Self as I was the instrument of her being in the place. Ciscil & Pill are well as is Groves family & our own, at Horton they all join with me in their Due respects. all diversions here are at a Low ebb, and will be worse next winter, for the people are insipid enough to prefure a trifling ridiculous entertainment, call'd the Beggars Opera, Sung by a parcel of wretches who performs no better then Scrichouls [screechowls], to Faustina & Cuzzoni So the Italian Operas are Not to Continue anny Longer. The Subscription being out they cannot get a New one. This was the only Diversion we had that was worth goeing to, & Since we have lost that, I believe you will not much regret, the not being able to injoy those we have left, except the Company of freinds & relations which you cannot more desire than all doe here, at Least my Self your agreeable companny. This Ned has no Notion off, he says, he shall like the Company, there as well as anny he did here, and that he is certain, on that Account he shall never return, I hope it will not be in his power to persuade you into the Same oppinion, it is dissagreable enough to loose, the Satisfaction of the Company of So Neare a freind, for a term of yeares, considering y$^{e}$ various accidents that may fall out which I hope will not be our case to prevent meeting again, but if that shou'd happen, we ought & must Submit, to the Divine providence, excepting that I hope nither Length of yeares, Nor Absence, will ever make you so indiferent to your fammily as to deprive them of the hapyness of haveing you on the Same Side of the Water as sone as your biusiness will permit, and not the Sea be betwixt us. as this I belive is your Desire as much as mine, next to your health will be the prayers and wishes of,

Your Sincere Affectionate Sister

CHARLOTTE BREREWOOD.

"P. S. I beg the favour of you to send me over a humming Bird, I know they will not live to be brought over but I would desire one dead and stuft, that it may keep. it is for Mrs. Legh who begs it to lay among her Curriosities, and if you should light of anny thing else such as shels or anny thing that we have not heare, or you think curriouse worth Sending I should be glad of it for her, I have receiv'd Some civilities from her. I have Sene Mr. Campbel lately he desired his Service to you he intends to write by My Brother Ned, as does Caddet, Adieu."

During that summer, Baltimore took a Scandinavian trip in his yacht and of this and of the attempt to defraud Baltimore which the peerage project had proved to be, Lowe wrote on August 31.

"This Serves only to inclose a Letter of your Brothers which he left for me to send you, when he went to the Baltick in his own Ship, & also another from the Duke of Newcastle which was left at my house about a fortnight since.

"I had a Letter from his Ldp. dated the 8th. of this Month from Stockholm, in which he tells me he is very well, & designed for England about a Month hence, so We may expect him home about Michas: Before he went he made a Regular Will, & made you Sole Extr, by which he has order'd his own Debts to be paid in the first place, and his fathers in five years time. He has given your Sister Brerewood 2000£, & Nanny Calvert 1000£, And 2000£ to a Naturall Son by the name of Benedict Swingate. The 10000£, which in my last I told you he had borrowed of Sr. Wm. Jolliff is to be repaid him again next Feb: the Affair of his Peerage being come to nothing, he having got into the hands of Sharpers; what their design was I know not, some think it was set a foot by the Onslows to slacken him in his Prosecution of the Guilford Election, (& tho' It had that Effect) I can't see it proceeded from them; but rather believe it was a designe to chouse him of some Mony;

But he has got it all safe in the Bank except about 200£, or 300£ that Sr. Wm. and the Lawyers got of him, the particulars I do not know (tho' I find Sr Wm himself had fifty of it for raising the Mony on a Sudden) not having been privy to the payment of y$^{e}$ Mony, or Execution of y$^{e}$ Mortgage Deed, tho' afterwards he gave me the Counterpart of the Deed to keep, and desired me to give Sr Wm Notice that the whole Mony should be paid him the day it became due, which I have carefully done. His Ldp seemed to be a little angry with me whilst this Peerage affair was transacting upon my often pressing him to know what great Person was to help him to it, & not to be dallyged [?] on by Jobbers only, (or some other reason, I know not why) tho' he afterwards wen he found he had been imposed on, wrote to me from the Duke of Richmonds to let me know how ill he had been used, and told me y$^{t}$ a Lawyer, who would advise me well should bring y$^{e}$ Criminals before my Worship, and desired I would not spare any One that had been in any way concerned in so foul a practice; but They never came before me; And after my L came to Town upon getting up all his Notes, which he had given out to the Tune of Ten Thousand pounds, the Chief Sum to be paid to a Woman, which he had never seen before, and two lesser to the Jobbers, made payable by Sr F. Child (where the Mony was lodged) when he should be created a Peer of England according to the Patent which Mr Wynne had drawn, We thought it better to let them go, than further publish y$^{e}$ matter by punishing them. Madam Maggot is quite discarded for being false to Love; She was discovered to my Lord by her Cook Maid (with whom she had quarrelled) that L. Herbert had frequent Conversation with her, when our Peer was out of the way; and 'tis said, that the said L now keeps her, so I believe We shall have no more of her. Your Brothers and Sisters are all well and charge me whenever I write not to forgit giving their Loves to you. I know not what to say of News, for it is even here very barren, And what They have, or are like to do at Soissons is yet a Secret, only We have been

lately told that a Truce for 10, or 12, years is like to proceed from thence, rather than a Peace, either will serve our turns, but if neither should come, I fear Stocks will fall to y^e^ mortification of

Dear Sr

Your most affectionate

humble Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

In the autumn, Cecil wrote from Woodcote, on October 1, explaining the delay in Edward's coming to Maryland as member of the Council and commissary general to succeed Capt. Calvert, the former governor.

"I beg pardon for not answering your kind letter sooner, as I should a done, but have been often disapointed not knowing when y^e^ ships went out. After y^e^ recival of yours I fell Ill of a Fever Plague wh. lasted me above a month, & indeed thought I should not have recovered for it came upon me by fitts a long time afterwards. I wrote to you by Brown John & expected him to call for it wh. he did not, Their can be no pleasure in life greater then to hear from ones friends no distance of place or any thing in life can make me forget you. Tis usual to be glad to hear from ones friends, therfore I think myself obliged to give you some account esteeming you amongst y^e^ chief. I'm not capable of sending from hence, worth your notice, excepting family news wh. I know will be agreeable to you so I shall proceed. Lady Litchfield has bin very bad of a Fever. FitzRoy Lee is come, & laid up with y^e^ Gout, he is to have a forty Gun ship. Lady Bab is come to Town to lay in; Sr. Chas cryes for Joy.

"Mr. Hyde & Family are at Kingston Lyle to continue their for sometime. he has bin Ill of the Gout & is not free from it yet, for he had it in his head & stomach so I fear his Life. he has sold out of the Gaurds & is in a merchant Regi-

ment of foot. Pill is very well, has layne in of a Girl, and is a Breeding again. Fred has bin in Ireland and Acted at the Theatre but y^e^ paye being so smal he returned. The old Lady continues furious in polliticks.

" Mr. Brerewoods are setled at Horton. Poor Lot is very mellancholy for she meetts with indifferent usage they find nothing coming from Bro. Baltimore & their circumstances begining to be Lowe makes her life very uneasy. Indeed I take their condition to be so bad, y^t^ I very much feare a Goale if timly care by you is not taken.

" Mr. Pye [ ?] is quite demolished. Chas. Somerset is settled at Hackney. Aunt Paston is very well.

" My Bro. Baltemore sailed in his Yatch for y^e^ North, July 5th & returned October 9th. The Acct. he gives of his voyages is not worth relating their being nothing material those country's to be found, he meet with very civil Treatment from y^e^ Danes & Swedes. He has made y^e^ following alterations at Woodcote. The Room called Westminster Hall he has raised Eighteen foot, I have enclosed y^e^ plan wh. I thought would be more satisfactory then a discription, 'tis not drawn so well as I coud a wished. 'tis waincoated with sedar and Maryland walnut wh. lookes very well. The Maryland parlour is furnished with a green Damask Bed, & your Room with a Scotch pladd, The Inside of y^e^ house is white washed, & painted. The Fire Engine is finished little used as yet. A Wall is built of a bout Two Hundred foot and a Cross wall over y^e^ Grove wh. will take in great part of it, their is also great plantations made in the Park upon the Hills by Mother Stoaks. & said Dame departed this life y^e^ begining of y^e^ summer, A peice of fat got into her wind pipe so choked her. Mrs. Howard is always Ill & will not be long after her. Old Gamball is seized with a dead policy [palsy]. Dr. Stringer is in high Spirits. Dr. Woodford having left y^e^ place he is come into all y^e^ practice. Our Trusty friend Jos. Speed died y^e^ 18 of last Feb. He was seven weeks out of order during wh time I did not think him so bad for he drank & smoaked as usual, sd. it was time to make room for other people, at last took to his Bed with his cloathes on,

would not let Apothecarey nor Dr. come nor take Physick nor Sustinance, & in this condition lay for a week, all y^e^ time in his senses. a bout a Quarter of an hour before he expired he called y^e^ Nurse and Bid her lay him out, wh she did, after wh he gave a great hem so went like a snuff of a chandle. He made me Executor to his Will wherein you are mentioned for a Ring wh. I've inclosed. so no more of Old Trusty.

"Lady Diana is in perfect Health as is Mrs. Fanshaw Son Dudley is Semper Eadem I've often the pleasure of drinking your Health at Cram Hall and Toasted by her Ladyship who I do assure you often talks of you and has a kind remembrance of you, she desired when I wrote to you to give her service to you & wiches you all health and prosperity, As does Mrs. Fanshaw. Lord Dudley did not walk at y^e^ Coronation he would a got drunk so her Ladyship thought his company would be better spared. I can't give you any Acct. of y^e^ Ceremony being so unfortunate to be sick a Bed. But by evry body it was executed in grandest manner it could possibly. His Majesty has bin at all his palaces this summer where y^e^ ceremony of Berning y^e^ Late Kings Trophies was performed. their will be three installments of y^e^ Garter soone, Jack Berkley is made Commissioner of y^e^ Victualing his Bro. Commander of ships & came home this summer Comodre. The Earle of Yarmouth desired his service to you and sayes he should be glad to hear of your discoverys of y^e^ Treasures hide in y^e^ Earth.

"I do suppose y^t^ you are not unacquainted of Neds coming over he has bin put to shifts a bout raising money wh. continues his stay. he hopes he shall be able to reach you in Novm. but I doubt it, his wife is well she has lain in, y^e^ child is dead. I'm sorry to hear you shoud meet with any Obstacles. As to Calvert his Behaviour is astonishing. Evry Body thinks him mad. time will convince him. I shall here draw to a conclusion wishing y^t^ you may overcome all difficulties & a continuance of Health & prosperity is Sinceer wishes of

Your most afft. Loving Brother
to Comnd

CECIL CALVERT."

At last Edward sailed and bore with him a letter from Lowe, written on November 16.

"This kisses your hands thro' those of Mr. Commissaery Edward Henry Calvert, (God send you a good Meeting, & long life and happyness together) I shall not therefore take up your time wth a relation of any particulars, which will come so much better from his Mouth, but only wth a few, which I am directed to do from his Ldp, who desires that you would forthwith send him an Answer to his Third Instruction given you at London March 14, 1726 — relating to his Quitt Rents. You will find by Mr. Commissaries Commissions, which were drawn & given him before my Ld went to Sea, that he has not thought fit now he is come home to alter them upon perusing the Forms you sent, and the Qs you made at the end of the Commissaries Commission: And he bid me tell you that he is in hopes the Air of the Country will agree better with you than it has hitherto done, so that there may be no need of such a Generall Lycence as you wish for. His Ldp deferrs saying any thing more at present, but he is in hopes of hearing that y$^{e}$ new Assembly has paid greater reguard to you than the old One did, and that you may rest Assured of his Love and Support to the utmost of his Power.

I am
Sr
Your most affectionate
and humble Servant
to Command
CHA: LOWE."

As a result of the differences between Benedict and his relative and predecessor in the Governorship, the latter was removed from his office of Commissary General for the Province, which place was given, on June 19, 1728, to Edward Henry Calvert,

who was made first in the Council also. Edward arrived in Maryland about the beginning of February, 1729, and was at once sworn into office. He soon fell ill of consumption, which dread disease was also destined to cause Benedict's death, and died, probably, in 1730. His widow, Margaret, returned to England and was living at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in 1738. Apparently there were no children and a very small estate.

The short-lived *Maryland Gazette,* printed in 1729 at Annapolis, gives some glimpses of Benedict's life in the capital.[67] On Queen Caroline's birthday, in March, he had a "very handsome entertainment at dinner" and in the evening "there was a ball at the Stadt house." In April, on the Feast of St. George, Rev. Mr. Tustian, the rector of St. Anne's, preached a sermon, after which a very plentiful dinner was served to a company, among whom were the Governor and his brother, Edward.[68] "After the dinner, all the royal healths and that of the Proprietary and all his family were drunk." In June, Patrick Gordon, the Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Benedict and was received with a discharge of great guns, colors flying, &c. In July, the General Assembly was opened with the usual speech by the Governor and replies from the two Houses.

On October 26, 1729, Benedict wrote Baltimore the only letter preserved from his pen during his governorship. After a long discussion of the conditions in the Province and of the Proprietary's lands there, he speaks of his own recent illness and that of his brother and of a recent visit to Philadelphia, returning that made by Governor Gordon, who received the Maryland visitors "in a particular handsome manner." The letter ends thus: "My Weaknesses I doubt are many, but yet,

[67] In February, it prints a London rumor that Baltimore will marry the relict of the Earl of Harold, son of the Duke of Kent, the lady being the daughter of the Earl of Thanet.

[68] When Baltimore was married, Benedict and Cecil were made trustees with two of the Janssens of an estate to be left in trust for any daughters of the union.

sure I am, they can not outnumber my Affections to your Service; for I am Most Sincerely and Entirely Devoted to you as becometh Dearest Brother, Your most Affectionate Brother and most Obliged Servant."

As Governor, Benedict was to receive £1000 per annum for salary to be paid him by Baltimore's Agent and receiver general, and was also to have 3 pence on each ton of tobacco exported from the Province, according to the Act of Assembly. Benedict Calvert kept a small memorandum book, which has been preserved and in which he entered the payment to him of bills of exchange on these accounts, beginning with one from Benjamin Tasker, Naval Officer of the Port of Annapolis, on August 31, 1727, and continuing with the receipts from Nicholas Lowe, Esq., Baltimore's agent; John Ross, Naval Officer of Patuxent; Samuel Young, Treasurer of the Western Shore; James Chamberlayne, Deputy Naval Officer of Oxford; and Mr. Gist, Deputy Receiver under Col. Ward.[69] The payments to December 21, 1729, amounted to £2910.14.11, and during 1730 up to September 26 an additional sum of £429.17.1 seems to have been received, at which time the record ends.

From Woodcote, on November 10, 1729, Mrs. Brerewood wrote the last of her loving letters which has been preserved.

"I am extreemly Oblidg'd to you for the kind regard you Shew me, in your last, particularly your assureing me of the pleasure mine Afforded you & the Satissfaction you take in heareing from So indifferent a Scribe and a Sister which is Neither comon or gentele amongst us, for relations are look'd upon as stupid acquaintance & are not worth regarding, This makes me more Sencible of your Compasionate generous way of thinking, & convinces me the Climate does not alter the dispossistions of the inhabitants. as it 'ent in my power to make a return anny otherwise, I hope you'll accept of my

[69] On August 14, 1730, Calvert records that he "gave my sister Margaret order for £80."

Assurances, that Notwithstanding I live among more barberous people then you in my Oppinion, I have an equal regard for yu as you have express'd for me, and Nothing can Afford me so much pleasure, as a letter from So Near and dear a corespondant I often wish it were in power to See you, & think how long it is Since I had that Satissfaction & all the Chit Chat we had together, and Sometimes by long thinking I am apt to think you are present, which in createing New Affliction to my Self as sone as I find my Error & am certain the Sea is betweene us, and convinced of the impossibility of makeing my immaginery happyness a real one, however I have that Comfort as we are both young and in pretty good health, & that time brings most things about we may live in hopes of Seeing each other, which to all probability we have no great reason to question. I am sorry for Dear Neds indisposition, & likewise your collicks' attacking you again, but I fear more for Neds intemperature, I hear they drink verry hard in those parts. I doubt not your regard and care of him in all particulars especially good advice which no one is more capable of communicating then your Self, 'its a great comfort to me to hear both he & his wife is So well pleas'd & Satisfied with the place & people. I hope Peg by this time has quite gott over the continual aprehensions she lay under of the Negroes, & y$^{t}$. by use your town will prove equally easy & agreeable as the Mell or anny other parts of London, She Speaks much in favour of the Laides, but not once mentions the gentlemen. So I conclude they are creatures. I doubt not but my Brother Edward gave you an account of the mallencholy Uneasi way I was in when he left me, which I shou'd not have troubl'd you with did I not conclude he had allready communicated it to you; for I never woud trouble my freinds as I judge it must be a concern where we Valley each other, the one cannot be afflicted but the other must be Affected. tho' I cannot say Im altogether easey yet I think I'm much better than when he left me for my Brother Baltemore has beene so kind as to take me home to his house to be with him till Mr. Brerewoods

affairs are mended, but I cannot be perfectly easey till he is so. We have gott Seven New Singers from ittaly and the town Seemes pleas'd with them, but will not allow them equal to the last. I'm intirely of your oppinion as to the beggars Oppera and such like performances which our ears has bene persecuted with ever Since the Departure of Charming Senisino Cutzzoni & Faustina. Mr. Brerewood, Mrs. Grove and Nanny Calvert who are all heare join in their Due respects to you. he and I return our thanks for the Misiltoe, he designs himself the pleasure of writing to you by the Next Opportunity, I hope Theede proves a good Servant pray when you write Next let me know it wou'd be a Satisfaction to me, I suppose you'll heare from pill Shes well and promis'd me She'd write Sone, her family is much increas'd haveing five little ones they are all well I hope you'll let me hear from you as often as you can in which you'll infinately Oblidge

Your Affectionate Sister

CHARLOTTE BRERewood."

A month later, on December 15, her husband, Thomas Brerewood, Jr., wrote a gloomy letter from Woodcote, which is the only one of his which we have.

" I would not Omit this Opportunity of returning my thanks for your kind present of Misletoe. Receiving of which Afforded me the greatest Pleasure Imaginable, not So much from its being a Curiosity, and the considerable Benefit I have receiv'd from it, as that it Gives me Reason to Beleive I have some share in your Esteem, for what greater Satisfaction are we capable of Enjoying than that of being remembred by those who are remarkable for their wisdom and Humanity, Virtues you give Continual proofs that you share in a very great degree. I Have had many vexations since you left England or might have been able to have remark'd things worthy Communicating to You. But when care Opresses us our lives become

burthensom and we are no longer in a Capacity of affording any Entertainment either to our Selves or friends: Not to detain you with Melancholy Impertinencies of this Sort from the perusal of such Letters as Accompany this and must be more agreeable to you I shall Conclude with my Sincerest wishes for your Prosperity, and that you may Partake of every Blessing in Life that Providence Can Bestowe

I am

Dear Sr

Your Affectionate Brother

and Obedt. Sert.

THO. BREREWOOD, JUNR.

"I beg the favour if not too much Trouble of Some more Misletoe of the Oak."

Either in 1729 or 1730, in all probability, for the letter is only dated February 21, John Paston, the husband of Benedict's aunt, wrote him the last of these family letters.

"I have needed no apology for not writing sooner since when ever you do me y$^{t}$ Honour I take it as a favour wch I coud scarce flatter myself with the thoughts of did not y$^{r}$ kindness to y$^{r}$ Aunt, plead in my behalf, but tho all y$^{r}$ Letters are most wellcome your Last affected me so sensibly wth the reflection of y$^{e}$ fleeting pleasures of this Life, y$^{t}$ I had some Difficulty to arm myself against a severe fitt of y$^{e}$ Spleen, when I saw y$^{e}$ short duration of human Happyness, In y$^{e}$ slendar acquaintance I had wth you; wch tho being deprived of almost as soon as enjoyd, yet was In some measure recompensd by y$^{r}$ obliging correspondence, but now so great a Distance, & y$^{r}$ more weighty affairs will even deprive me of y$^{t}$. therefore give me Leave to assure you I share In all y$^{e}$ reflections you can make, upon so tedious a Journey, & y$^{e}$ danger & hazards y$^{t}$ may attend you

either upon y^e^ watry element, or by y^e^ Inclemency of a more & scortching climate than we are blest wth here. but amidst these melancholy and uneasy thoughts we have ys comfort, that y^e^ same God Rules Everywhere, he is equally powerfull upon y^e^ deep as on y^e^ Land & will never desert those that put their trust * * & every country our home, wch is most for our conveniency * * y^t^ without being a philosopher, I have experienced In my * * sphere, having been obligd to make severall removalls to very remote parts, at Least of y^s^ Little world, wch when at y^r^ age I little expected. Y^r^ dear Aunt sends you her kindest Service & best wishes of all Happyness, She regrets y^e^ weakness of her eyes y^t^ she cannot wth her own hand express her Sentiments, but as you were pleased to observe y^t^ hubsand & wife are but one, she hopes you will accept of what I have expressd as from herself y^r^ obliging proffer of carrying a Letter to her Brother Sewell had drawn y^e^ trouble upon you of a Letter from her to him writt by y^e^ same Secretary as this, as also one to my niece who was daughter to my Sister Whetenhall, from whom sometime since she had a letter but has Lost y^e^ direction. I believe if you favour either of us wth a line sent by any ships bound for London if it is putt in y^e^ post-house with y^e^ usual direction it will come safe to us but it will Infallibly draw upon y^r^self y^e^ trouble of answer Since I shall be allways ambitious of assuring you y^t^ I am y^r^ excellencys most faithful & most humble

Servant

JOHN PASTON.

our humble services to my Lord & y^r^ Brothers I heard lately from y^r^ Sister Hyde who is very well."

While he was Governor, Benedict Calvert summoned six sessions of the General Assembly on October 10, 1727; October 3, 1728; July 10, 1729; May 31, 1730; July 13 and August 19, 1731.

This paper is not a history of the administration of the governor, and the main points of interest therein may be passed over briefly. The controversy over the adoption of the English Statutes in Maryland [70] was raging throughout the administration, and the tract upon the subject written by Daniel Dulany the Elder, and printed at Annapolis in 1728, is the first political publication of the Maryland press. The boundary troubles with the Pennsylvanians and Delawareans were acute. The year 1728 saw a visitation of caterpillars so destroying the crops that a day of fasting was proclaimed.

In the same year a seditious movement among the planters in Prince George's County [71] had some influence on the passage of a tobacco law which was disallowed by the Proprietary. This law diminished the support of the clergymen of the established Anglican church and led to strained relations between some of them and the Governor.[72]

With the vetoes, came the only letter we have from Lord Baltimore during the governorship.

"Dr Ben

"My haveing bin abroad is the reason I have not sooner answer'd yours of the 13$^{th}$ of April 1729 Yours likewise of the 30 Ditto is come with y$^{e}$ several laws journalls sent therewith. I shall endeavour to answer every paragraph if I think any thing nescessary the first in that of the 13$^{th}$ is y$^{t}$ acording to Lowes direction you keep as secret as possible My Dissent to the judges Oath but y$^{t}$ others had transmitted the success of that affair, I think his precaution was needless it not being feaseble to prevent the knowledg of it the long dispute

[70] For a full discussion and a reprint of Dulany's pamphlet, see Dr. St. G. L. Sioussat's monographs on "Economics and Politics in Md.," and on "The English Statutes in Md.," printed in 21 *J. H. U. Studies.*

[71] Cooke's "Sotweed Redivivus" (Reprinted in 36 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*) deals with the trouble over tobacco and was printed at Annapolis in 1730.

[72] Vide 2 Hawks, *Eccles. Contribs.*, 207, and 4 *Perry Hist. Coll.*, relating to the Am. Ch., 262 to 311.

y$^t$ has subsisted relateing to the English Statutes has bin so much the subject of our pens y$^t$ for my part I think it endless to Endeavour to wash the blackemore white I was in good hopes when you went over y$^t$ you was so full master of the thing y$^t$ I should not have had the mortification to discent to Laws of same nature especially whether they are in themselves noncense for as to the last law it directs an Oath to be taken by which a Majestrate is to judge according to the Statutes of England when no Law has bin previously Mead to introduce them I suppose it is tacitely meant by the said oath, y$^t$ they doe extend to Maryland & y$^t$ y$^t$ is the sence of the legeslature if so what need the words the *Statutes of England* be mead use of for according to the usages & Costoms of this province would have implyed them I hear transmitt you what I think will farther arm you & I hope and expect this will be last time I shall have any occasion to dissent to any Acts of that nature I am sure were Some of our laws to be banded about it would be ajudged that there wanted not only Common equity but sense Sure the act for Eproveing the Staple is full of so many absurditys that to enumerate them is endless y$^t$ part which takes from the Clergy a forth part without any just Colour is such a thing as our legislation here would never think on Nor doe we ever pretend to take from one parish or add to an other dureing the life of encumbents there tythes being as much their property for life as any mans estate. This sure you must know & pray lett this Suffise y$^t$ if you can keep them satisfyed with their present dues never think of suffering any innovations for no man of Common Abilitys will ever have any dispute with y$^t$ Body

"I am very Glad you have not consented to the Castrating any of the officers fees for I will never be so dismembered you are pleased to observe y$^t$ the people are well enough apprised of the undisputed rite they have to the raiseing the support of goverment & I hope you are so well acquainted with your & the whole familys interest as not to suffer, throu influence of present advantage, any thing to pass Contrary to the honour

& interest of the whole. stirring of ill humors you say without the Grand Speciffick to work them of renders the constitution more Crease to which I shall observe—the only Speciffick is justice & a steady unbiased execution of it for there are more have dyed throu fear then any thing else, and for the future I doe expect you doe not pass any law y$^{t}$ can be Conster'd to introduce the Statutes of England the people begin much to reflect on your want of resolution but I hope your future conduct will Convince them of there mistake Capt. Calvert had need boast his Contrivance in getting the lawyers act passed I am surprised it ever was passed So many absurditys require art to Compass. I agree as to urgent nescessity of comming to a Finall determination in relation to the Boundarys & shall begin with the proprietors of Pensilvania in Westminster Hall as soon as my lawyers can gett reddy in the mean time I desire you'll doe all you can to seize any person or persons y$^{t}$ shall offer to disposses any person or persons holding under me or any person y$^{t}$ shall offer to seat, or y$^{t}$ all reddy are seated or any of my undoubted lands this will bring the matter too quicker decission & if any money is wanted in the prosecution of it doe you aply it & it shall be repayd

" I am well satisfyed with your apointment of Mr Ward to my Agency

" I think you did very well in offering Captain Calvert the Navall officers place & sure he might gett security in England I have given Mr Ward my promiss for some time & can not depart from it it is my intention to appoint My Bro: 1st Capt Calvert second of the Councill & I desire you will forth with send me A proper Commission & pray be as certain that persons be as proper & not people who make it a principle a [sic for to] agree with the extravagant measures of the Lower House. I am Sorry you seem too think it would have bin proper for me to given my reasons to the assembly for my Distent to Calverts act when you know I never doe & pray for the future lett my dissents be publish'd as directed I desire you will on the receipt of this you will forthwith make a disposition

with the advise of Mr. Ward & Mr Loyd as to Collecting my rents for as I determined to support my just prerogative so if contry are not Content to renew the revenew Bill It's requsit you should be in reddyness

"As to my being goeing to be marry'd there is nothing in it "I wish You were" the frequent instances of your desiring leave to come home surprises me & are what I would not have you think on but in y$^{e}$ last extremity."

In 1729, Baltimore town was laid out, and about the same time the Germans began coming into Western Maryland from Pennsylvania.

After Ogle's arrival in Maryland he wrote [73] a report of what he found there to the Proprietary on January 10, 1731/2. The letter is cautiously worded but is yet severe in its censure of Benedict's administration. "Your Brother," Ogle wrote, "received me very Civily, and I did everything as I thought it would be most agreeable to him, so that I beleive we acted in every Respect as you intended we should; but after two or three days when I desired to talk a little more freely with him about governing the Province to your Lord'ps advantage, I found him a little more reserved than I could have wished him to be, which I can hardly think could proceed from his natural Temper, if it was not for the extream bad State of health he enjoys, which is worse than I imagined, and which I beleive has not been mended very much by the help of Physick, which he takes more of than any one I ever knew in my life; and in those few things he did mention to me I found his Sentiments as different from your Lordships as white & black, which you will find when you see him." It is difficult to find where this difference of opinion lay except that both Benedict Calvert and Mr. Philemon Lloyd talked to Ogle "exceedingly against any manner of agreement with the Pens," such as that which Baltimore foolishly was about to make and which cut off his hope

[73] 28 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*, 81 ff.

of recovering the land in dispute to which his title was greatly the better one. Calvert and Lloyd said it was very easy to have full justice of the Penns by law, but Ogle thought "they had no reason to be so sanguine considering the surprising encroachments they had made upon you for some time past." The only other point of difference mentioned is that Ogle intended to carry himself as "evenly and civilly as possible without showing the least disregard to any set of people whatsoever, which your Bro'r would have had me do." Ogle found "plainly that nothing in the world has hurt 'Baltimore's' interest more than your Governours declaring open enmity to such men as Bodeley and Delany[74] who were capable of doing you either a good deal of good or harm and trusting your affairs to such as could not possibly do much one way or other."

Governor Calvert told Ogle that he could not tax any of his Councillors with infidelity, but that "some had not so much courage as others." And that "it was impossible to get a Council in Maryland to act as they ought to do." "At the same time," Ogle continued, "he gave me such a terrible acct. of the Assembly that all things put together were enough to frighten a man out of his wits, and indeed I believe as he himself says, a great deal of his Sickness has been owing to the harsh usage the Country has given him." Poor, broken hearted man, shattered in health, Benedict Calvert tarried in Annapolis until the spring, and about the end of April or the beginning of May embarked to return to England. During the voyage his health still further failed, he died and was buried at sea, and thus the hope of the youthful scholar came to no fruition in a learned maturity.

When Hearne heard of Calvert's death he made a long entry in his diary. "My Friend, the honble Benedict Leonard Calvert,[75] died on June 1, 1732 (old Stile) of a consumption, in the Charles, Capt Watts Commander, and was buried in the

[74] Stephen Bordley and Daniel Dulany, Sr.
[75] 3 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 88.

sea. When he left England, he seemed to think that he was becoming an exile and that he should never see his native country more; and yet neither myself nor any else could dissuade him from going. He was as well beloved as an angel could be in his station; (he being governour of Maryland;) for our plantations have a natural aversion to their governours, upon account of their too usual exactions, pillages, and plunderings; but Mr. Calvert was free from all such, and, therefore, there was no need of constraint on that score; but then it was argument enough to be harrased, that he was their governour, and not only such, but brother to Ld. Baltimore, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland. * * I had a sincere respect for him & he & I used to spend much time together in searching after curiosities &c., so that he hath often said that 'twas the most pleasant part of his life, as other young gentlemen likewise then at Oxford have also as often said." * * "Mr. Calvert designed to write a description and history of Maryland, for which he had suitable abilities, and I doubt not but he made good progress therein. He wrote me a long letter from thence, dated at Annapolis, March 18, 1728/9, in which are severall particulars relating to the island and at the same time sent me Holdsworths' *Muscipula* in Latin and English, translated by R. Lewis and dedicated to Mr. Calvert. 'Twas printed at Annapolis that year and is one of the first things ever printed in that country. Mr. Lewis was then (& perhaps, if living, may be still,) a schoolmaster at Annapolis and formerly belonged to Eaton." This poem was the first literary product of the press of Maryland, and was reprinted in the *Fund Publications* of the Maryland Historical Society.[76] The prologue expresses the vain hope that:

> "Our Children's Children shall extol Your Name
> And your's shall equal your great Grandsire's Fame,
> Him shall they stile the Founder of the State
> From you its Preservation shall they date."

[76] No. 36, "Early Maryland Poetry."

Instead of fame, forgetfulness has been the fate of Benedict Leonard Calvert. Yet his ability and learning deserved a better fate.

When he was on the point of leaving Maryland, he made a will, beginning with the words: "I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, with hopes of salvation, through the merits and mediation of my Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ."

One third of his personal estate was left to the rector & trustees of King William School at Annapolis "for the encouragement of learning and education of the youth of this Province, as far as my abilities will permit." The money should be put out at interest and the income paid as salary to the masters or ushers of the School. If there be no master for any year, the income should go to the vestry of St. Anne's Parish to buy a glebe and, if there then be money left over, it should be used to buy negroes, stock, and buildings for the use of the minister of the parish. It seems that there ought to be some recognition of St. John's College of the interest taken in King William School by Governors Nicholson and Calvert. The poor of Annapolis were given £10. Each executor of the will was given £150 and Cecil Calvert and Edmund Jennings were made executors, for England and Maryland respectively.

Each of Calvert's two sisters, Charlotte and Jane, was given £50 and Lord Baltimore and his wife each received a mourning ring. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Calvert, the Commissary General, and god-daughter of Benedict, was given a negro boy, Osmyn. Robert Young, servant, and Margaret Hands, cook, were each to receive £10, if living with Benedict at the time of his death, while Mrs. Theodosia Lawrence, probably his housekeeper, was given £40, in "consideration of her trouble and care during my sickness" and "also £40 per annum while she has lived with me." The funeral expenses of his brother Edward had been paid by Benedict and he directed that these should be charged to his sister-in-law. If his brother Cecil

have not £10,000, all the residue of the estate should go to him; but, if he had that sum, the estate should be divided between all the children, except the eldest, of his sister, Jane Hyde. The will was proved[77] in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury by Cecil Calvert, on August 17, 1733. Hyde sued in Chancery, as his children's guardian, for the estate; but, on November 3, 1736, the Master of the Rolls decided that, as Cecil did not have £10,000 on June 1, 1732, the bill should be dismissed without costs.[78]

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## THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

(*Concluded.*)

2d Extracts of Letters between Mr William M'Gachin and Mr Buchanan, viz.

W. M. to J. B. Baltimore Town, November 2, 1768.

Sir

"You have enclosed an Invoice for Goods, which I desire you will send me by the First convenient Opportunity for this Town.

W. M."

J. B. to W. M. London, February 1769—

"I am to acknowledge Receipt of your Favour of November 2d last. At present I send only one Half of the Goods that you wrote for; but I shall send the other Half by some Ship in July or August next, along with some Goods for for Mr Dick. This, I apprehend, will be no Disadvantage to you; rather otherwise, because it will be saving of Time, and of Consequence the Interest of Money.

J. B."

[77] George Plater, John Ross & Thomas Doughty witnessed the will.

[78] There was some question as to whether the Trustees of King William School should pay part of the costs.

W. M. to J. B. Baltimore-Town, June 10, 1769.

"Your Favour of the 20th February, by Captain Hendrick, with Invoice, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes, for the Goods you shipped for me in the *Betsey,* I received safe, and am well pleased with what you have done, and intend to do for me in the Goods Way.— You may hear before this gets to Hand of our Association and Agreement in Baltimore Town, with Regard to the Non-Importation or using of sundry Goods, to be shipped from Great Britain, after the First Day of August next. The only Articles I want, are single refined Sugar and Cheshire Cheese; if you have an Opportunity, and will please to ship for me a Ton of each before that Day, I shall be obliged to you.

W. M."

J. B. to W. M. per the *Good Intent,* London, September 20, 1769

"Agreeable to what I wrote to you in my last Letter of the 20th February last, I now send you the remaining Part of the Goods you wrote for by your Letter of November 2, 1768.

J. B."

3d Bill of Lading, Invoice and Shop-Notes of Goods, per *Good Intent,* amounting to £643- 2- 3-. The Shop-Notes, bearing Date between the of September and the of October, 1769.

4th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated the 14th October 1769, viz.

"That those marked WM. consigned to Mr William McGachin, are Part of a Cargo he wrote for by his Letter dated the 2d of November last, which I did not send him in the Spring, when the other Part was sent, but I wrote him per my Letter, dated the 20th February last, that I would send him in the Fall.

"N. B. The Cheese, and 15 cwt. of Sugar, marked WM, was ordered by his Letter of the 10th June last."

Here it may be observed, that the Certificates which are copied under each Persons Goods, were not amongst their particular Papers, but were all together in one Sheet of Paper, signed by J. B. 14th October 1769 and were not discovered 'til

mention was made of them in Mr S. B's Letter to Lyon and Walker of 16th September 1769, which will be hereafter seen; and they are severally annexed to each Party's Goods, to collect into one View the whole of the Evidence upon them: And here it must be further observed, that at the Time of Mr M'Gachin's being examined before the Committee, the Certificate relative to his Goods had not been taken Notice of.

As Mr M'Gachin's Letter to J. B. of the 10th June 1769, appeared to be very Material; and, as there was no Acknowledgment of the Receipt of it in any of the Extracts of the Letters from J. B. to W. M. the Committee desired Mr M'Gachin to inform them, if he knew any Thing of Mr Buchanan's having received that Letter.

A. I do not, and refer you to the Extracts for all I know.

Q. What Vessel did you send that Letter of 10th June by?

A. By a Vessel of Dr Stevenson's to Ireland.

Q. (To Dr Stevenson) Did the Vessel get home, or was she lost?

A. (By Dr Stevenson) I had several Vessels went, I believe all safe, but know nothing of this Matter.

Q. (To Mr M'Gachin) Have you no Letter from Mr Buchanan that acknowledges Receipt of this Letter of the 10th of June?

A. I have none, nor know any Thing more than the Extracts of Letters given in.

Mr M'Gachin then retired. Two of the Committee from Baltimore desiring they might have an Opportunity of speaking to Mr M'Gachen in private, had Leave to wait upon him. They soon returned, and informed the Committee, that Mr M'Gachin had recollected a Postscript of a Letter from Mr Buchanan which mentioned the Receipt of his Letter of the 10th of June.

P. & M.

Dr. William Lyon, of Wester Ogle, in Baltimore County, laid before the Committee sundry Papers relative to a Cargo of Goods shipped by John Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, amounting to £1016-

3s- 3d-. By the Date of the Shop-Notes, it appears these Goods were bought between the of September and the of October 1769.

1st Extract of a Letter from William Lyon and Walker to John Buchanan, dated Wester Ogle, February 18, 1769.

"We likewise enclose you herewith, a Scheme for another Cargo, which we desire you'll please ship early in June, in any Vessel bound thus ward; and if none offers this way, or to any of the Rivers contiguous, rather than suffer a Disappointment we must be contented with an Opportunity to Patuxent, Patowmack, or any other Part of the Bay, so as the Cargo may reach here some Time in August, that being the most convenient Season for us to make our Return in due Time.

William Lyon and Walker."

2d Extract of a Letter from the same to the same, dated Wester Ogle, May 13, 1769—

"On the 8th of February, we sent you a Scheme for a Cargo, by Two Opportunities, to the Northward, ordering the Goods to be Shipped early in June, which we hope you received in due Time, and will be duly complied with. You have now a small Invoice enclosed, which we must beg the Favour you'll send by the very first Opportunity that Offers.

William Lyon and Walker."

3d A Letter from John Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, dated July 17, 1769.

Messieurs William Lyon and Walker,

Gentlemen,

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of May 4th and 13th with Bills of Exchange, amounting in all to £728-4s- 4d- and enclosed you have your Account Current, making a Balance of 11s- 0¾d- due—I also had an Invoice for Goods, but so long as the Colonies continue in the ticklish Situation they are in at present in Regard to the Mother Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body: The Ministry here have certainly acted a wrong Part, I believe they now begin to see their Error, and I hope it won't be long before Matters are set to Rights: I shall

then be at your Service, but I shall expect that you'll be more punctual in your Remittance.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

4th A Letter from Mr Samuel Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, dated London the 16th September 1769.

Gentlemen,

"My Father wrote you the 17th July last, that he was afraid of sending Goods to America 'til the Disturbances there were a little more settled. I am afraid it will prove a great Disappointment to you. I shall be very sorry if it hurts your Business. I have satisfied my Father he will run no Risk in sending them, and that you will be quite safe in receiving them.

"He has accordingly determined to send them out with Mr Dick's Goods, and some others, for Baltimore, as soon as they can be got ready. I shall take Care to send proper Certificates to show they were ordered before any Resolves were signed in Maryland. Having but just got to Town, I am a good deal hurried, and cannot at present write so particularly as I wish to do.

S. Buchanan."

5th There was likewise a Letter from J. B. to Lyon and Walker, that came with the Goods, but as it was taken away with the Shop-Notes, &c. and never returned, the Committee cannot give the Extracts or Dates of the Shop-Notes, but they are believed to be the same Dates of the others, viz. from the 22d of September to the 9th of October.

6th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated the 14th October 1769, viz.

"That those marked WO, consigned to Messieurs Lyon and Walker, were wrote for by their Letter, dated the 18th February last, which Letter I received at least Three months ago."

Mr Archibald Buchanan laid before the Committee sundry Papers relative to a Cargo of Goods for himself £2070- 1s- 6d- and for Buchanan and Cowen £598- 6s- 2d- but as there were no regular Extracts of Letters laid before the Committee, and all the rest of the Papers were taken away under a Promise of returning them, which never has been done, although the Com-

mittee repeatedly applied to Messieurs Dick and Stewart for them, as will be shewn in the Course of this Narrative, the Public must be content with the best Account the Committee can give from the Notes they took.

1st That the Goods for Archibald Buchanan, were wrote for by him in October 1768, to be sent him in the Spring; which Mr Buchanan did not comply with, for Reasons that appeared in the Letters.

2d That the Goods were not ordered, at London, to be brought up, 'til after Mr Samuel Buchanan's Arrival at London the 15th September 1769.

3d That Mr Archibald Buchanan did not expect them.

4th The following Certificate, from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October 1769, viz.

" That those marked AB, and A, consigned to Mr Archibald Buchanan, were wrote for, by his Letter, dated the 29th October last, to be sent him in the Spring, but were not sent. I wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, if I was satisfied with his Remittances, before I sent the above mentioned to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, I would send them when I sent their Goods; and as I have received satisfactory Remittances from him, I have now complied with my Promise."

As to the Goods for Buchanan and Cowen, the Committee had the following Notes, viz.

1st That the Goods were wrote in the Fall 1768, to be sent in the next Spring: That Mr Buchanan sent only Part of them, and wrote them the 20th February, that if their Remittances proved Satisfactory, he would send the Remainder in July or August.

2d That they were not ordered to be bought up at London, 'til after Mr Samuel Buchanan arrived there, the 15th September 1769.

3d That they did not expect them.

4th The following Certificate from John Buchanan at London the 14th October 1769.

" That those marked B & C, consigned to Messieurs Buchanan

and Cowen, are Part of a Cargo wrote for by their Letter, dated the 29th October last, which I did not send in the Spring when the other Part was sent, but wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, that I would send them in the Fall."

Messieurs Dick and Stewart produced to the Committee a sealed Packet, indorsed in the Hand-Writing of Mr Dick, "Shop-Notes and Invoice of Goods, belonging to Captain Charles Ridgely, and William Goodwin, on board of the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, with Mr John Buchanan's Letters to them, for the Inspection of the Gentlemen of the Committee at Annapolis." Which being opened, appeared to be Invoices, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes of Goods, per the *Good Intent,* Errington, for Ridgely and Goodwin, amount to £1017- 17s- 5d-, and by the Date of the Shop-Notes, appeared to be bought from the 22d of September to the 9th of October 1769.

2d Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to Ridgely and Goodwin, dated London, September 30th 1769.

"I have received your Favour of the 25th March last, and in Compliance therewith, enclosed you have a Bill of Loading for Goods shipped on your Account on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, as per Invoice, amount to £1007- 17s- 5d- which I have pased to your Debit.

"P. S. I have received your Favour of 13th July last. I have also received Mr William Goodwin's Letter of the 9th of August last."

Messieurs Ridgely and Goodwin not being present, nor any Person attending on their Behalf, to give any Light or Intelligence into this Importation, the Committee were under the greatest Perplexity and Difficulty how to form an Opinion of this Matter. Mr Dick was asked, and Mr Anthony Stewart was repeatedly sent for and asked, to inform the Committee of what they knew of this Transaction. They said they knew nothing but what was contained in the sealed Packet. This was repeated more than once.

Q. What! no Letter from Ridgely and Goodwin?

A. Mr Stewart answered, yes, a private Letter to Mr Dick, on private Business.

Q. What can be done with a Matter so circumstanced? Are you sure that Ridgely and Goodwin have wrote nothing respecting this Business?

A. Nothing but a private Letter to Mr Dick, no way relative to the Importation of the Goods.

The Committee prayed the Favour of Mr Stewart to let them see the Letter. Mr Stewart then produced the Letter to the Committee, which was as follows:

Baltimore, February 5, 1770.

Mr James Dick,

Sir,

"We have herewith enclosed you Invoice and Shop-Notes of a Cargo of Goods shipt us by Mr John Buchanan, per the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington; as they have not been shipped agreeable to our Orders, and coming at this Time, when it will not be in our Power to dispose of them, or at least the major Part of them, (as they are all Fall Goods) until the next Fall, we cannot receive them: We are sorry Mr Buchanan should suffer by it; its probable you may dispose of them, more especially should they not allow some of the Cargoes in the same Ship to be received by the Importers. We don't apprehend there can be any dispute about ours, as they were ordered the 28th March last, which was before any Resolves were entered into here. If you cannot dispose of them to a greater Advantage, we will take them, provided you will allow us Twelve Months Credit from October next; 'til which Time most of them would be on Hand. We are allowed by Mr Buchanan, Seventeen Months from the Time of their being shipt. The Bearer hereof, Captain Wells, has Mr Buchanan's Letter to us, which you may see; and if you think it will be of any Service in obtaining Leave to land them, you'll please to keep it, and when done with it, enclose it to us; or should there be anything else requisite for us to do, will readily do it on your informing us. Our C. R. is living 15 Miles distant from Town, and our W. G. can't possibly, or he would have attended. Your Answer will oblige,

Sir, your most humble Servants,

Ridgely and Goodwin."

4th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated at London, October 14, 1769—viz.

"That those marked R & G consigned to Messieurs Ridgely

and Goodwin, were wrote for by their Letter, dated 25th March last 1769, which Letter, I received at least Four Months ago."

After the Committee had, with the utmost Care, examined all the Papers relative to the Goods consigned Mr Judson Coolidge, for a Store of Mr Buchanan's own, at Nottingham—Those of Magruder and Hepburn—Dick and Stewart—Buchanan and Cowen—Archibald Buchanan—Ridgely and Goodwin—William M'Gachin and Lyon and Walker, and had examined several of the Gentlemen who interested themselves on this Occasion, the Committee was convinced, by abundant and satisfactory Proofs, that, though the Gentlemen to whom the Cargoes were consigned, had given their Orders for the Goods before any Association in this Province; yet, that Mr John Buchanan, as soon as he heard of the Association taking Place here, had resolved and determined not to ship any of the Goods, and esteemed and looked upon those Orders as dead: That he therefore omitted to send Messieurs Dick and Stewart and Magruder and Hepburn, their Cargoes, by the *Industry,* Captain Greig, which Vessel came to Annapolis and Patuxent, and by which Opportunity he sent a small Cargo to Mr Judson Coolidge, under the Mark CB, and might have well sent those Goods, which would have been consistent in Point of Time, and correspondent to his Promise, as suggested in his Letters that were transmitted with the Spring Cargoes.

That as to Mr William M'Gachin's unexecuted Orders, they were countermanded by his Letter of the 10th June last, which Letter was received by Mr Buchanan, a long Time before the Purchase or Shipping of the Goods. That as to Messieurs Ridgely and Goodwin, they, by their Letter to Mr James Dick, Attorney for Mr Buchanan, rejected the Goods consigned to them, as coming in contrary to their Orders. That as to Mr Archibald Buchanan and Messieurs Buchanan and Cowen, and Lyon and Walker, it was fully in Proof, that Mr John Buchanan had positively refused to send those Goods according to the Orders given; and in his Letter of the 17th July last, to Judson

Coolidge, he plainly declared against the Scheme of a Store at Nottingham 'til his Son's Arrival, which Store had been recommended by M^r^ Coolidge, by Letter, before the Association. That directly after, Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, their Arrival at London, the 14^th^ or 15^th^ September last, it appeared by the Shop-Notes, entries outward and other Papers, that M^r^ Buchanan set about buying up the Goods, under Colour of those Orders, none of which could be executed in the essential Circumstance of Time, nor could, with any Degree of Candour, be construed Orders within the Association, which must respect subsisting Orders only, and such as would be executed without the Intervention of any new Circumstance to invigorate them: And it was plain, from the repeated Acknowledgements of the Gentlemen who interested, themselves, that the Arrival of this Brig, with Goods for them, was an unexpected Event.

It was therefore resolved, Nemine Contradicente, (the question being severally put on each Cargo of Goods imported.)

1^st^ "That they were shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province."

2^d^ As to the Articles allowed to be imported, they being blended and packed up with the prohibited Articles, the Landing and Storing of which being expressly contradictory to the very words of the Association, and therefore not practicable upon any fair Construction of it; and the said Committee being fully convinced, by a Multitude of Proofs and concurring Circumstances, of the ungenerous Principle, which apparently actuated M^r^ Buchanan, in trumping up old Orders, to colour a premediated Design to subvert the Association.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee those Goods ought not to be landed.

| *Against Landing* | | *For Landing* |
|---|---|---|
| T. Sprigg, | Lowndes, | Stevenson, |
| Worthington, | Sim, | Plowman, |
| Weems, | J. Sprigg, | Smith, |
| Paca, | West. | Mackie. |

The Committee then proceeded to examine the several Papers laid before them, by Thomas Jenings, Andrew Buchanan, and John Hall, and resolved, Nemine Contradicente.

That the Goods wrote for, and imported by them, per the *Good Intent,* William Errington, were conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a pair of Mill-Stones, which appears by the Manifest to belong to the Reverend M$^{r}$ Hugh Deans, were imported conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a Box, ID, for James Dick, containing Spectacles, was imported conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a Box of wrought Plate, AS, belonging to M$^{r}$ Anthony Stewart, was imported contrary to the Association, and therefore ought not to be landed.

The Committee then examined Joshua Griffith, and the Papers he laid before them, as to Goods, Value £32- 13s- 4d- imported by him in the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington; and it appeared, that in the Month of July 1769, he wrote to John Buchanan for some Nails, Osnabrigs, coarse Woollens, and Three Pieces of coarse Irish Linen, all strictly within the Association.

Resolved, That it appears that all the said Goods are shipped according to Order, except One Piece of Irish Linen, at 19d- and One Piece Irish Linen, at 23d- which exceeds the Prices limited by the Association.

Resolved, That under these Circumstances, the above Goods may be landed upon this express Condition, that Joshua Griffith return the Two Pieces of Linen imported contrary to the Allowance of the Association to London immediately, and lodge a Certificate of having done so, with William Paca, Esq: of Annapolis.

The Committee having thus gone through the Examination of all the Goods on board shipped by John Buchanan, who hired the Vessel, and had Authority over her, proceeded to examine into the other Goods.

Resolved, That a Box of Goods, shipped by William Ander-

son, of London, containing Silk Lute-string and Paste Buckles, were shipped contrary to the Association, and therefore ought not to be landed.

They next proceeded to examine into the Goods of Samuel Dorsey, Edward Dorsey, Corbin Lee, William Cox, and John Ridout, Esq.; but as upon Enquiry it was found some of them had not had Notice of the Vessel's Arrival, therefore Resolved, That William Paca, B. T. B. Worthington, and Thomas Johnson Esq.; be a special Committee to enquire into, and determine on the Propriety of the Importation of those Goods; and six Days were allowed to the Owners to apear.

The Committee having thus gone through the Examination of all the Goods and Papers that were laid before them relative to the Cargo of the Brig *Good Intent,* it was Resolved to call in the Gentlemen separately, and deliver to them the Opinion of the Committee.

Accordingly Mr Dick was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered to him the Opinion of the Committee in the following Words:

"It is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Goods shipt by Mr John Buchanan, and consigned to you, are shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province, and it is the Opinion of this Committee that those Goods ought not to be landed.

"I am to request you, in the name of this Committee, that you would order those Goods immediately back to London; and I am desired to remind you of your promised Acquiescence in the Determination of this Committee, upon the Propriety of the Importation of the said Goods."

Upon which Mr Dick desired an Hour's Time to consider of it, and retired.

Mr Coolidge was then called in, and the Moderator delivered to him the Opinion of the Committee, in the same manner as to Mr Dick. Mr Coolidge made the same Request as Mr Dick, and retired.

Mr M'Gachin was then called in, and the Moderator delivered

the Opinion of the Committee as before. Mr McGachin made the same request, and retired.

Mr Hepburn was then called in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Mr Hepburn made some Professions of his Readiness to abide by the Determination of the Committee, and of adhereing to the Association, and retired.

Doctor William Lyon was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Doctor Lyon made a very complaisant Bow, and retired.

Mr Archibald Buchanan was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Mr Buchanan made Answer, that it suited him very well, and for some Time sat down contented.

The Moderator then declared the Opinion of the Committee, as to Messieurs Griffith, Jenings, Andrew Buchanan, Anthony Stewart, John Hall, and Hugh Deans, their Importations, according to the Resolutions on their respective Goods.

The Committee had now finished what Business was before them, and were about taking Notes of their Proceedings, when a Message was delivered from Mr Dick, desiring longer Time to consult, which was readily admitted. Some Time after, Mr Dick presented to the Moderator the following Papers, viz—

February 8th 1770

Sir,

"In the Name of the Gentlemen concerned I deliver you this Letter, and I make no Doubt you will answer their Expectations, by attending to what they require with that Deliberation which the great Importance of your Determination requires.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble Servant,

James Dick."

To John Stevenson, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee.

Annapolis, February 8, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"On a most careful and attentive Perusal of your Opinion on the Importation of Goods by the Brigantine *Good Intent,* Captain

William Errington, and your Determination thereon, delivered to us this Afternoon, we must own ourselves at a Loss to conceive on what Principles such a general Determination is founded; and, though we had declared to abide by your Determination on the Matter, yet we did not doubt but that your Reasons would have been given for such your Opinion: We expected. nor did any of us desire any Thing else, but a strict and free Enquiry into this Importation, agreeable to the Letter and Spirit of the Association entered into the 22d of June last; and had your Determination been such, there is none of us but would have abided thereby; but you will excuse us, Gentlemen, from observing to you, that we cannot conceive it in that Light; and, as not only the Disposal of a considerable Part of our Property, but even our Character, in some Measure depends on your Determination, we hope you will furnish us with your Reasons for what you have done: You say that the Goods consigned to us are shipt contrary to the General Association of this Province, and that it is your Opinion, that said Goods ought not to be landed. We shall not at present enter into any Discussion about the Goods on board, prohibited by the Association, but from the Papers laid before you, you must be sensible that by far the greatest Part of those Goods are expressly within, not only the Letter, but the truest Spirit of that Agreement. How you reconcile that Part of your Determination, that these Goods should not be landed, we must own we are at a Loss to conceive; we may be mistaken as to your Meaning in that Point, and we should be glad to have it cleared up. Though conscious to ourselves, that all the Goods on board belonging to us, were ordered within the Letter of the Association, yet we should have most cheerfully acquiesced in storing those Articles that are prohibited, and we would have entered into Engagements, to bind ourselves from disposing of them, until a determined Time after the Association is dissolved, and we are even ready to comply with your present Determination, on your giving us Answers to this, and the enclosed Queries, with Respect to the putting your Desire in Execution. We therefore hope you will re-consider the Matter, and are respectfully,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient

humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
William Lyon,
Judson Coolidge,
Archibald Buchanan,
for Self and Cowen,
William M'Gachin,
Magruder & Hepburn.

The Queries.

"Who is to pay the Freight, Insurance, and other Charges attending the sending back the Goods?

"In what Vessel are they to be sent back, the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, being engaged by Agreement with M[r] Thomas Farrer to load with Wheat for Cork, upon doing which, the Brig enters into his Pay?

"There are also Two Cargoes, or more, on board the Brig, shipt by other Persons than John Buchanan.

"Is the Brig to keep those Goods on board, or what is to be done with them?

"In what manner is the Attorney of John Buchanan to be indemnified, on taking upon himself the Conduct and Management of the sending back all the Goods, provided all the others concerned should refuse to trouble themselves, or take any Charge of the Goods, which is found to be really the Case, severall having refused, particularly Messrs. Ridgely and Goodwin, to be by any way concerned with them? Is M[r] Buchanan's Attorney to run the Risk of his whole Fortune without any Indemnification?

"It must be observed, that no partial Entry can be made of the Goods on board the *Good Intent;* the Custom House will not receive such; but that an Entry of the whole must be made; and that many of the Goods cannot be returned to England, without subjecting the Ship, and all on board to Confiscation, of which you may be satisfied by Application to the Collector.

James Dick, Attorney for

John Buchanan."

After some Consideration of the above Letter and queries, the Gentlemen were called in, and the Moderator delivered them the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

"We deliberated upon the subject Matter that was before us, with so much Caution and Attention, that no Re-consideration can shake or alter the Opinion already signified to you: As for the Reasons and Grounds of that opinion, which you call upon us for, we shall give them in the *Maryland Gazette;* and you will be pleased to take this as your final Answer."

A Copy of which was immediately delivered to them. Resolved, That Ebenezer Mackie, William Paca, and Stephen West, be a Committee to finish the Business, and prepare for

the Press, an Account of the Proceedings, and cause the same to be printed without Delay, for the Information of the Three Counties, and the Public.

In a little Time, Mr Anthony Stewart came with another Letter, addressed to the Committee, which was given back unopened, to preclude at once all Evasion, trifling, and Altercation: But as this Letter afterwards came to the Possession of the Committee, we shall give it to the Public, viz.

Annapolis, February 8, 1770

Gentlemen,

"We should be very desirous of complying with every reasonable Demand of the Committee, but as what you require of us is very indeterminate in every Point, and that you have refused to answer our Letter, and the Queries therein enclosed, we are therefore at a Loss in what Manner to conduct ourselves, as we are informed the Vessel cannot be entered partially, and you have given Liberty to some Gentlemen to land their Goods. For these Reasons, and others very substantial, we thought it absolutely necessary for you to answer these Queries.

We are, Gentlemen, your most

obedient Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
Judson Coolidge,
William Lyon,
William M'Gachin,
Archibald Buchanan,
Magruder & Hepburn."

The Committee next Day acquainted the Parties concerned, by Letter, of their Appointment, and desired them to return the Papers they had taken from the Committee, upon a Promise of returning them.

In answer to this Request, they received from Messieurs Dick and Stewart, the following Letter, viz.

Annapolis, February 10, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"The Gentlemen concerned, having settled every Point with Respect to the Dispatch of their respective Goods, on board the

*Good Intent,* have gone out of Town, and carried their Papers with them; and as we would choose to act in Conformity with the Gentlemen under similar Circumstances with ourselves, we hope you will excuse us from complying with your Request. We did Promise to return our Papers to the Committee, but you well know that we were afterwards told that the Committee were dissolved, and would hear us no further on the Subject. We doubt not of your doing Justice to us, in whatever Representation you are pleased to make.

And are, Gentlemen, your humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart.

To this Refusal the Public must attribute the imperfect Information that is given in many Parts of this narrative.

A verbal message was communicated to M^r^ Mackie, one of the Special Committee, which, to prevent Mistakes was immediately reduced to Writing, and was as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

"M^r^ Anthony Stewart desired me to inform the Committee, that they, viz. Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, Coolidge, Buchanan and Cowen, M'Gachin, and Magruder and Hepburn, were determined to submit, in every Respect to the Determination of the Committee, delivered to them yesterday; and that the Captain of the Vessel had received Orders from M^r^ Dick, to take his Wood, Water, and Provisions on board, and that he should sail for London, with the Goods on board, as soon as possible, if not prevented by Messieurs Samuel and Edward Dorsey, who had also Goods on board.

Ebenezer Mackie."

February 9, 1770.

The Committee thought it their Duty to acquaint the Gentlemen, by Letter, that they did not think verbal Messages would saisfy the Public: That if they intended as they said, to send the Vessel back with the Goods, and would be pleased to signify the same, by Letter, it would be highly agreeable to the Public, and the Committee would do them the Justice to publish it with the Account they were preparing for the Press. To this they received the following Answer:

Annapolis, February 10, 1770—

Gentlemen,

"We don't make the least Doubt but Mr Mackie related very exactly our Declaration of our Intention of complying with the Request of the Committee; and if you choose to take the Trouble of making further Enquiry, we must refer you to the Collector, and to Captain Errington, for the Steps we took, in Consequence of the Opinion you have been pleased to signify. As to our Thoughts of the Propriety of that Opinion and Resolution, we refer you to our Letter delivered to the Committee. We, you well know, are not the only Persons interested in the Cargoes imported in Captain Errington. Mr Griffith has Goods on board the same Vessel, some of which he is not, according to your Opinion to receive; and others he is to receive. There are other Persons also who have imported Goods in the same Vessel, upon whose Case there has not yet been any Determination.

"The Collector will not admit a partial Entry of the imported Goods. Can Mr Griffith's Goods be delivered to him without an Entry? If all the Goods should be entered, will we have it in our Power to send back to England the Goods consigned to us only. Be pleased to favour us with your Opinion and Advice on this Head, and we shall be able more maturely to consider it, if given in Writing, in that way, therefore we shall be glad to receive it. And are,

Gentlemen, your humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
Judson Coolidge,
Magruder & Hepburn,
William M'Gachin,
Archibald Buchanan,
William Lyon.

"P. S. We have taken the Liberty to enclose herein a Copy of the Letter, addressed and offered to the Committee, on Thursday Evening, for their Consideration; which Letter was refused to be received, because (as it was alledged) the Committee was dissolved. [The Letter here referred to may be seen in Page 23.]

Mr Mackie brought the following Letter which was delivered to him by the Captain, viz.

Annapolis, February 10, 1770.

Sir,

"We yesterday told you verbally, that you was to return to London with several Cargoes of Goods, that had been shipped

from thence by Mr John Buchanan; and therefore desired you to lay in Provisions, Water, and every Thing necessary for the Voyage, and to have your Vessel properly fitted, with the utmost Expedition, that you might be ready to proceed, wind and weather serving, on a Day's notice. We think it proper to put this in writing, and hereby to confirm the above verbal Order, which you will pay due Regard to, and are,

Your most humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart."

To Captain William Errington.

Mr Mackie also acquainted the Committee, that it was Dick and Stewart's Desire, that the Committee would publish all the Letters, Extracts, &c.

Feb. 11. The following Letter was received.

Annapolis, February 11, 1770—

Sir,

"At the Request of Mr Mackie, I enclose you Mr John Buchanan's Certificate, relating to the Orders sent him for the Goods shipped in the Good Intent; when you have done with it, you will please return it to me. I likewise, at his Desire, inform you, that the Shop-Notes for James Dick and Stewart's Goods, are dated from September 22d to the 9th Day of October last. If you want any other Information which I can give you, I shall comply, if in my Power, and am

Sir, your most humble Servant,

Anthony Stewart."

A civil answer was returned with the original Certificates, and a Request to Mr Stewart, by Letter, that he would let the Committee have a Sight of the Charter-Party, Manifests, Ridgely and Goodwin's Papers, and any others in his Power, that had ever been before the Committee. The Manifests were sent, but no other Papers.

After an Abstract of the Manifests was taken, the Originals were returned to Mr Stewart, with a written Request for the Charter-Party, and Ridgely and Goodwin's Papers.

A verbal Message was returned, they were too busy then; but were afterwards sent.

As the special Committee, viz. Messieurs Johnson, Worthington, and Paca, determined upon Samuel Dorsey, Corbin Lee, and Edward Dorsey's Goods, before this Account was ready for the Press, we here insert their Opinions. See *Maryland Gazette,* No. 1276.

"That as to Samuel Dorsey's, he wrote for them the 12th of June, after the Anne-Arundel County Association of the 23d of May, of which he had due Notice by the Deputy from Elk-Ridge; therefore they resolved, that his Goods were wrote for, and shipped contrary to that Association, and ought not to be landed.

"That as to those Goods consigned to Corbin Lee, for the Nottingham Forges, they appeared to belong to Messieurs John Buchanan, James Russell, and Walter and John Ewer, all of London: That the Orders for those Goods lay unexecuted at London, from May 'til October, when it was apprehended the Resolution was taken up of sending them, upon the Strength of what Mr Samuel Buchanan had said of the Maryland Association; and upon the whole, were of Opinion that those Goods ought not to be landed.

"That as to Edward Dorsey's Goods, they were fairly imported agreeable to the severall Associations; but as some Difficulties arose, in Regard to the entering them at the Custom-House, with Mr Dorsey's Consent, they went back to London in the Vessel, some Gentlemen taking the Risk of them off his Hands."

The Committee finding it impossible to get their whole Proceedings ready for the *Gazette*; and if they were ready, the *Gazette* would not contain them, resolved to draw up an Abstract, or Summary Account for the News-Paper, and to print the whole Proceedings in a Pamphlet. The Abstract may be seen in the *Maryland Gazette,* Number 1275.

It was evident to the Committee, that unless subsisting Orders only were meant by the Association, every Merchant in London,

trading to this Province, might send in any quantities of Goods he pleased, under Orders that he must in Course of Business have refused to comply with: And the Committee, with the deepest concern, viewed this Attempt to ship Goods from London, against the avowed Spirit of the Association, immediately upon the Arrival of Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, who therefore, and from their Characters and Connexions, must have been supposed to entertain true Ideas of the Association; and at the critical Time, when the Minds of Men there, must have been in Suspence, as to the Effect of American Associations, as a very dangerous Attack on the prudent, necessary, and constitutional Resolutions, to preserve the Rights and Liberties of America.

If it be asked why the Goods prohibited were not landed or stored? The Answer is obvious: The Association was the governing Rule for the Conduct of the Committee. This was the Ground for them to act upon: As far as their Conduct was consistent with the Spirit and Language of the Association; so far they acted upon right Principles, and stood justified. If once they departed from the Association, and adopted a different Ground for their Judgment and Determination, they would have been justly chargeable with assuming a Latitude presumptious and unwarrantable. The Association expressly forbids the Landing of Goods not fairly imported: Will any Man then repeat the question, why the Goods prohibited were not landed and stored?

If it be asked, why the allowable Articles of the several Cargoes imported, were involved in the general Determination with Regard to the prohibited Articles? The Committee give this Answer; That those Articles were blended and packed up with the Articles prohibited: That the Association expressly forbids the landing of Articles prohibited. That a Separation was impracticable: That the Association was well known by M$^{r}$ Buchanan, before the Purchase, and of Consequence before the Package of the Goods: That the Shipping and Packing of the Articles allowable, with the Articles prohibited, evinced to

the Committee, a concerted Plan to subvert the Association. They therefore held those Articles were unfairly imported, and ought not to be landed.

As to the question, why the several Parcels which were held fairly imported were not landed? The Committee give this Answer: The only Authority they had, was to pronounce upon the Propriety of the Importation. When they had given their Judgment upon that Point, there was an End of their Authority, as a Committee: They were invested with no compulsory Means to enforce an Execution of their Adjudication and Opinion. As to the particular Parcels therefore fairly imported, the Committee could go no further, than to say they might be landed.

We cannot flatter ourselves that every Man will approve our Proceedings: The Petulant and narrow minded will raise Objections, and start Difficulties. Arguments are vainly urged when Interest is the predominant Passion. In all Countries Men may be found who hold private Advantage in preference to the public Welfare; but for the Honour of this Province, we hope the number here is very small. By such as would destroy the mutual Confidence of the Colonies and subvert American Liberty, we have little Expectation of being applauded. Totally regardless of them, and their Censure, we shall think ourselves happy if we meet with the Approbation of those who have a generous Feeling for their Country, and wish to save America from Desolation and Ruin.

P. S. The *Good Intent,* with all the Goods, sailed from Annapolis, for London, on Tuesday the 27th February 1770.

We have just Time to add, that by his Majesty's Speech to the Parliament, on the 9th January 1770, and the Addresses of the Lords and Commons, this minute arrived, there is great Reason to fear the Duty-Act will not be repealed. The Speech and Addresses are to be printed in the *Maryland Gazette.*

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

(*Concluded.*)

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An Account of what passed at a Meeting of the Clergy at Annapolis in October 1753, with other Matters relating thereto.

At the former Meeting on the 22$^{d}$ Aug$^{t}$ 1753 it was resolved that "the Clergy shou'd meet at Annapolis the 2$^{d}$ Tuesday after the Assembly sits in Order to consider of an Address to the Proprietary against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, and its Growth in this Province: or whatever else might be relative to their Duty."

Some Friends of the Government having expressed their Apprehensions of the Result of such a Meeting, and the Governor inclining to their Sentiment, determined me to Stop as many of my Friends as I cou'd from appearing at it as well as to stay at home myself: But, upon farther Consideration, I told his Excellency that, with his Leave, I wou'd be upon the Spot; as well to prevent Mischief, if in my Power, as to give him timely Notice of what was a doing, that he might take proper Measures: which he approved.

This threw me into much Doubt and Perplexity; For as I was fully convinced, on the one Hand, that the moderate well-affected Party among my Brethren was in fact considerably the Strongest, and that our Non-Appearance must throw the Balance on the contrary Side: So, on the other Hand, I well knew what a Ferment wou'd be raised in the Lower House on a Suggestion that the Clergy were restrained from meeting about the common Concerns of the Protestant Religion, by the Checks or Threats of Persons in Power; which was become a common Talk from a Conversation between M$^{r}$ Jen-

nings & me, in the Conference Chamber at a Ball given by the Governor, which was overheard and reported with sufficient Aggravations. In Obedience to his Excellency I wrote to a few of my Brethren, whom I cou'd trust, advising them to stay at home, and prevent others in their Neighborhood from going to Annapolis. In consequence of which there was not one Clergyman but myself from the Eastern Shore.

I was under some Irresolution about going till the Rec$^{t}$ of the following Letter determined me.

Sept. 29$^{th}$ 1753

"S$^{r}$

"I am desired by M$^{r}$ Cradock to acquaint you, that your Presence in Annapolis Church the 7$^{th}$ Oct$^{r}$ will be very acceptable upon an Affair I hope we have all very much at Heart. I am

Rev$^{d}$ S$^{r}$
Your Servant & Brother
Tho$^{s}$ Chace

"P. S. You are desired to communicate the same Request to as many of the Clergy as lie in Your Way."

"To the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Bacon."

By this I apprehended the Party resolved to make a Push, but cou'd not conceive why the 7$^{th}$ shou'd be mentioned instead of the Tuesday following, which was the Day proposed; or why M$^{r}$ Cradock's Name was used in the Invitation. But on my Arrival at Annapolis on the 9$^{th}$ I heard that M$^{r}$ Cradock, the Sunday preceding, had preached a Sermon of a very extraordinary Nature, tending to prove, from known Facts, the absolute Necessity of an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over the Clergy here, and recommending the same to the Consideration of the Legislature: That M$^{r}$ Chace accompanied him to Town on the Saturday; & that great Endeavours were used that Afternoon to bring a large Congregation together, by raising People's

Expectation of some very uncommon Discourse to be delivered from the Pulpit the Day following. The Sermon is to be printed, tho, I hear, with considerable Alterations.

I was visited, immediately upon my Arrival, by Chace & Cradock, the only distant Clergymen then in Town: But before Night came in Magill, Brogden, Campbel, & Swift. These met all together at my Lodging at Middleton's, but I engaged my self purposely with M$^{r}$ Malcolme at another Place, being willing to learn something of their Schemes, & endeavour to form a small Party before I came to any Conference with them.

On the 10$^{th}$ in the Morning they met again at Middleton's, being joined by Deans, Claget, & Malcolme. At my coming into the Room (for I had been to wait upon the Govern$^{r}$) I found the Table covered with a formidable Heap of Papers, which M$^{r}$ Chace moved might be read in Order, and were all those relating to M$^{r}$ Henderson's Application to his Majesty in Council, and the Proceedings thereon in the late noble Proprietary's Time; which made me apprehend they intended some Opposition to the Inspection Law. As M$^{r}$ Magill who reads badly made blundering work of it, they desired I wou'd perform that Office, which I did, and made a cursory Remark or two upon some particulars in M$^{r}$ Paris's Brief. This Reading, & a short Debate upon it, took up the whole Forenoon. A Motion was made for asserting the Rights of the Clergy, and these Papers proposed as the Foundation. But upon my pointing out the considerable Time it must take up to set that Matter in a true Light,—the absolute Necessity of affirming nothing that was liable to be controverted, the small Body of Clergy now convened,—the want of due Preparation for an Affair of that Consequence and its Dependence upon Calculations which few of us were capable of without better Materials than we were at that time furnished with, The Motion was dropp'd, & we adjourned till the Evening.

Before we parted, M$^{r}$ Chace, with an Air of Authority, demanded of me, S$^{r}$ did not M$^{r}$ Jennings speak to you in the

State House about Meetings of the Clergy? A. He did. Q. Did he not brow-beat you, and use you ill? A. You never heard me say so, & I shou'd be glad to know your Author. Neither am I quite so tame as to take a Brow-beating or Ill Usage from any one without becoming Notice. Q. Well, Sir: But did not Mr Jennings talk warmly to you? Was he not very angry at Meetings of the Clergy? and did he not say he wou'd lay them by the Heels, or send them a packing to their own Parishes if he were Governor? A. Mr Jennings expressed his Dislike of Meetings of the Clergy, unless by a legal Authority. But I don't think him capable of treating any one, much less such a Body of Men as the Clergy with so much ill Manners as you express. Q. And pray, Sir, what were his Objections to Meetings of the Clergy? What Reasons did he give you for his Dislike of them? A. His Dislike was founded upon the ill Use that men asembled together without any Authority might make of a supposed Power they might assume to themselves when they proceeded in a formal Way by Votes & Resolutions as we had done in our former Meeting. But that he shou'd have no Objection to a regular Meeting under a proper Authority, such as that of a Commissary, in Case the Proprietary shou'd approve of one: As he explained himself to me when I waited on him the next Morning. Q. So then I find that Gentleman treated you in such Language, that you thought it incumbent on you to call upon him next morning for an Explanation? A. The Room was so crowded that I declined talking with Mr Jennings there, and told him I wou'd wait on him in the morning, which I did accordingly, having from my first particular Acquaintance with him, lived upon such Terms of Friendship, that I cou'd have free Access to him at any convenient Time without Ceremony. The Rest of the Clergy were very attentive to this Dialogue, and it is easy to see what use Chace intended to have made of it.

Mr Chace produced a Letter from old Mr Adams, complaining of " his not being invited to any of our Meetings; the only Reason of which he supposed was that he was the oldest Clergy-

man in the Province, and had always exerted himself vigorously in Defence of the Rights of the Church, &c."

There was no Mention made of a Prolocutor, or Clerk. Mr Malcolme had so little Honour or Satisfaction in his former nominal Dignity, that he wou'd have declined it if offered: And I had so little Pleasure in the present Meeting that I was glad they did not appoint me their Clerk upon the Occasion. By this Means it happened that nothing was noted down, nor any Copy taken of the Papers.

In the Evening they met some time before I came, and were listening to Mr Cradock's Sermon, which he read: And then mentioning his Design of printing it, we unanimously concurred with him. For tho' I cou'd not but consider his Manner of Appeal to the Public as a great Indiscretion: Yet I conceived it much better to appear in his own Dress, than to leave it to the uncertain partial Report of his Audience.

Mr Chace then proceeded upon Business, and called to Magill for the Paper he had prepared. I found, from Chace's calling for Things in Order, that he was the Man behind the scenes who managed the Wires, & some others present were little more than Poppets played about by him in different Attitudes. The Paper produced was read by Magill, and contained Seventeen Quere's which filled three sides of a Sheet of Paper, composed of all the Articles relating to Popery & Jacobitism which had been agitated in the Committee of Agrievances, and drawn up in the very Stile and Spirit of Dr Carol.

The Reading of this Paper caused a deep Silence, which Mr Chace interpreting, I suppose, in his own favour, took it out of Magill's Hand, and said, Well, Gentlemen, there is nobody here, I dare say, will offer to controvert the Truth of these Matters: for tho' they are only proposed by Way of Quere, yet we all know them to be undoubted Facts. What then have we to do, but to resolve upon them immediately, and go with them to the Committee of Agrievances? None of my Brethren making any Answer, but seeming tacitly to concur with him, he read over the first Quere, and putting the Question upon it,

took the Pen in his Hand, ready to enter it resolved, when I moved the whole might be read over again, that we might better judge of their Tendency in general. This done, I observed that these Queres contained a great Variety of important matter, the Truth of which it was not in our Power to affirm, as that depended upon Evidence remote from us, and which we had no Authority to call upon & examine. That to affirm things as Facts which might prove very disputable, or appear to have no better Foundation than uncertain Report or Surmise, wou'd fasten a heavy Imputation upon our Candour or Veracity: And that we might be assured of having our Proceedings thoroughly canvassed both by Friends and Enemies, which ought to prevail with us to proceed with the utmost Calmness and Circumspection. That Popery was undoubtedly exceeding dangerous in a double Respect, as it must naturally wage continual War with our excellent Constitution both in Church and State. That as a Religion it was absolutely incompatible with ours where it had the upper hand, and cou'd not be satisfied with less than an Extirpation of Protestancy: And as a political Institution it cou'd never obtain an Establishment in the British Dominions without introducing an Arbitrary Power inconsistent with the civil Rights and Liberties of the People, & removing the present Royal Family (our best Barrier, under God, against these Evils) from the Throne of England. That tho' all this was undeniably true, yet to raise an Outcry of Danger, without being able to demonstrate the particulars alledged, wou'd be absurd and ridiculous, inconsistent with that Prudence and Caution which our Characters as Clergymen supposed; and cou'd only tend to expose us to the Scorn of our Enemies, and weaken our future Influence in Matters of the greatest Importance. That it was therefore necessary to inquire What Dangers this Province may be liable to at this Time from Popery, & of what Kind? If of a civil Nature, that I apprehended the Civil Powers were the proper Judges, & no doubt wou'd take all due Care, as Self-Preservation was included in it. If of a religious Nature,

they must chiefly arise either from the Diligence & Industry of the Priests, who are indefatigable in their Endeavours to gain Proselytes: Or from their Learning & Abilities, & being versed in all the Arts & Subtilties of Argument: Or from their reputed Sanctity & apparent Regularity of Behaviour. That if we apprehended Danger from their Diligence and Industry, the same Weapons were in our Power, and it must be our own Faults if we did not use them with equal Success. That if we dreaded their Learning, Abilities or Dexterity of Argument, we ought to study more particularly the Matters controverted between us, to learn where the Stress of the Argument really lies, to oppose plain Truth & good sense to Sophistry & Fallacy, and in that Case a better Cause with less Abilities (which for the Honour of our Church I was unwilling to suppose) cou'd not fail to maintain its Ground, if honestly & warmly urged. And if we feared their superiour Reputation, that we ought diligently to labour for an equally good Character; first reform ourselves, and then faithfully strive to reform our Flocks, and ground them in the Knowledge of the holy Scriptures, those eternal Bulwarks against Error & Superstition: And the meanest of our Parishioners, thus prepared and instructed, wou'd by God's Assistance, prove an Over match for their subtilest Champions, as had been often the Case in the Beginnings of the Reformation. That it might well admit a Question whether Appeals to the civil Arm, and calling upon the Sword of the Magistrate to give weight to religious Arguments, were any way consistent with the Principles of the Church of England. That we complained heavily of those very Proceedings at the Time of the Reformation:—And tho' it was absolutely right that the civil Powers shou'd guard against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, by wise and prudent Laws, enforced by sufficient Penalties, for preventing the Growth & Progress of its Power among us, but still leaving the Conscience free and unrestrained, yet I cou'd not agree in the Expediency of our calling upon them to carry the English Penal Laws into Execution, or to create new Penalties at this Time. 1st

because it must appear weak & dastardly in us to demand the Assistance of the Magistrate in Matters merely religious, as if we cou'd not support our Part of the Cause without their Help; and 2$^{dly}$ Because, in respect of the Dangers arising from the political Part of Popery, is was evident from the Proceedings of the Hon$^{ble}$ lower House of Assembly that their Eyes were sufficiently open upon them, and that we need not doubt their Diligence in promoting Laws for the Security of the Constitution both in Church and State. That matters religious were our proper Care, as the Guardianship of our civil Rights properly belonged to the legislative Body now convened: that we ought well to attend to this Distinction, and confine ourselves within our own Province, and not interfere with the other, as those Queres manifestly did which related to Papists meddling in Elections, being employed as Receivers of Quit-Rents, recommending Persons to Places, having Alliance and supposed Interest with Men of Station, &c. That Inquiries of this Sort being the Particular Province of the lower House, who had their Committees of Priviledges & Elections & of Agrievances appointed for that very Purpose; we might, by usurping their Office and Prerogative, be justly look'd upon as Busy-Bodies, Incendiaries, and Fomenters of Jealousy & Discord in the State rather than Ministers of Peace and Harmony. But that if my Brethren had any Facts to alledge concerning the Behaviour of Papists or their Priests by which our Religion or particulars among our Flocks were illegally attacked or disturbed, I wou'd readily concur with them in a Memorial of such Facts to be laid before the Lord Proprietary or his Governor, and did not doubt a favourable Reception, and full Redress. And why not, said M$^{r}$ Chace, to the Committee of Agrievances? Is not their Door open to us, and have we not a Right of applying to them, as all other Subjects have? Will any one pretend to dispute that Right with us, or say that we have forfeited our civil Priviledges by becoming Ecclesiastics? Do we suppose the Committee of Aggrievances will not readily hearken to us as to the poorest Inhabitant of the

Province? And what shall make us affraid of Applying to them? I replied that the present Question was not, as I apprehended, either about our Right of Application to the lower House of Assembly, nor their readiness to receive any Complaint we had to offer. That in such Case I wou'd be one of the first to apply in Order to assert my Right, or make the Experiment whether those Gentlemen were inclined to consider us as Fellow Subjects by hearkening to our Allegations and giving us such Redress as was in their Power. That I neither knew nor heard of any Diminution of our Priviledges by becoming Clergymen, but rather a considerable Increase of them. That I shou'd never be affraid of making my Application to any Part of the Legislative Body when the nature of the Case required it, nor did I know of any one's attempting to terrify us from it as he seem'd to insinuate. So that the Question, in Fact, was only concerning the Necessity & Expediency of such Application. That S$^{t}$ Paul had taught us this distinction by saying, All things are lawful to me, but all things are not expedient; and had shewn that Expediency is to be prefer'd to an indiscriminate Assertion of Right, when our doing things, in themselves allowable, may be the Occasion of Offence. That to infer the necessity & expediency of Actions from our Right of exerting them, wou'd lead us into endless Absurdities; And to do things, merely to shew we were not affraid of doing them, without any other cogent Reason, was too much of a Piece with Drawcansir in the Play, who excuses his insulting two Kings by saying

All this I do because I dare.

That the Resolution in our last Meeting, upon which the present was founded takes no manner of Notice of the Committee of Agrievances, but expressly intends that we shou'd consider of an Address to the Proprietary: that had the least Mention been made at that Time of addressing any other Power, I was confident it wou'd have been rejected by a great Majority. That We cou'd not then agree of the Expediency of an Address even to the Proprietary, but resolved to meet

again to consider of it, as not being fully Satisfied about it. That I was surprized to see us fly off so wildly from that Resolution in two such material Points as to take for granted the Necessity of an Address against Popery without any previous Consideration; and to drop my Lord, who was the Person to be addressed by our former Resolution, for the Committee of Aggrievances who had not once been mentioned among us. M^r^ Chace then demanded whether we cou'd doubt of the Truth of the Matter contained in the Queries; since most of them appeared to be Fact from the Report of the Committee the last Session, and as such had the concurrence of the Lower House? I answered, that was to me a sufficient Objection to meddling with them, as they had been already determined by a much higher Authority than ours; and the House might very properly observe that, with all their Wisdom & Gravity the Clergy had told them little but what they were fully apprized of before, and justly apply the Parturiunt Montes! to our solemn Deliberations. In short, after much Altercation, in which M^r^ Chace frequently dropp'd Hints that an Application to the Committee was expected from us, M^r^ Deans, his old Colleague, suddenly changed sides, took up my Part of the Argument with Respect to the Queres; was immediately follow'd by the Rest, and thus was this formidable Paper unanimously thrown out; which, had it passed, and the several Queres (turned into so many affirmative Propositions) laid, in the Name of the Clergy, before the Committee, it is hard to say what a Ferment it wou'd have raised, and where the Mischief wou'd have ended.

We then went upon examining into such Facts as our Brethren present cou'd avouch, or adduce good Evidence for. And those agreed upon were,

1. Popish School masters teaching publickly, & having Protestant Children under their Care.

2. Papists not only sending their own Children to St. Omers, but endeavouring to persuade Protestants to send theirs there also.

3. Popish Priests preaching at Public Times in Port Tobacco Court House.

4. Popish Priests obliging Protestant Parties intermarrying with Papists to take an Oath that all the Children of that Marriage shall be brought up Papists.

5. A Fact related by M$^{r}$ Campbel shewing the Violence used by one Kingdon a Priest in Charles County towards a young Couple whose Banns had been published by him, the woman a Protestsant, in turning them both out of the Chapel in the Presence of the Congregation when they applied to him for Marriage, because the woman refused to turn Papist.

6. Dissenting Teachers of various Denominations preaching in the Province without taking the Oaths as required by Law.

7. Illegal Marriages contracted by means of the County Clerks granting Licences to any Persons on Application, without any previous Examination on Oath, or Security taken of the Parties, if Strangers, according to the Canon.

This is the Substance and, as near as I can remember, the Order of our Articles agreed on. For having no Clerk, no regular Copies were kept. M$^{r}$ Chace insisted on several others, but they were rejected. Among others he wou'd have inserted the Employing one Garraty, an Irish Papist, as Master of the Free School in Dorchester County. To which I objected— 1$^{st}$ As it was a Charge, if any, not upon the Papist, but the Visitors, each of which I was well aquainted with, & knew to be as little Popishly inclined as any Gentleman present: that the State of that County was particularly known to me, and that I durst affirm there were not five Popish Families in it; and those, if so many, of the obscurest Sort, without Property or Influence. And 2$^{dly}$ Because that in fact they were obliged to employ Garraty or none at all, not being able to procure any other Master: so low was the State of Learning among us: That from his Death, which happened three years ago, the School had remained vacant; 'till within these few months that M$^{r}$ Johnson, a Clergyman not yet provided for had under-

taken it. And 3$^{dly}$ as our Inquiries were concerning the present Dangers we were liable to from the Growth of Popery: And it must look very ridiculous to drag in Suspicions of Danger from a Man dead three years ago.

He insisted much on inserting that a Priest had converted one Wakeman, for which, as he affirmed, the Priest ought to be hanged by the English Penal Laws. Upon examining into the Fact it appeared from Chace's own Concessions that this Wakeman, a man exceeding loose both in Principle and Practice, had a violent Fit of Sickness; and expecting to die, had of his own Accord sent for the Priest, who came and administer'd the Rites of their Church & received him into it, at his own Request: tho' upon Recovery he consorted with them but a very short Time. That being afterwards questioned what made him send for a Priest? he replied that By G—d all he knew of our Clergy were such a Pack of d—mn'd Scoundrels, he did not think them capable of leading him any where but to Hell: and as he thought he was going to leave the World, he was willing to go to a better Place. I ask'd him whether he seriously meant an Accusation of the Priest, or a heavy Reflection upon the whole Body of Protestant Clergy? whether he imagined the Fact wou'd be swallowed in Gross? And that, for my own Part, I saw nothing blame-worthy in the Priest's Conduct, who had only acted the Part I shou'd have look'd upon my self as obliged in Honour and Conscience to have done in a Popish Country, even in the midst of an Inquisition if sent for by any Person in Articulo Mortis, who desired from an inward Conviction to be reconciled to our Church. In short Deans and the Rest of the Party were ashamed of the Motion, and dismissed it with a Laugh.

Another of M$^{r}$ Chace's Articles was that the Popish Priests often meet together: which it was plain he intended as a Contrast to the Story about M$^{r}$ Jennings, *innuendo,* Popish Priests meet without any Notice, the Established Clergy must be discouraged from Meeting. I observed that their Meetings were of such a Nature as we had no means of discovering or affirm-

ing. That if indeed we cou'd fasten some Consultation upon them for the Diminution or Ruin of the Protestant Interest among us, and make any tolerable Proof of their Articles & Proceedings, I shou'd with the utmost Zeal and Diligence join in bringing it to light, and laying it open to the whole Legislature, that their evil Designs might be prevented & meet with, due Punishment—But tho I verily believed such Consultations very frequent among them, yet I cou'd not join in any random Accusation, without some known Facts to build upon. He took upon him, on this Occasion, to re-examine me about M$^{r}$ Jennings, concluding with this Sarcasm: And Pray Sir, how did you take this Reprimand from the little Gentleman? I answered that I wou'd not take a Reprimand from any Person in the Government without notice where I was not conscious of deserving any, as was the Case in Question: but cou'd receive one with all Humility and Submission when I thought it just, and coming from a proper Authority.

The last Article rejected (which had been strongly insisted on by the whole Party) was, that great Numbers of Germans come annually into the Province, many of whom are concealed Papists—From which was infered a great and secret Danger arising to the Protestant Interest, as these People chuse to live in a Body, care not to intermarry with or live among us, and settling in the Back Woods may from the Principles of their supposed Religion be induced to join the French in Case of a War, and instead of Fellow-Subjects, and a Defence to our Frontiers, prove the most intimate and formidable Enemies. My Observations were, that an Article of this Sort, unless supported by undeniable Proof, might perhaps be interpreted a Combination among us to terrify Strangers from settling in the Province and improving the Proprietary's Interest. That this Suspicion of Danger might possibly arise from the Insinuations of Persons in the Country who cou'd not bear to see these Industrious People thrive upon less Rates for their Labour & the Produce of their Lands than themselves had been used to: in which Case we shou'd become the wretched Dupes & Tools

of a Self interested set, in direct Opposition to the public Good. That nothing cou'd more effectually banish numbers of them into other Provinces, or deter the Importation of Foreigners into the Country than the notion of such a suspicion entertained concerning them. That under the Guise of guarding against suspected Enemies, we might lose & discountenance real Friends. That, except a few particulars among them, who declared themselves Papists at their Arrival, they professed & behaved themselves like Protestants. That their Pastors all took the Oaths required by Law, and in their several Congregations performed their public Offices in the manner those of the same Sects are known to do in other Countries: And that as we took the same kind of Security for their good Behaviour as was taken in England of Foreigners upon their Naturalization, we ought to rest satisfied in it, 'til some thing more than uncertain Suspicion shou'd fix so black a Charge of Hypocrisy & Prevarication on a numerous, and in my Opinion, useful Body of People. Thus ended the Business of the Evening.

On the Forenoon of the 11th I waited on my Brethren, all met at Soumaine's which they thought more proper (being a private House) than Middleton's. The Debate was renewed with great Vigour about addressing the Committee of Agrievances. I opposed it with my whole Might: And at length cou'd no farther prevail than that we shou'd first Address the Govern$^{r}$ on the Articles agreed on, and afterwards lay the same before the Committee (the last Article excepted which related to his Excell$^{cy}$ alone) only changing the Direction: for which M$^{r}$ Chace took the separate voices of my Brethren, so that I stood single against nine. I found nothing but Delay cou'd ward off this imprudent indecent Stroke; And taking Advantage of their small Acquaintance with matters of Form, offered to draw up the Report by way of Memorial, which they readily accepted. I began with that to the Governor, the rough Draught of which M$^{r}$ Chace eyed as I was drawing up, and soon quarrelled with me for departing from the very words of

the Articles. I was really glad of the Squabble as it protracted the Time; but remarked that he must be very little versed in Addresses of that nature if he thought a hasty scrawl, without Order or Connexion, such as he had penn'd from our Resolutions the Evening before, wou'd appear properly in a Memorial from a learned Body of Clergy. That if he was not satisfied with my Method, he was welcome to draw it up in his own Way, for he might be well assured I had little Inclination to busy himself in it. If, however, he wou'd have Patience 'till I had concluded, he might see the whole together, and then judge whether I had not done full justice to his Memorandums. He was silenced by his Brethren, and the Rough Draught was unanimously approved without Alteration.

It then remained to make out a fair Copy, which I declined for the present having promised to meet Col[l] Lloyd about this Hour, in Order to make Oath before two Provincial Justices as one of the Witnesses to his Security-Bond as Agent. Upon my Return I proposed making out the fair Copy in the Afternoon, as it was now Dinner Time, and as M[r] Malcolme, M[r] Deans, M[r] Campbell, M[r] Claget & I were engaged at the Governor's. All the Rest had other Invitations; but M[r] Chace, now triumphant, and eager to do Business, declined his Appointment; and tho' he writes very badly, wou'd stay from his Dinner to copy off the two Memorials against our Return.

At the Governors we met with M[r] Chalmers of Westminster Parish, who had not yet joined us. I took him apart into the Garden, acquainted him with what had been done, & engaged him to second me. I laboured the matter with the others, and found them all but Deans inclinable to my way of thinking. At our Return to Soumaine's we found M[r] Chace ready with the two Memorials. The one to the Gov[r] we signed according to Seniority, and M[r] Malcolme, M[r] Campbel & I were nominated to present it. M[r] Chace called to have the other signed, to which I objected as improper before the Memorial to the Governor had been presented, & his Answer received. This threw us into Confusion: And Chace thought proper to tell

me he was surprized at my Obstinacy in pretending to set up my single Opinion against the solemn Vote of all my Brethren, and to think them so wavering & unsteady as to vote in the Afternoon contrary to the Resolution they had formed in the Morning. And Deans, who was with him had hastened to sign the other Memorial, cried out in a Passion, that he wou'd blot his name out of the Address to the Governor, if we wou'd not sign the other: in which I told him he was welcome to use his Pleasure. But that if they wou'd give me a patient Hearing, they might probably change their opinion, which was certainly better than to persist in an improper one, precipitately & inconsiderately enter'd into. Nor was it uncommon either in a Bench of Justices to alter a Judgment given, during the same Court: or for the Lower House of Assembly to reassume a Vote during the same Session. After much angry Contest, I requested the Gentlemen to consider what End they proposed to themselves? Was it not to bring our Complaints to the Ears of the Lord Proprietary? And was not that sufficiently done by addressing his Representative the Governor? Supposing we shou'd apply to the Committee of Aggrievances, cou'd any more be done, or cou'd it be done with equal Certainty? Did not the common Course of Business demonstrate this? Our Memorial goes in to the Committee; it must there pass an Examination before it can be brought into the House; and again runs the Hazard of a Vote before it can reach the Governor. And was not all this done a much shorter and more certain Way by addressing his Excellency directly, who no doubt, from that Confidence placed in him, wou'd more readily enter into the Matter, and assist us in the Redress? Whereas, suppose we shou'd apply to him and the Committee at the same Time, & upon the same Points: and his Excellency shou'd give us a favourable Answer, (which I cou'd with some Confidence promise them, as I had talked with him upon the Subject of the intended Memorial, & he had told me he wou'd gladly receive any Information from the Clergy concerning the Affairs of Religion, & give them the best Assistance in his

Power towards removing their Complaints) What must he think of us when the very same Matters appear, back'd at our Instance by the lower House of Assembly? May he not justly say, these Gentlemen, with a pretended Respect for his Lordship and Confidence in my Inclination to serve them, acquainted me by way of Memorial with certain Facts, to which I gave them a favourable Answer: Did they suspect my Memory, or my Sincerity, that they have taken this round-about method of bringing it a second Time to my Ears? And supposing his Excellency or my Lord to resent such a disrespectful Proceeding, cou'd we blame any but ourselves if we met with less Countenance from the Government than we cou'd wish, in matters that might concern us more nearly than the present Question? My Opinion was therefore, that we ought first to wait upon his Excellency, and receive his Answer. If that was favourable we ought to acquiesce in it, till Time shou'd shew its Effects. If his Actions correspond with his Words, which we had all the Reason in the World to believe, Our End was compleatly answered. If it shou'd appear otherwise, and that we had only been put off with Words, it wou'd then be time enough to make Application to the Legislative Body, and that in a way which cou'd give no reasonable Offence, but wou'd justify our Proceedings to the whole candid Part of Mankind. For that it was easy to advance a Step farther at any future time when it shou'd appear necessary; But it was not possible to recall a Step once taken.

M^r^ Chace angrily replied that if no other wou'd join with him, he wou'd go himself with that Paper to the Committee of Aggrievances (in which he was warmly seconded by M^r^ Deans); and that he knew it was expected from us. I answered, I shou'd be glad to know who expected it of us? He said, several Gentlemen of that Committee he had talk'd with. I told him, That Committee had a right to send for us if they thought fit, but to go without a Message from them was far from my Intentions. But if the Expectations of others were a Reason for our Actions, I cou'd point out another Matter

which was expected from us in a far more general way, & which wou'd be far more becoming in us to comply with, & gain us real Honour and Esteem. An Expectation raised by M$^{r}$ Cradock's Sermon, which being so critically preached just before our intended Meeting, & thought proper by us to be printed, seemed to lay us under a Necessity of doing something by way of Address to the Proprietary for establishing a legal Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction for restraining the Irregularities of our own Body, and taking away that Reproach which did more real Injury to the Cause of our holy Religion than all the Attempts of Papists, separatists, & Infidels put together: And I hoped we wou'd not part till we had come to a Resolution in it. This caused a general Murmur, nor cou'd I hear any thing distinctly but that it was too delicate a Point to be touch'd on at present. I then called for the Vote whether we shou'd at this Time make any Application to the lower House? which so anger'd M$^{r}$ Chace, that he told me I took a great Deal upon me, and had done very ill in speaking of Matters transacting among us to the Governor, or any one out of Doors. I retorted upon him that as I did not look upon us as a Court of Inquisition, I had not thought myself bound up to so strict a Secresy: which was plainly his own Case, in talking with Members of the Committee of Aggrievances and raising their Expectations. That I had told him, the Evening before, I was not of a Temper to bear a Reprimand I was not conscious of having deserved, and now must take the Liberty of giving him an Instance of it, by letting him know he took too much upon him, and had done very ill, in presuming to reprimand me without any Authority from my Brethren, to whom I was willing to submit my Cause, and beg their Pardon if they judged me guilty of any Indecency. That to have shewn less Heat and more Candour in his Proceedings wou'd have better suited his Character as a Clergyman: And that whatever Ends of Party or Popularity he had in View, I was neither to be persuaded against Reason, nor Brow-beaten into a Resolution of joining in them. I immediately retired

to the other End of the Room, and finding a general Confusion, and the Company divided into Parties, I took that Opportunity of confirming several in the moderate Side of the Question, especially as Deans had got into a personal Quarel with Chalmers who took my Part, and was carried on with much Warmth between them. At length Six, viz—Malcolme, Chalmers, Swift, Campbel, Claget & I voted against any Application to the Committee of Aggrievances; whilst Chace having got the Signature of Deans, Cradock, Brogden, & Magill, besides his own, to the other Memorial, went off with it directly, and delivered it to one of the Members of the Committee, (as I have Reason to believe) before M$^{r}$ Malcolme, Campbel & I cou'd reach the Governor with ours, to which we received a most satisfactory answer in every Point.

The Conduct of M$^{r}$ Chace on this Occasion has given great umbrage not only to many of his Brethren, among whom he will never be capable of forming any future Party, but to the Dissenters in general who have a great sway in the Province: As it is well known to them he was the Author of the 6$^{th}$ Art. in the Memorial, which he said he wou'd take upon himself to testify. But being examined before the Committee cou'd only offer a single Instance of one M$^{r}$ Scougall a Dissenting Minister who came several Years ago into Somerset County, and appearing before the Magistrates to take the Oaths, they happened not to have the Body of Laws by them in which they are printed, but desired him to come the next Court. In the mean while, his Friends, desirous of hearing him preach, pressed him to it: Which he unwillingly complied with, tho' they told him he cou'd run no Hazard as it was not thro' his Default he had not complied with all the Formalities of the Law. He appeared the next Court, as the Magistrates had directed him: but M$^{r}$ Chace, who then had a Parish in that County, having heard of it, was beforehand with him in lodging an Information against him, which however the Court thought fit to dismiss.—This Account of the Fact I had from Col$^{l}$ Robert Jenkins Henry, a Member of the lower House &

one of the Provincial Justices: And must have happened at least nine Years ago, for I bought some of M$^{r}$ Scougall's Books, after his Decease, the Year I came into the Country.

A remarkable Finesse of Doct$^{r}$ Carrol for obtaining a seeming Majority among the Clergy ought not to be omitted. M$^{r}$ Campbell, a young Clergyman from Charles County, who had mentioned the Fact reported in the 5$^{th}$ Article, thought it proper, as Chace had laid it before the Committee, to offer himself voluntarily to be examined concerning it before he left Annapolis, rather than be obliged to answer their Summons at so great a Distance. Doct$^{r}$ Carroll told him Sir, you have behaved very well, Sir, upon this Occasion; and the Public, Sir, are obliged to you. And I suppose, Sir, as you know, Sir, these Matters to be Fact, that you have no Objection, Sir, to the signing this Paper among your worthy Brethren. M$^{r}$ Campbell replied, with a becoming Spirit, I had, Sir, my particular Reasons, which I chuse not to mention here, for not signing that Paper when it was before us in a Body. And the same Reasons hold more Strongly against my signing it now, in the Absence of my Brethren: I must therefore, insist upon being excused. It is easy to see that, as M$^{r}$ Campbell's name to that Paper wou'd have made the Sixth, and consequently an apparent Majority; instead of a Memorial from sundry of the Parochial Clergy as appears upon the proceedings, it wou'd have stood The Parochial Clergy of Maryland, and the House wou'd have rung with The Clergy, Sir, the Clergy. And a very worthy Gentleman of that Committee cou'd not help dropping to me that an Act of the Clergy wou'd have added great weight to their Report.

M$^{r}$ Brogden gave in his Testimony before the Committee, as to Part of the 2$^{d}$ Article, of a Conversation he had with Turner Wootton High Sher$^{f}$ of Prince George's County, in which M$^{r}$ Wootton told him that Basil Warren a Papist had endeavoured to persuade him to send his son to S$^{t}$ Omers, mentioning the great Care taken of Youth, and the Cheapness of Commons & Education there, as Inducements. M$^{r}$ Wootton

has since published an Affidavit in the *Maryland Gazette,* in which he absolutely denies that M^r^ Warren used any such Persuasion to him. But as the Affidav^t^ does not deny his having such a Conversation with M^r^ Brogden, whose Character for Veracity is unexceptionable, it has caused much Dispute on both Sides.

The Priests preaching in Port Tobacco Court-House at public Times was on Occasion of Criminals of that Communion going to Execution. The matter has given great Offence, and the Sheriff or Magistrates acted very imprudently in permitting it.

The Memorial thrown by our rash Minority before the Committee, was by them tack'd to their own Report concerning Popery, and fell together with it in the lower House. The Gentlemen who were for the Report as it stood, depending on their own Strength, insisted on the Question for receiving the whole, which occasioned its being thrown out in the Gross by the Majority. For had they consented to have debated it Paragraph by Paragraph, they wou'd certainly have had the Concurrence of the House to most of the Particulars.

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## SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

*Continued from p. 73.*

9. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH[4] was born, with his twin brother Richard, 13 October, 1733 (family record), and died in Charles County in 1781. His will, dated 17 Nov., 1780, was proved 18 June, 1781. In it he names his children as given below, and leaves a bequest to Margaret Selwood and her daughter Elizabeth. Charles Somerset Smith and . . . . . his wife had issue:—

i. WALTER SMITH,[5] d. s. p. will proved in Charles Co. 19 Aug. 1802.
ii. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH, mar. Ann Sothoron, and left issue.
iii. HENRY ARUNDEL SMITH, mar. in 1795 his cousin Dicandia Garland, but d. s. p.
iv. MARGARET SMITH.
v. MARY SMITH.

10. WALTER SMITH,[4] of Halls Croft, was born about 1715 and died in 1743. His will was proved in Calvert County, 1 Feb., 1743/4. He married Elizabeth Chew (who married, secondly, . . . . . Hunt) and had one son:—

i. WALTER SMITH,[5] b. Jan'y 1739; d. unmar. 18 Feb. 1772.

11. DR. CLEMENT SMITH,[4] of Calvert County, was born about 1718, and died in 1792. His will, dated 10 Jan'y, 1787, was proved 28 Sept., 1792. According to family tradition he was educated and received his medical degree in England. He was elected a vestryman of All Saints Parish, 16 April, 1750 (Vestry Book), was Deputy Commissary of Calvert County from 1752 to 1777 (Commission Book), and was High Sheriff of the County from 16 Sept., 1772 to 9 Dec., 1775. He married his cousin Barbara Sim, daughter of Dr. Patrick Sim of Prince George's County and Mary his wife daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke. Mrs. Barbara Smith was therefore a grand niece of Clement Brooke, the maternal grandfather of her husband Dr. Clement Smith.

Dr. Clement Smith and Barbara (Sim) his wife had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

15. i. PATRICK SIM SMITH,[5] b. 1742; d. 1792.
16. ii. DR. WALTER SMITH of Georgetown, d. 29 Aug. 1796.
17. iii. RICHARD SMITH.
18. iv. LT.-COL. ALEXANDER LAWSON SMITH, b. 1754; d. Jan'y 1802.
v. DR. CLEMENT SMITH of Prince George's Co., b. 1756; d. 10 Dec. 1831; was married but left no male issue.
19. vi. DR. JOSEPH SIM SMITH, d. 5 Sept. 1822.
vii. JOHN ADDISON SMITH, a sea captain; d. unmarried.
viii. MARY SIM SMITH, mar. Henry Huntt of Calvert Co.
ix. SUSANNA SMITH, d. unmar. 1824.
x. RACHEL SMITH, d. unmar. 1824

## THE AFTER-STORY OF THE "GOOD INTENT."

With reference to this ill-starred vessel, there will be found in our Society's volume *The Eden Correspondence,* the following extracts from a letter addressed by Governor Eden, under date Annapolis, February 21st, 1770, to the Secretary of State, The Earl of Hillsborough, at London, viz:

1. "The Brig sails tomorrow for England, liable to be seized in the first English Port she enters, for carry-back India Goods and other Things contrary to the Condition of the Bonds given in Shipping them; liable also to Actions on every Bill of Lading given by the Captain, who could act no otherwise than he has done, any more than the Merchants concerned.
2. "The Collector and Surveyor of this Port Messrs. Calvert and Eddis, have wrote fully on this Head to the Commissioners of the Customs in London, who probably will apply to Your Lordship for your Directions how to Act with respect to the Vessel. I can only say, My Lord, that the Captain was obliged to Act as he has done, and that, as neither He, nor his Employer are to blame, the Compulsion upon them will, I hope entitle them to some Indulgence."

We further learn, from the Proceedings of The Committee, that "the *Good Intent* with *all* the Goods, sailed from *Annapolis,* for *London,* on Tuesday the 27th *February,* 1770."

Diligent search was lately made in London for the letter written by the Collector and Surveyor of Annapolis, and for any action thereon by the Commissioners of Customs, but this material must have perished, with many other valuable records, in the great London Custom House Fire on February 12, 1814. The few records saved on that occasion may now be found among the uncalendared Treasury bundles of the Public Record Office, and these were carefully dissected without result. Nothing remained but to examine the newspapers of the time, and from them we learn that the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, touched

at Deal, April 23d, 1770, and arrived at Gravesend, below London, on the 25th of the same month. On the 21st of May, 1770, the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, sailed from Deal for Galway, arriving at last named port on June 15th following. No mention whatever is made in the newspapers of the circumstances of the vessel's expulsion from Maryland, the Boston massacre appearing to absorb journalistic attention to the exclusion of all other American news of the period.

The fact that the *Good Intent,* after return to England, continued in trade without change of Captain, would indicate that the vessel received from the British authorities the "Indulgence" solicited by Gov. Eden—whose letter of 21st February, 1770, was received by Lord Hillsborough on April 26th, 1770, the day after the vessel's arrival at Gravesend.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

BALTIMORE, *November* 11th, 1908.

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## COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION.

Among the most interesting and instructive documents of the Revolutionary period, are the Journals of the Committees of Observation in the several counties. The Maryland Historical Society is desirous of procuring either the originals or copies of such as are in existence. It already has, or can procure those of the Middle and Upper District of Frederick County, of Harford and of Baltimore counties. Any one who may know of the existence of other of these Journals will confer a favor by communicating with the Society.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Meeting of October 12th*, 1908.—The opening meeting of the fall brought out an unusually large attendance of members. The additions reported to the library of the Society showed a large number of acquisitions, prominent among which was a volume on the Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia, issued by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and *Ten Years of Upper Canada*, by Lady Matilda Edgar. The additions to the gallery and collections were even more noteworthy. The most important of these were portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, painted by Alfred J. Miller (1810-1874), a Baltimore artist and pupil of Sully. These were presented to the Society in the name of the late Miss Harriet A. Miller, a sister of the artist through Mr. Decatur H. Miller, Jr. Other additions of note were a memorial volume of General Ross, presented by Rev. L. B. Brown, consisting of photographs of the General, his grave, the memorial erected to him in Westminster Abbey, and other photographs made by Mr. Brown of objects of interest in connection with the General; also three lithographs bequeathed to the Society by the late Mary P. Boyd, the subjects being the capture by the *Frolic* by the *Wasp*, the capture of the *Macedonian*, and a view of Baltimore in 1850. Mr. Richard D. Fisher enriched the collections of the Society by the presentation of Moll's map of Virginia and Maryland (1746) and Bowen's map of Virginia (1752).

The portraits of the various Presidents of the Society had during the summer been brought down to the main room of the Society, and were so disposed about the room as to add greatly to its attractiveness.

From the Committee on Publications announcement was made of the completion and issuance of the XXVIII volume of the State Archives. This contains the proceedings of the Council from 1732 to 1753.

New members were elected as follows: Active: Rev. John F. Goucher, William H. Lytle; corresponding: Henry J. Brown.

The list of deaths of members announced was larger than usual, and included Rev. Haslett McKim, J. Wilson Patterson, Charles Weber, Jr., and Samuel Evans, active members, and J. Watts de Peyster and A. R. Spofford, corresponding members.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner entertained the members with a paper entitled "New Light on the Provincial History of Maryland from British Archives," under which appellation the author found full play for a very genial and gentle humor over the character and quantity of beverages taken on board the *Ark* and the *Dove* as set out in an ancient admiralty suit in England, and also an account of the fast colts of Governor Horatio Sharpe.

*Meeting of November 9th,* 1908.—The resignation of Miss Grace Balch was presented and accepted at this meeting, and the correspondence of the month was presented by the corresponding secretary. The most important letters were, one from British Guiana asking for information which might tend to throw light on the lot of the "Bondservant" in the Barbadoes during the 17th and 18th centuries, a class of whom comparatively little is known, although after their terms of service had expired a number found their way to the American Colonies; and the other suggesting that the inhabitants of Maryland were known by the nickname of "Crawfish," and asking for the origin of the appellation.

The elections to membership were; Active: G. Frank Bailey, Parker Cook, Charles Goldsborough, Elmer Harn, Miss Salina Keighler, Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Lynn R. Meekins, T. Scott Offutt, Mrs. J. Frank Parran, and Miss Kate W. Weaver;

Associate: Willard E. Morse; Corresponding: Oliver L. Lampson, of London.

The Council reported favorably a proposition to amend the Constitution, the effect of which, if adopted, will be to reduce the dues for those elected to membership during the fall months from $5. to $3. for the portion of the year, and to furnish all such members with the *Magazine* for the entire calendar year. The proposed amendment was laid over under the rule until the December meeting.

The death was announced during the month of Mr. John F. Parlett, and Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman. When the announcement had been made by the recording secretary, President Cohen said:

"The announcement of the death of Daniel Coit Gilman takes from our roll the name of one of our most distinguished and most valued members.

"Mr. Gilman became a member of this Society in January, 1876, within a few months of his coming to our City as the President of the Johns Hopkins University.

"He took from the outstart much interest in the activities of the Society From him came the suggestion of celebrating the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Baltimore—an occasion in which this Society took a prominent part.

"In later years, though not actively participating in the conduct of the Society's affairs, he always maintained his interest in its work. It is with grateful feeling that the members of the Society record their regard and esteem for the man and their appreciation of the eminent services he rendered to his fellow citizens of Baltimore.

"The Chair had requested Mr. Clayton C. Hall to prepare a minute for this occasion. He has been pleased to do so and regrets his inability to be present and offer it in person; in his absence the Chair will ask Vice-President Harris to present it for him."

Mr. Harris thereupon read the following minute:

*Mr. President:*

In the list of members of this Society whose deaths have occurred since our last meeting, appears the name of Daniel Coit Gilman. It seems to me that in the case of a man so distinguished, and whose life has been so useful in this community, his death should not be passed over with the mere recordation of the fact.

Mr. Gilman came to Baltimore at the invitation of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University one-third of a century ago, and during the entire period of his residence here he was devoted to the promotion of everything that tended to the good of the community. He served upon the Board of Public School Commissioners; he was a member of the Commission by which the new City charter was drafted; for some time he was President of the Charity Organization Society; he was, moreover, appointed by President Cleveland a member of the International Commission upon the boundary of Venezuela; but these facts are mere illustrations of his manifold activities.

His great work was the organization of a university, the first in America which fully exemplified the university idea. There were colleges before, which called themselves universities, but it was not until the way was shown at the Johns Hopkins that the university idea was developed in this country.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in an address delivered in this city on February 22, 1902, paid this tribute. He said: "I want to testify that the Graduate School of Harvard University, started feebly in 1870 and 1871, did not thrive until the example of Johns Hopkins forced our Faculty to put their strength into the development of our instructions for graduates; and what was true of Harvard was true of every other university in the land which aspired to create an advanced school of arts and sciences." It may therefore be truly said of Mr. Gilman that he created university life in America as distinguished from college training and discipline.

Mr. Gilman's wonderful ability in organization was shown

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in the skill with which he selected and gathered about him in the Faculty of the University men eminently qualified to carry out the university idea. Some of them, men who had already achieved a world-wide celebrity; others, young men with as yet no reputation, but in whom he quickly discerned the stamp of genius. His own capacity for work was great, and no one could come under his influence without being inspired to do his utmost. After his retirement from the Presidency of the University, upon the completion of twenty-six years of service, he was honored by selection as organizer of the Carnegie Institute for Research, and he entered upon this new work with all the enthusiasm of youth, though he had already filled out the three score years and ten allotted to man.

It seems to me fitting, Sir, that the death of such a man should receive more than a passing notice. I therefore offer and move the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That this Society recognizes that in the death of Daniel Coit Gilman it has lost one of its most distinguished and valued members; a man whose name must ever be held in honor, not only for his achievements in the field of education, wherein he raised and set the standard for university education in America, but also for his devotion to, and activity in, the promotion of the good of the Commonwealth.

The resolution having been duly seconded, it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Captain Henry P. Goddard read the paper of the evening, the title of which was "Distinguished Marylanders I have known," and in it he gave in pleasing form, anecdotes and personal reminiscences of Severn Teackle Wallis, Judge Hugh L. Bond, General Bradley T. Johnson, Col. John R. Kenly, Adjutant General H. Kyd Douglass, Col. Charles Marshall, Admiral George B. Balch, John L. Thomas, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Judge George William Brown, Daniel Coit Gilman, John W. McCoy, and others. The paper was of unusual interest and regret was expressed by a number of the members present that the author felt himself obliged to hurry as rapidly as he did towards the close of the reading.

# INDEX

## To Names of Persons and Places in Vol. III.

(Names of Authors in small capitals.)


Abbington, John, 164.
Abingdon (ship), 101.
Abotts, John, 161.
ACADIANS TRANSPORTED TO MARYLAND, by Basil Sollers, 1.
Acquackanach bridge, 107.
Acton Park, 69.
Adams, Mr., 367.
Addison, Mr., 266.
Eleanor, 73.
Thos. Col., 70.
Thos., 73.
Adelon, Pierre (of Bordeaux), 102.
ADMIRAL OF MARYLAND, 277.
Admiralty Courts, 143.
Adriana (ship), 101.
Aguehanack bridge, 105.
Aldermason, 70.
Alexander (ship), 101.
Alexandra, 102.
Alexandria (ship), 101, 118.
All Saints Parish, 258.
Frederick Co., 271.
Allen, Wm., 167.
Amberly, Simon, 65.
Ambrose, Miss, 274.
Amersland, 22.
Anderson, 173.
Wm., 185, 243, 352.
Ann (ship), 173.
Annapolis, 4, 10, 11, 36, 48, 49, 51, 118, 141, 144, 241, 242, 244, 246, 249, 253, 256, 257, 265, 330, 340, 364, 384.
Annapolis (ship), 101.
Annarundell, 232.
Anne Arundel Co., 241.
Assoc., 144.
Anne Arundel, 232, 241, 242, 249.
Anne Arundel Co., 52, 142.
Anne Arundell Manor, 212, 306.
Antelope (ship), 101.
Antiquities, Roman, 223, 224.
Aquekanack Bridge, 105, 107.
Armenian, Vale, 60.
Arnold, Benedict, 187.
Arundal Manor, 131.
Assembly Sessions, 334.
Association, 352.
Association of Traders, 241, 248, 249.
Athelstan, King, 209, 210.
Atkinson, Michael, 45, 46, 47.
Auber, Enias, 19.
Jos., 20.
Augmentation Office, 203.
Augustine Parish, Cecil County, 266, 271.
Avalon, 204, 277.

"BABYLON'S FALL," Leonard Strong, 228.
Bacchus (ship), 102.
Bachelor's Rest, 58.
Bacon, Thos., 257,-8,-9,-60, 263, 265, 269, 271, 272, 365.
Baines, Christopher, 68.
Ann, 68.
Baintree, 11.
Baker, Miss, 215, 216, 217, 222.
Mr., 216, 217, 218, 222.
Ball Fryer Ferry, 117.
Baltimore, Geo., 198.
Lady, 132, 198.
Lord, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 228, 231.
Baltimore, 102, 118, 137, 241.
beginnings of, 51.

Balsa (ship), 173.
Balto. Co., 11, 12, 36, 117, 241, 247, 249.
Baltimore (ship), 101.
Baltimore, Threatened, 138.
Balto. Town, 256, 343.
Baltamore, Warning to Lord, 228.
Bank (United States), 122, 125.
Barbadoes, 174.
Barban, Jos., 20.
Barber, Luke, 164.
Barbuda, 174.
Barcelona, 284.
Bare, John Geo., 45.
Baring Bros. & Co., 121.
Barkely, Sir W., 229, 235.
Barking (Abbey of), 199.
Barkeley, Sir Wm., 235.
Barnes, Abraham, 149.
Barrett, Wm., 167.
Bath, 202.
Batt, Humphrey, 70.
Batten, 58.
Batten, Lydia, 58.
Thos., 57.
Wm., 54, 57.
Beake, Mr., 319.
Beale, Benj., 17.
John, 184.
Beall, Alex., 4.
Josias, 149.
Beatty, Capt. Wm., Journal (1776–81), 104.
Beatty, Henry, 104.
Beggars (ship), 101.
Bel Air, 140.
Bell, Mathew, 277.
Bell, Matthew, 278.
Bellnap, Mr., 116.
Benison (ship), 101.
Bennett, Rich., 53, 230, 232.
Bennet, Rich., 230, 232.
Bennington (ship), 101.
Berbine, —— 19.
Berkley, Jack, 327.
Berkshire, 227.
Bernard, Chas., 184.
Bernard, Mrs., 211.
Betsy (ship), 101, 156, 246, 343.
Benbow, Jo., 168.
Bever Damm, 163.
Neck, 162.
Biron's, 117.
Biron, Mr., 117.
Births and Deaths Register, 23.
Bison, 117.
Black Joke (ship), 101.
Black Prince (ship), 101.
Blake, John Sayer, 185.
Blakes and Sawyer of Charleston, 102.
Blanc, ——, 19.
Blay, Edw., 58.
Rachel, 59.
Wm., 53, 54, 58, 59.
Blazing Star Ferry, 108.
Blossom (ship), 101.
Blunstone, Saml., 37, 46, 47.
Boardly, Mr., 130, 212, 289.
Bodely (Bordly), 128.
Bodely, 130.
Bodkin Pt., 60.
Boisseaux, Mr., 205.
Boles, John, 158.
Bombay, 112.
Bond, Alice, 184.
Ann, 184.
Barnet, 184.
Mary, 184.
Peter, 184.
Thos., 48.
Wm., 184.
W. W., 184.
Bond's Manor, 48.
Booker, 169.
Bordly, 330.
Bordly, J. B., 192.
Boston, 3, 6, 143.
Botetourt, Lord, 227–8.
Bottle Hill, 118.
Bowles, Mrs., 306.
John, 58.
Bowly, Dan'l, 103.
Braddock, 1, 2.
Defeat, 4.
Braddock, Gen'l, 1, 2, 3, 185.

BRADFORD, Gov., CORRESPONDENCE, contributed by W. S. Myers, 176.
Bradner, Capt, 116.
Brandewine, 109.
Brassey, Issabel, 19.
Bray, Wm., 53.
Dr., 195, 196.
Brent, Capt., 30.
Mistress Mary, 159.
Mistress Margaret, 159.
Brereton, Thos., 184.
Brerewood, 227, 326.
Charlotte, 204, 205, 320, 322, 332.
Francis, 194, 204, 205, 210.
Mrs., 213, 214, 219.
Mr., 214, 227, 330, 332.
Thomas, 193, 333, 337.
Thos. W., 194.
Bridges, Jno., 224.
Brimpton, 296.
Brinks, Dr., 164.
Bristol, 108, 114.
British America, 141.
Brodrick, 302.
Broderick, Col., 116.
Brogden, 366, 382, 383.
Brogden, Wm., 258, 263.
Mr., 266, 271.
Brook, Robt., 58.
Brooke, Chas., 68.
Clement, 72.
Eliz., 68, 69.
Francis, 162.
Henry, 68.
Jane, 72.
Mary (Mainwaring), 68.
Robt., 68, 161.
Roger, 69.
Susanna, 72.
Thos., 70.
Brooke Place Manor, 68.
Brooke Ridge, 68.
Brown, Sir Chas., 291, 293.
Mr., 117, 266.
Rich'd, 258, 271.
Thos., 273.
Brown's Creek, 118.
Brunswick, 106, 108, 113.
Bryrwood, Francis, 285.
Chas., 295.
Bryson, Andrew, 156.
Buchan and Cowen, 243.
Buchanan, Andrew, 243, 352, 356.
Archibald, 103, 243, 346–7, 355, 356, 357, 359.
Arthur, 47.
Geo., 103.
Jas., 154.
John, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 353, 356, 360, 361.
Sam'l, 240, 249, 346–7, 361, 362.
Buckskin (ship), 101.
Bulford, 48.
BUMP, CHAS. WEATHERS, First Grants on Patapsco, 51.
Burford, Edw., 65.
Burgoin, 111.
Bush River, 184.
Butler, Cecilius, 68.
Buttermilk Falls, 118.

Caddet, 204, 205.
Calais, 199.
Calhoun, Jas., 103.
Callister, ——, 11, 12, 13.
Calverly, 198.
CALVERT, LEONARD BENEDICT, ESQ., by B. C. Steiner, 191.
Concluded, 283.
Calvert, Benedict Leonard, 184, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 201, 308, 341, 342.
Capt., 325.
Cecil, 51, 192, 194, 195, 219, 221, 226, 227, 258, 259, 260.
Letter, 283, 291, 293, 294, 308, 312, 325, 341.
Cecilius, 62–5, 259, 260, 273, 277, 315.

Calvert, Lady Charlotte, 192.
Lot (Charlotte), 193, 214.
Charlotte, 192, 294, 341.
Chas., 55, 62, 130, 192, 181, 184, 193, 264, 309, 312. 341.
Calvert, Collector, 386.
Calvert, Edward Henry, 184, 194, 295, 296, 298, 308, 312.
Edward, 325, 341.
Eliz., 341.
Frederick, 194, 260, 269.
Frederick, letter, 259.
Jane, 194, 203, 341.
Leonard, 51, 159, 315.
Margt., 184, 329.
Mr., 219.
Mrs., 209.
Nanny, 332.
Philip, 170, 181.
Calvert, Arms, 198.
Calvert Co. Judges, 178.
Calverton Co., 163.
Camden (ship), 101.
Camden, 143.
Campbell, 366, 374, 382, 383.
Mr., 323.
Eleanora, 184.
Isaac, 258, 266, 271.
Robt., 184.
Wm., 184.
Campden, 200, 201, 202.
Canada, 3.
Cannon's house, 40, 42, 43.
Cannon, Sophia, 42, 44, 45.
Wm., 38, 39, 42, 43, 48.
Cape Clear, 173.
Capper, John, 47.
Carol, Dr., 368, 383.
Carroll, Chas., 18, 149.
Carroll, Jas., 3, 302, 303.
Cartwright, ——, 284.
Cary, Nich., 166.
Thos., 168.
CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT, 141, 240, 342. See (GOOD INTENT).
Cassenton, 200.
Caterpillars, Pest, 335.
Cathera, 173.
Catholic Church, 61.
Cato (ship), 101.
Cecil Co., 113, 133.
Cecil Co. Hist., 19, 20.
Cedar Creek, 118.
Celeron de Bienville, 189.
Centurion (ship), 101.
Ceres (ship), 172.
Chace, Thos., 258, 264, 265, 266, 271, 365, 366, 367, 371, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 382.
Chace, see Chase.
Chaille, Peter, 149.
Chalmers, 174.
Mr., 266, 378, 382.
Walter, 258, 271.
Chalumeau, Lieut., 171.
Chamberlain, Jos., 103.
Chamberlaine, Jas. L., 149.
Chamberlayne, Jas., 330.
Chance (ship), 101.
Chandler, Major, 238.
Chandlee, Nich., 168.
Charles I (King), 198.
Charles, Ld. Balto., (letter from Gov. Ogle), 127.
Charlotte, 118.
Charlotte (vessel), 199.
Charter of Maryland, 26.
Chase (ship), 101. See Chace.
Chelsea, 299.
Cherry, Mr., 195, 196.
Chesapeake Bay, 30.
Chester, 108, 109, 110, 116.
Chester River, 273, 275.
Chestertown, 273, 274, 276.
Chestnut Hill, 111.
Chew, Eliz., 385.
Mr., 305, 319.
Childs, Sir Francis, 319.
Choptank River, 10, 11, 183.
Christ Church College, 202.
Christ's Church Parish, Queen Anne Co., 271.
Christie, Capt., 247, 248, 251, 252.
Christine, 32.
Christine Creek, 29.
CHURCH, REQUEST FOR, 179.

Church, Thos., 7, 8.
Church Creek, 275.
Claggett, 366, 378, 382.
Clagett, Capt. Thos., 68.
Claggett, Mr., 183.
W., 183.
Claiborne Island, 159.
Claiborne, Col., 276.
Wm., 30, 52, 53, 232.
Clarke, Mr., 31.
Clark, Patrick, 47.
Wm., 47.
Claybourne, Capt., 30.
Clergy, 257, 267, 269, 271.
CLERGY, PROCEEDINGS OF PAROCHIAL, 257, 364.
Cleveland, Duchess of, 192, 197.
Cleyborne, Wm., 230, 232.
Clifton, 182.
Clinton, Capt., 287.
Cockburn, Adm'l, 136, 137, 138.
Cock, John, 171.
Cockram, 198.
Cockshutt, 160.
Widow, 163.
COHEN, MENDES (Contributed by),
Letter of Geo. Peabody, 119.
Denization of Augustine Herman, 170.
Cokesbury College, 189.
Cole, Robt., 164.
Colley, Mr., 296.
Columbus (ship) 101.
Committee of Observation (Note), 387.
Commonwealth of England, 231, 237, 238.
Concord (ship), 101.
Concord Point, 138.
CONFERENCE BETWEEN PENN AND TALBOT AT NEW CASTLE, 1634, 21.
Conhodah, 48.
Connecticut, 114.
Conogocheague, 186.
Constantine, 209.
Coode, 56.
John, 65.
Cook, Andrew, 183.
Eben, 183.
Anne, 183.
Cooke, Rev. George, 71.
Jane, 71, 72.
Cooke's Point, 183.
Cooledge, Judson, 243, 251, 252, 253, 350–3, 355, 357, 358, 359.
Cornwallis, 57, 111.
Cornwalleys, Capt., 163.
Cortland Manor, 106.
Council of Safety (ship), 102.
Council of State, 230.
Coulthred, Thos., 184.
Court House (Balto.), 19.
Cowen, 346, 355.
Cowpens, Battle of, 119.
Cox, Joseph, 182.
Wm., 243, 353.
Crabb, Jane, 71, 72.
Thos., 71.
Cradock, Thos., 258, 263, 266, 271, 365, 366, 368, 382.
CRAIGHILL, W. P., 188.
Cram Hall, 327.
Cranwell, Jon., 182.
Crawford, John, 184.
Creaell's Ferry, 112.
Creighton, Capt., 254.
Creole (ship), 175.
CRESAP, THOS., ATTACK ON HOUSE, 33.
Crookshanks, Chas., 103.
Crotan's Bridge, 115.
Crow, Mr., 306, 319.
Crowe, Christopher, 192.
Mr., 209, 212, 283, 294.
Crowton Bridge, 106.
Cumberland, 186.
Cummings, 117.
Curson, Richd & Co., 103.
Curtis, Edmund, 230, 232.

Dare, Alethea, 71.
Mary, 71.
Nath., 71.
Darnall, Mr., 208, 209, 212, 306.
Eliz., 72.
Henry, 72.
John, 315.
Dashill, ——, 19.
Davidson, John, 103.
Davies, Allen, 71.
Margt., 71.
Davis, Geo. L. L., 273.
Dawkins, Wm., 69.
Dawson, Jos., 103.
Deans, Rev. Hugh, 243, 257, 258, 265, 266, 271, 352, 354, 366, 373, 377, 382.
Dear Bought, 58.
Debore, Gen., 108.
Debts, State, 120.
Deer Creek, 279.
Delany, 130.
Delaware River, 29, 106, 111.
Delaware (ship), 101.
Delaware Indians, 25.
Delaware and Pennsylvania Boundary, 335.
Delight (ship), 102.
Delworthstown, 112.
Deney, Comtessa (ship), 101.
Denison & Co., 126.
Dennis, Henry, 103.
Denmarke, 24.
Derrick, John, 112.
Dick, Jas., 149, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 352, 354, 356.
Dick and Stewart, 154, 155, 156, 157, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 347-8, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360.
Dickinson, Chas., 149.
Dickson, James, 149.
Digby, Capt. Saml., 159.
Diggs, Dudley, 8.
John, 245.
Diligent (ship), 176.
Dieppe, 199.
Dispatch (ship), 102.
Ditchley, 197, 200, 295.
Dod, Mr., 114.
Dolphin (ship), 79, 101.
Donald, Eliz., 184.
Donia, Anthony (ship), 101.
Dorchester (ship), 101.
Co., 374.
Dorsey, Edward, 243, 353, 358, 360, 361.
John, 103, 149.
Sam'l, 243, 353, 358, 361.
Douglas, Rich. H., 171.
Dounkan, Capt., 300.
Dove (ship), 101.
Dover, 112.
Down, P., 112.
Downe, Abraham, 183.
Jos., 183.
Eliz., 183.
Doyly, Robt., 167.
Dragon (ship), 101.
Dudley, Lord, 327.
Duke of York (ship), 174.
Dulany, Danl., 10, 13, 70, 337, 338.
Mr., 130.
Dumesire & Lamaigre, 102.
Dunelm, 204.
Dunbar's Regt., 186, 187.
Durand, Jas. & Co. (of Fredericksburg, Va.,) 102.
Wm., 55, 233, 236, 237, 238.
Rich., 232, 233.
Saul, 55, 237.
Durham, 28, 29.
Dutch, 25, 26.
Duties, 143, 145.

Eagle (ship), 101.
Eales, Catherine, 182.
Earl, Michael, 149.
Eastern Neck Island, 275.
Ebbitt, Edw., 183.
Eclipse (ship), 101.
Economics and Politics in Maryland, 330.
Eddis, Wm., 386.
EDEN, GOV., CORRESPONDENCE, 141, 386.
Eden, Gov., 387.
John, 149.

Edward (ship), 172.
Edward, King, 202.
Edwards, Debora, 181.
Edwards, Michael, 174.
Elizabeth (ship), 7,
Elizabeth town, 108.
Elkridge, 59.
Elk River, 25, 129.
Elk skins, 24.
Elkton, 138.
Ellison, John, 36, 37.
Eltonhead, 235.
Edw., 161, 163, 164.
Eltonhead, Wm., 234.
Elwes, Anne, 181.
Thomas, 181.
Encrease (ship), 133.
England, 242.
England, Church of, 370.
English Statutes, 336, 337.
Englishtown, 113.
Ennalls, Wm., 149.
Enterprize (ship), 102.
Epsom, 193, 203, 216, 222, 319.
Errington, Capt., 141, 142, 241, 244, 246, 253, 256, 352, 354, 359, 360, 386, 387.
Eure, Katheryne, 166.
Evans, Edw., 50.
Rachel, 38, 41, 44, 50, 51.
Evelin, Robt., 161.
Evens, Wm., 161, 166.
Ewer, John, 244, 361.
Rich., 53, 54, 59, 233.
Walter, 244, 361.
Ewing, Robt., 103.
Eyons, 131.

Fair American (ship), 101.
Falmouth, 127.
Fame (ship), 254.
Fanny (ship), 101.
Fansham, Mrs., 327.
Fairfax, Ferdinand, 169.
Farman, Zeb., 7.
Farmer's letters, 143.
Farre, Agnus, 182.
Daniel, 182.
Farrer, Thos., 356.
Farrold, Thos., 20.
Fassett, John, 103.
Faubourg, St. Germain, 204.
Felicity (ship), 102.
Fendall, Josias, 58, 234, 235, 277.
Phil. R., 149.
Ferguson, Major, 117.
Ferry Creek, 55.
Fielding, Diana, 292, 299.
Fielding, Lady Diana, 308.
Fifer, Edw., 174.
FISHER, RICHARD D., 141, 387.
(Contributed by), Case of the Good Intent, concluded, 342.
Privateer Lawrence, 171.
Fishing Creek, 56.
Fishkill, 106, 115, 116.
Fitzroy, Lee, 325.
Fleete, Capt. Henry, 158.
Florence, 210, 287.
Florida, 116.
Fly (ship), 102.
Foote, Rich., 167.
Ford's Farm, 118.
Forester, Mr., 266.
Forrest, Uriah, 188.
Fort Cumberland, 187.
Fort DuQuesne, 185.
Fort Edward, 9.
Fort Johnson, 171.
Fort Lee, 105.
Fort Washington, 104, 105.
Forward, Mr., 225.
Foster, Richard, 158.
Fotterill, Ed., 18, 19.
Fouey, Anne, 181.
Nich., 181.
Robt., 181.
Fountain, Thos., 168.
Fountain (ship), 101.
Fox (ship), 101.
Foy, Miles, 35.
Francis, 39, 42.
France, 120.

Franklin (ship), 101.
Frederick, 118.
Frederick, Prince of Wales, 193.
Frederick the Great of Prussia, 193.
Fredericksburg, 115.
Frederick Co., 14, 117.
Fredericktown, 19, 186.
Freeholders, 144.
Free Mason (ship), 102.
French and Indians, 2, 4.
French Neutrals, see Acadian, 1, 3, 4.
Frenchtown, 19, 138.
Friend, Dr., 197, 216, 321.
Friendship (ship), 102.
Frisby, Sarah, 133.
Jas., 133.
Fuller, Capt., 55, 236, 237, 238.
Wm., 232, 233.

Gage, Gov., 20.
Galbraith, Ellen, 182.
Gamble, Archibald, 103.
Gantt, Edward, 149.
Gardiner, Luke, 162.
Garland, Dicandia, 385.
Garraty, 374.
Gaspee Bay, 20.
Gates, Gen., 118, 187.
Gates, Gen. (ship), 101.
General Association of Traders, 241, 244, 245.
George and Vulture (inn), 206.
Georgetown, 134, 135, 136, 137.
Germantown, 110, 111.
Gerrard, Capt., 238.
Gibbon, Saml., 181.
Gibbons, Maj., 162.
Gibbs, Rich., 181.
Gibson, Mrs. Jas., 192.
John, 184.
Gilbert, John, 181.
Gill, Benj., 160.
Gillett, Augustin, 54, 58.
Gillet, 54.
Gilpin, Joseph, 149.
Gisse, Dr., 197.
Gist, Mr. 330.
Gist, Gen. (ship), 101.
Gist, N., 115.
Glass, duty on, 143.
Glastonbury, 203.
Gloucestershire, 197.
Glover, John, 167.
Grammar, John, 66.
Godfrey, Thos., 287.
Godlington, Thos., 168.
Godwin, Parke, 177.
Golden Fortune (ship), 233.
Golden Lion (ship), 236.
Goldsborough, Mrs., 138.
Robt. 4th, 149.
Good Adventure (ship), 102.
Good Intent, Case of, contributed by Richard D. Fisher, 141, 240, 342.
Good Intent, After-Story, contributed by Richard D. Fisher, 386.
Good Intent (ship), 141, 142, 240, 241, 244, 246, 253, 256, 342, 343, 344, 348, 352, 354, 356, 357, 358, 363, 386, 387.
Goode, Michael, 278.
Goodricke, Geo., 164.
Goods, Importation, 354–5.
Goodwin, Wm., 348.
Gordon, Patrick, 329.
Robt., 38, 49.
Gorsuch, Chas., 51.
Gould, 19.
Grahame, Charles, 149.
Grampus (ship), 102.
Grand Pré, 7.
Granger, Eneas, 20.
J. B., 20.
Graves, 302.
Mr., 210.
Gravesend, 387.
Graves, Rich., 201.
Gray's Inn Creek, 273.
Gray's Inn, 274.
Great Britain, 142, 144.
Greeley, Horace, 177.
Greene, Gen., 118, 188.
Green, Anne Catherine, 141.
Greenfield, Thos. Truman, 70.
Greig, Capt., 246, 252.
Gregoire Coffee House, 204.

Greyhound (ship), 101.
Grieg, Capt., 246.
Griffith, Mr., 359.
Josh., 243, 352, 354.
Griffith's Annals, 18.
Grove, Mrs., 332.
Mr., 287.
Guilford, 301, 307.
Guilford Court House, 118.
Guilford, Lord, 195.
Guiny Friggot (ship), 230.
Guither, Capt., 238.
Gulf Mills, 111.
Gunpowder River, 184.
Guttro, ——, 19.
Gwinn, John, 103.

Hackensack, 105, 116.
Hackney, 326.
Halifax, 3, 16.
Hall, ——, 116.
HALL, C. C., Maryland, Land of Sanctuary, review, 61.
Hall, Chas., 183.
John, 243, 352, 354.
Rachel, 70.
Rich'd, 70.
Hall's Craft, 69, 72, 385.
Haly's Ferry, 118.
Hamilton, Mr., 266, 305.
John, 258, 271.
Hammond, Wm., 103.
Hampill, Edw., 47.
Hanover, 108.
Hanson, John, junior, 149.
Walter, 149.
Harcourt, Philip, 197.
Harford Co., 117, 138.
Harlequin (ship), 102.
Harold, Earl, 329.
Harris, John, 167.
Mr., 319.
Harrison (ship), 172, 174.
Harrison, Mr., 31, 266.
Benj, 134, 136.
Richard, 72.
Wm. H., 134.
Harvey, Nicholas, 160.
Harwich, 193.
Hatton, Mr., 163.
Thos., 230, 231.
Havana, 171.
Havre de Grace, destruction by British, 138.
Hawk (ship), 101.
Hawkin's Pleas, 33.
Hawley, Jerome, 159.
Jeremy, 185.
Hawsteed, Wm., 183.
Haywood, Nich., 177.
Sam'l, 169.
Stephen, 169.
Hazard (ship), 176.
Head of Elk, 118.
Heamans, Capt., 237.
Hearne, Thos, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 202, 203, 209, 210, 222, 225, 302, 338.
Heidegger, Mr., 293.
Hell-Gate, 104.
Hemsley, Wm., 103.
Hendall, Capt., 238.
Henderson, Mr. 366.
Hendrick, Capt., 247, 343.
Hendricks, Henry, 47.
Henry, Col. R. Jenkins, 382.
Milford, 227.
Henry (ship), 102.
Hepburn, 354.
John, 249, 253, 255, 256.
Herald's Office, 198.
Hercules (ship), 102.
HERMAN, AUGUSTINE, DENIZATION OF, 170.
Hero (ship), 102.
Herring Creek, 56, 235, 258.
Anne Arundel County, 271.
Herrington, Jacob, 48, 50.
Heys, Jas., 167.
Hick's Creek, 119.
Higginbothan, Chas., 39, 41, 43, 45, 47.
Hildesley, Eleanor, 158.
Hill, Adam, 184.
Richard, 183.
Hillsborough, 118.

Hodges, Mr., 274.
Holdsworth, Thos., 69.
340.
Holkar (the Maratha Raja), (ship), 101.
Holland, 120.
Hollingsworth, Jesse, 103.
Hollyday, James, 149.
Hooe & Harrison (of Alex.), 103.
Robt. Townsend (of Chas. Co.), 103.
Hook Island, 112.
Hope (ship), 102, 173.
Hope & Co., 120, 121, 126.
Hopewell, 112.
Horsey, Mr., 287.
Horton, 204, 285, 319, 326.
Hoskins, Bennett, 164.
Hottinguen & Co., 121.
House, Anson C., 118.
Howard, John Beale, 149.
John, 279.
Philip, 279.
Hoxton, Hyde, 72.
Walter, 72.
Howel's Creek, 55.
Huber, ——, 19.
Hudgins, Francis, 69.
Hulbert, Peter, 20.
Humming Bird (ship), 101.
Hunt, ——, 385.
Hunter, Saml., 258, 271.
Mr., 266.
Hunting field, 273, 274.
Huth & Co., 121.
Hyde, Capt., 213, 216, 307–313, 319.
Cath., 194.
Fred., 284.
Jack, 209.
Jane, 194, 342.
John, 183, 194.
Mr., 131, 205, 214, 215, 219.
Mary, 194.
Philip, 194.
Hydes, 227.

Importation of goods, 141, 142.
Importations, 147.
Imports, 145.
Increase (ship), 133.
Independence (ship), 102.
Indian (ship), 102.
Indians, 4, 60, 120, 236.
Indian trade, 24, 25, 30.
Industry (ship), 252, 350.
Irish, Geo., 181.
Irish Gimblet (ship), 102.
Isabelle (ship), 101.
Isle of Kent, 30, 161, 162.
Italy, 210.

Jackson, Mr., 116.
Nich., 168.
Jamaica, 222, 303.
James (ship), 102.
Jane (ship), 101.
Jarbo, John, 161, 166.
Jarrett, Abraham, 140.
Jefferson Co., W. Va., 185.
Jenifer, Dan'l, 181.
Jenings, Rich., 168.
Jenkins, Fran., 183.
Jennings, Edward, 341.
Mr., 364, 366, 367, 375.
Thos., 70, 243, 352, 354.
Jersey, 105, 112, 116.
Jesuits, 6.
Jeune Feudant (ship), 102.
Johanna, Maria, 103.
John (ship), 102.
JOHNSTON, CHRIS., Smith Family of Calvert Co., 66, 384.
Johnson, John, 103.
Mr., 246, 374.
Peter, 234.
Thos., 353, 361.
Thos., Jr., 100.
Johnson, Tom (ship), 101.
Johnson, Wm., 163.
Joliffe, Sir Wm., 319, 323.
Jolly's, 117.
Jones, Capt., 29.
David, 51.
Gilbert, 166.
Rev. Hugh, 266, 271.
Jones' Range, 51.

Jordon, Mr., 246.
Juggins, Mrs., 202, 203.

Kakaat, 107.
Kakaett, 114.
Keating, Mr., 274.
Kelloway, Robert, 161.
Kennett, White, 95.
Kent Co., Md., 52, 273, 276.
Kent Island, 52, 134, 276.
Isle of, 30.
Key, Ann, 189.
Chas. Henry, 189.
Eliz., 189.
Phil. Barton, 189.
King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's Co., 258, 271.
King's Bridge, 105, 114.
Ferry, 105, 107, 114.
Kingston Lisle, 194, 203.
Kingston Lyle, 220.
King Timmini (ship), 102.
William School, 341.
Kitty Knight (boat), 137.
Knight, Annie, 137.
Cath. (Kitty), 133, 135.
Catherine, 134, 135.
Cath. Mathews, 134.
John, 133.
John L., 134.
Stephen, 133, 134.
Wm., 137.
Wm. M., 135.
Knight's Island, 134.
Knipe, Wm., 158.

Lacaze & Mallett, 102.
Laddy, Nathan, 275.
Lake, Chas., Rev., 258, 263, 266, 271.
Lancaster, 3, 117.
County, 33, 43.
Road, 112.
Land Grants, First in Maryland, 158.
Landisell, 54.
Lane, Dutton, 279.
Langworth, Wm., 166.
Lark (ship), 101.
Laurens (ship), 101.
Laurentinum, 302.
Lawrence, Gov., 8, 11, 16.
Privateer, 171.
Mrs. Theodosia, 341.
Lawrence (schooner), 171.
Laws and Statutes, English, 315–7.
Lawson, Alex., 72.
Leach, John, 134.
Leblanc, Jacques, 17.
Simon, 17.
Lee, Chas., 187.
Lady Charlotte, 192.
Corbin, 73, 353.
Gen. Henry, 141.
Gen. (ship), 101.
Lady (ship), 101.
Major, 118.
Thos., 182.
Leesburg, 186.
Legh, Mrs. 323.
Leghorn, 209, 215, 285.
Leicestershire, 198.
Leinster, Duke of (ship), 101.
Lemmon, Sir W., 301.
Leopard (ship), 7, 8.
Lisbon Town, 1.
Letters of marque, 100.
Lewes, Mr., 298, 319.
Lewger, 57.
John, 158.
Lewis, Capt., 238.
Mr., 306.
Lewys, Wm., 163.
Library, Librarian, 195.
Lincoln, Gen. (ship), 101.
President, 76, 77.
Gap, 106.
Lindsey, Jas., 162.
Lisbon, 315.
Litchfield, Earl of, 192.
Lady, 197, 295, 325.
Lord, 197, 201, 295.
Little Ben (ship), 102.
Davey (ship), 102.
Sam (ship), 102.
Lively (ship), 102.

Lizard (ship), 102.
Lloyd, Col., 378.
Edw., 232.
Gov. Edw., 140.
Mr., 216, 304, 314, 319.
Philemon, 338.
Robt., 149.
Loans, 121, 125.
Locust Thicket, 59.
Logan, 222.
Jas., 216.
Logg, John, 184.
London, 144.
Town, 245, 246, 250, 251.
Long Acre, 59.
Lord Baltemore, 22.
Mr., 129.
Protector, 232, 233, 234, 237.
Lottery, 207, 227.
Louisiana, 3.
Love, Wm. H., Two Maryland Heroines, 133.
Lowe, Bennett, 73.
Chas., 195, 205, 207, 208, 211, 213, 219, 221, 222, 224, 287–289, 292, 297, 301, 307, 320, 323, 325, 326, 328, 330.
Jane, 191, 192.
John, 38, 48.
Nich., 330.
Wm., 41, 43.
Lowes, ——, 12.
Lowiskes, Francis, 159.
Lowndes, Chris., 242, 351.
Lowther, Col., 69.
Maria Johanna, 69.
Loyd, Edw., 232.
Lucca, 224.
Lugar, Jos., 17.
Lux, Wm., 103.
Luzerne (ship), 101.
Lynhaven Bay, 171.
Lynn, Thos., 35, 36, 37.
Lynn Haven, 137.
Lyon and Walker, 243, 343–7.
Lyon, Wm., 344, 345, 346, 354–5–7, 359.
Lyons, 222.
Lyons Creek, 66.

Macgill, Jas. Rev., 258, 266, 271.
Mackall, Benj., 4th, 149.
Col., 128.
69.
Mackenzie, Dan'l, 47.
Mackenelly, Hugh, 47.
Mackie, Eben, 184, 242, 356, 358, 359, 360.
Mackie, 351.
Madam Maggott, 324.
Magill, 366, 368, 382.
Mahaloha, Capt., 23.
Maidstone (frigate), 140.
Maidstone (ship), 140.
Magruder, John Reade, 240, 351, 355.
Mr. J. R., 240, 249, 253, 255, 362.
Sam'l W., 4.
Magruder and Hepburn, 243, 253, 254, 255, 256, 350, 355, 357, 359.
Malcolm, Rev. Alex., 257, 258, 266, 271.
Malcome, 366, 367, 377, 382.
Malone, Loughlin, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44.
Manapousen, 30.
Manhatane, 170.
Manjan, ——, 18.
Manufactures of Great Britain, 149.
Manuscripts, 224.
Map, Delaware River, 216.
Maria (ship), 101.
Markham, Capt., 31.
Marlborough (ship), 138.
Marque, letters of, 100.
Marriett, Wm., 183.
Mars (ship), 102.
Marsh, Freeman, 189.
Truman, 190.
Maryland, 118, 142, 209.
Association, 360, 363.
Bonds, 120.
Gazette, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 240, 241, 329, 356, 361, 384.

MARYLAND GLEANINGS, by Lothrop Withington, 181.
Maryland, Liberty for, 315.
Pilots, 140.
MARYLAND, THE LAND OF SANCTUARY, review, 61.
(ship), 101.
SIGURD, A, 279.
(state debt), 120.
Steel Co., 54.
Vessels, 102.
Massachusetts, 7.
Mattaponi (ship), 101.
Mattapany, 68.
Matthews, Dr. Wm., 134.
Mattocks, 112.
McCaull, Pat., 184.
McClellan, Gen., 178.
McGachen, Capt., 250, 251.
McGachen, Wm., 243, 256, 342, 343, 344, 350, 353, 355, 357, 358, 359.
McKim, Alex., 103.
Robt., 103.
McLure, J., 103.
McNutt, 120.
Mechanics, 144.
Medcalf, Mr., 299.
Meeze, Henry, 166.
Mercer, Gen. (ship), 101.
Merchants, 144.
Philadelphia, Maryland, 247.
Philadelphia, New York, 252.
Merchantdise from Great Brittain, 145–147.
Mercury (ship), 102.
Merlequist, 17.
Metcalf, Anthony, 158, 159, 162.
John, 162.
Methuen, Paul, 308.
Mickleton, 201, 302.
Middlebrook, 108, 117.
Middleton, 12, 13.
Mr., 257.
Gilbert, 103.
Middleton's, 265, 366, 377.
Milbury, Nath., 7, 8, 9.
Mildred and Roberts, 243.
Milford, 299.
Minas, 6.
Minis Basin, 9.
Minshaw, J. M., 35.
Miralles, Lady de (ship), 101.
Mississippi, 19, 120.
Mitchell, Capt. Wm., 161, 163.
Mr., 273.
John, 47.
Molly (ship), 101.
Monckton, Col., 6.
Monmouth Co., 117.
Court House, 113, 117.
Montfaucon, 224.
Montgomery (ship), 101.
Montpelier, 209, 214, 283.
Moore, Francis, 181.
Thos., 182.
Mordant, Mr., 221.
Morgan Co., W. Va., 185.
Gen., 119.
Henry, 68.
114.
Morning Advertiser (paper), 119.
Morris, Robt., 102.
R. S., 192.
(ship), 102.
Gov., 16.
Roland S., 192.
Morristown, 106, 108, 117.
Mountenay, Alex., 51.
Mountenay's Neck, 51.
Mt. Pleasant, 106, 107.
Mud Island, 110.
Mudge, Capt., 307.
Muir, J., 103.
Mulenberg, Gen., 114.
Munier, Jos., 17.
Murdock, Wm., 149.
Murray, Capt., 7.
James, 149.
John, 199.
"Muscipula," 340.
Muse, Thomas, 149.
MYERS, WM. STARR, Correspondence with Gov. Bradford (contributed), 179.

Nancy (ship), 101.
Naples, 210, 226.
Nautilus (ship), 102.
Naval records of the American revolution, 99.
Naval officer, 133, 330.
Neal, Mrs., 245.
Neale, Walter, 159.
Necessity (ship), 102.
Negroes, 3.
Neill, Wm., 103.
Nelly and Peggy (ship), 101.
Nesbitt, Alex., 102.
John M., 102.
(ship), 102.
Netherlands, 198.
Neubrigensis, 201.
Neptune (ship), 9, 102.
Newark, 105, 106, 108, 114.
Mounts, 106.
Newcastle, 21, 26, 129.
Duke, 323.
New Hackensack, 116.
Hanover, 110.
Ireland, 23.
Newport, 109.
Newton, Lancaster Co., 35.
276.
NEW YARMOUTH, by Peregrine Wroth, 273.
Newbern, 106.
Newman, Geo., 58.
New York, 104, 121, 143.
Nismes, 223.
Nodd, Forest, 184.
Land, 184.
Norfolk, 299.
Norroy, Richd. St. George, 198.
North Conton, 54.
Northamptonshire Antiquities, 225.
North River, 105, 106, 114, 116.
North Woods, 52.
Northy, Sir Ed., 305.
Nottingham, 204, 350–1.
Forges, 244, 251, 252, 361.
Store, 243, 251, 252–3.
Nova Scotia, 5, 10, 13.
Nugent, Wm., 278.
Eliz., 278.
Nutt, Job, 167.
Nymph's Bank, 173.

Oak Hill Cemetery, 189.
Octarara, 114.
OGLE, Gov., Letter to Charles, Lord Baltimore, 127.
Ogle, Gov., 338.
Andrew, 182.
Mr., 301.
John, 182.
Jos., 36, 38.
Mary, 182.
Saml., 132, 308.
Old Town, 276.
O'Neil, John, 140, 141.
Matilda, 137.
O'Neill, Margaret, 137.
Onion, Stephen, 48, 49.
Onslow, Lord, 301, 308.
Arthur, 301.
Oriental Club, 122.
Otho (ship), 102.
Overend, Gurney & Co., 121.
Owen, Rich., 54, 59.
Owen's Adventure, 59.
Outlet, 59.
Range, 59.
Oxford, 11, 12, 116, 200, 201, 203, 204, 209, 222, 223, 224, 330.
Oxford (ship), 101.

Paca, Wm., 59, 242, 351, 352, 353, 356, 361.
Page, Thos., 182.
Painters' Colors, Duty, 143.
Palatinates, 204.
Palium, McKillop, Dent & Co., 121.
Palmer's Island, 166.
Paper (duty on), 143.
Papists, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233.
Paragon (ship), 102.
Paramas, 107.
Paris, 209.
Mr., 366.
Parker, 71.

Parma, 289.
Parochial Clergy, Proceedings of 257, 364.
Parran, Y., 149.
Young, 72.
Saml., 72.
Parrie, 71.
Margt., 71.
Parsagui river, 107.
Paston, Aunt, 226.
John, 333, 334.
Patapsco, Grants on, by C. W. Bump, 51.
river, 25.
falls, 59.
Patten, John, 47.
Jas., 47.
Pattison, Archibald, 103.
Patterson, Wm., 103.
Patuxent, 10, 11, 52, 231, 233, 234, 235, 257, 330.
Paulis Hook, 118.
Paulison, Mr., 108.
Peachy, Capt., 294.
Peabody, Geo., Letter, 119.
Pearson, Simeon, 279.
Wm., 183.
Peatt, Jacob, 47.
Peedee River, 119.
Peekskill, 105, 106, 114.
Peggy (ship), 101.
Peirey, Francis, 7.
Pelican (ship), 171.
Pendar, 216.
Pendarris, Mrs., 306.
Penn (widow), 215.
Thos., 50.
Wm., 21–32, 127–129, 206, 215.
Penn and Talbot, Conference, 21.
Pennington, Thos., 56.
Wm., 56.
Penns, 129.
Pennybecker Mills, 111.
Pennsylvania, 315, 338.
boundaries, 337.
laws, 33, 34.
Pennsylvanians, 222.
Pennsylvania vessels, 102.
Pens (encroachment), 128.
Pensax, Saml., 168.
Perkeomer, 111.
Mills, 110, 111.
Perry, 174.
Peter (ship), 102.
Petersburg, 118.
Peziquid, 7.
Philadelphia, 3, 21, 22, 36, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 117, 118, 121, 134, 139, 241.
Phillips, 172.
Philpot, Mr., 254, 354.
Philpotts Pt., 11, 12.
Phoenix (ship), 102.
Pille, Jno., 160, 163.
Pinkney, Mrs. Wm., 139.
Wm., 139.
Piscataway, 30.
Pitt, 143.
Plater, Anne, 188.
George, 342.
Rebecca, 188.
Pleasant Garden, 48.
Plestoo, Edw., 182.
Dorothy, 182.
Plowman, Jonathan, 20, 149, 242, 351.
Pluckemin, 108, 118.
Point Comford, 138.
Poole's Island, 138.
Pope, Coronation, 220, 227.
Popery, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 364, 369, 370, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 380, 381.
Poplar island, 138.
Porgie (ship), 102.
Porpoise (ship), 102.
Porto Rico, 175.
Port Tobacco, Court House, 384.
parish, 258.
(Charles Co.), 271.
"Post" (newspaper), 119.
Potomac (ship), 101.
"Potato Battery," 138.
Potomac, 52, 53.
river, 129.
Poulson, 225.
Preston, Rich., 232, 233, 234.

Smith, 172.
SMITH FAMILY, by Christopher Johnston, 66, 384.
Smith, Col. Alex. L., 385.
Anne, 69, 70, 71–72.
Alethea, 70, 73.
Barbara, 68, 69, 385.
Barbara (Sim), 385.
Dr. Clement, 72, 385.
Clement, 385.
Chas. Somerset, 69, 71, 72, 384, 385.
Dicandia, 71, 72.
Dorothy, 72.
Eliz., 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
Eleanor, 66, 67, 70.
Eleanor (Addison), 73.
Francis, 69.
Geo., 182.
Henry A., 385.
Dr. Jos. M., 385.
John Addison, 73, 385.
John, 52, 71, 149, 242.
Lucy, 70.
Mary (Sim), 385.
Margt., 69, 71, 72, 384, 385.
Maria Johanna, 69.
Martha, 182.
Mary, 70, 71, 72, 385.
Nathaniel, 71.
Patrick Sim, 385.
Richard, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 384, 385.
Richard, Lieut., 66.
Rebecca, 70, 73.
Rachel, 70, 72, 73.
Sarah, 73.
Susanna Brook, 72.
Susanna, 69, 72, 385.
Col. Thos., 182, 385.
Sam'l, 33, 36, 37, 40, 50, 103.
Wm., 48, 69, 71, 103.
Col. Walter, 67, 69, 70.
Walter, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 385.
Dr. Walter, 385.
Smith's Joy, 67.
Choice, 48.
Clove, 106, 117, 118.
Smout, Mr., 34, 37, 40, 41, 47.
Ed., 40, 43, 46..
Smyth, Thomas, 149.
Snake (ship), 102.
Snelson, Eliz., 182.
Ellen, 182.
Geo., 182.
John, 182.
Thos., 182.
Snow, Abel, 159.
Snow Hill, 159, 162.
SOLLERS, BASIL, Acadians transported to Maryland, 1.
Somerset, Chas., 326.
Duke of, 302.
Lord John, 69.
Ross, 69.
Co., 12.
(ship), 101.
Soul, Mr., 8.
South Carolina, 16.
River, 56.
Spackman, 284.
Spanktown, 108.
Sparrow, Thos., 53, 54, 57.
Eliz., 57.
Soloman, 57.
Sparrow's Addition, 57.
Point, 54.
Rest, 57.
Speakman, Eliz., 182.
Spear, Wm., 103.
Speed, J. J., 119.
Jos., 326.
Mr., 119, 120.
Speedwell (ship), 102.
Spicer, Sam'l, 59.
Spitfire (ship), 102.
Spotswood Forge, 113.
Sprigg, Jos., 242, 253, 351.
Thos., 242, 351.
Springfield, 106, 108.
Spring Mills, 110.
Stagg, Mr., 116.
Stamp Act, 142, 143, 150.
STANDARD-BEARER OF MD., 277.
Stanford, Anth., 168.
State debts, 11, 20.

States (defaulting), 123.
State Loans, 125.
Stocks, 123 to 126.
States Island, 108.
Statutes, Md., 212.
English in Md., 221, 222.
(English) in Md. by Siousat, 335.
STEINER, B. C.
Maryland privateers in the American revolution, 99.
Benedict Leonard Calvert, 191, 283.
Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., 190.
Stephen, Adam, 187.
Stephens, Gen., 118.
Stephen's, Gen., 119.
Sterling, Mr. Jas., 257, 258, 265, 266, 271.
Sterret, Benj., 47.
Sterrett, John, 103.
Stevens, Robertson, 103.
Stevenson, Dr., 344, 351, 354.
John, 242.
Stewart, Anthony, 243, 246, 249, 348, 349, 352, 354, 357, 358, 360.
David, 103.
John, 47.
Stockholm, 323.
Stone, Capt. Wm., 163, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.
Mary, 67.
Thos., 67.
Wm., 53, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234.
Stony Point, 118.
Strang, 173.
Stringer, Dr., 217, 326.
Saml., 184.
STRONG, LEONARD, "Babylon's Fall," 228.
Strong, Leonard, 233.
Sturdy Beggars (ship), 102.
Stygar, Andrew, 12, 18.
Success (ship), 102.
Suckeysunny Plains, 117.
Sullivan, Gen., 111.
Surprize (ship), 173.
Susquehanna, 24, 25, 117, 138.
Susquehannah river, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 206.
Susquehannoks, 25.
Susquehannough, 52.
Sussex Co., 116.
Sutton, John, 234.
Swallow (ship), 101.
Sweaden, 24.
Sweades, 22.
Sweed's Ford, 110, 111.
Swift, 366, 382.
(ship), 102,
Theop., 258, 271.
Mr., 266.
Swingate, Benedict, 323.

Talbot, Col., 21–34.
TALBOT AND PENN, CONFERENCE, 21.
Talbot, Gawen, 168.
(ship), 101.
Taney, Mary, 180.
Michael, 68, 180.
Tappan, 105.
Tarleton, Gen'l, 119.
Tasker, Benj., 330.
Eliz., 73.
Thos., 68, 73.
Taxation, 143.
Taxes, 22, 143, 145.
Tea, Duty on, 142.
Teneriffe, 173.
Thanet, Earl of, 329.
Thornton, Mr., (of Kent Island), 266.
John, 271.
Posthumus, 73.
Thomas, Eliz., 58.
Grace, 58.
Mary, 58.
Thos., 54, 55, 57.
Wm., 58, 149.
Thomas's Run, 279.
Thomson, John, 164.
Thorowgood, Cyprian, 159.

Thurmer, John, 181.
Tilghman, Edward, 149.
Matthew, 149.
Rich., 167, 182.
Saml, 169, 277.
Tilghman's Island, 138.
Town, 182.
Tilman, Capt., 233.
Tilton, Theodore, 177.
Times (newspaper), 119.
Tobacco, 213.
Law (see Sotweed Factor), 335.
Todd, Thos., 54.
Tolson, Thos., 167.
Tom, Wm., 69.
Lee (ship), 102.
Tortosa, 174.
Tovey, Mr., 273.
Tovey's Lot, 274.
Townsend, 307, 308.
Toy, Benj., 103.
Traders, 144.
Trenton, 108, 114, 117.
Trinity, Parish, (Charles Co.), 258, 271.
Trooper (ship), 102.
Troughton, Mrs., 159.
Trumpeter (boat), 137.
Trumpington, 275.
Tuckahoe Heights, 114.
Tucker (ship), 102.
Turtle Creek, 185.
Tusculum, 302.
Tustian, Rev. Mr., 329.
Two Maryland Heroines, by Wm. H. Love, 133.
Two Sisters (ship), 101.
Tyler, Robt., 149.

United States, (The Thirteen), (owner), 102.
Unity (ship), 102.
Upper Marlborough, 240, 254.
Urie, Jas., 275.
Utie, Nath., 56.
Utrecht, 6.
Uty, Nath., 166.

Valley Forge, 110, 111, 112.
Valley of Owen, 59.
Van Bibber, Isaac, 102, 103.
Van Swearingen, 56.
Veasey, Duncan, 135, 137.
Veazey, Edw., 171.
Veitch, Jas., 67.
Venice, 210.
Venus (ship), 102.
Verdue, Karloquen, Pagan & Co., (of Cadiz, Spain), 102.
Versailles Gardens, 208.
Verstegan, 198.
Vesuvius, Mt., 226.
Vieltown, 108.
Villiers, Barbara, 197.
Vincent, Mr., 301.
Viper (ship), 102.
Virgin (ship), 20.
Virginia (ship), 101.

Wadham, Rich., 182.
Wainright, John, 103.
Wallace (ship), 102.
Walpole, Sir Robt., 300.
Wantage, 203.
Ward, Mr., 337.
Col., 131, 132, 330.
Henry, 181.
John, 181.
Waring, Sampson, 181.
Basil, 181.
Warners, 112.
Waroupp, Edwin, 161.
Warren, Basil, 383, 384.
Mrs., 184.
Warwick, 116, 324.
Cecil Co., 137.
Warwico, 198.
Washington, Lady (ship), 101.
Geo., 134.
Gen'l, 134, 136.
(ship), 101.
Waters, Eliz., 183.
John, 183.
Littleton, 183.
Richard, 182, 183.
Wm., 183.
Rivers, 183.
Wats, Capt., 131.

Watts, Capt., 338.
Wayne, Gen. (ship), 101.
Weeks farm, 118.
Wells, Capt., 349.
Weems, David, 103.
John, 242.
351.
Welsh, Mr., 32.
West, Stephen, 141, 242, 248, 351, 356.
Point, 118.
river, 56.
Wester Ogle, 344, 345, 346.
Westly, Will. 165.
Westminster, 117.
Abbey, 203.
Westphall, Col., 138.
Weston school, 197.
Whetenhall, 334.
Whetstone Point, 51.
Whiskey Rebellion, 144.
White Hall, 208.
Henry, 45.
Horse, 110.
Marsh, 111.
Plains, 114, 115.
Whiting, Geo., 181.
Robt., 181.
Whitlock, Lord, 163.
Sam'l, 163.
Whittington, Wm., 149.
Whorekills, 29.
Wicomico river, 10, 11, 58.
Widow Wadman (ship), 101.
Wilkinson, Francis, 70, 72.
Willan, Richd., 162.
Williamby, 58.
Williaminta (ship), 101.
Williams, Jas., 103.
Williamsport, 186.
Willing Lass (ship), 101.
Willis Abbeys, 200.
Will's Creek, 186.
Willson, Geo. W., 273, 276.
Thos., 275.
Wilmington, 109, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118.
Wilmington, Lord, 310.
Wilson, Thos., 69.
Winchester, 186.
Windsor Forest, 200.
Wine, Madeira, 131.
Winning, John (of Ralto.), 103.
Winslow, Col., 7, 8, 9.
Winton, Jacob, 159.
Withers, Eliz., 55.
Sam'l, 53, 54, 56.
WITHINGTON, LOTHROP, Maryland Gleanings, 181.
Wood Bridge, 106.
Woodcote, 203, 208, 212, 227, 291, 293, 297, 332.
Woodford, 192, 284, 294.
Woolsey, Wm., 103.
Woolwich, 199.
Wootton, Turner, 383.
Worcester College, 197.
Marquis, 69.
Worthington, B. T. B., 149, 242, 351, 353, 361.
Wright, John, 45, 47.
Thos., 149.
Wright's ferry, 38.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, New Yarmouth, 273.
Wyat, Mr., 219.
Wye River, 56.
Wynne, Mr., 313, 319.

Yankee (ship), 173.
Yappe, Will., 169.
Yarmouth, Earl, 327.
Race Course, 275.
Yellow springs, 110.
York, 117, 204.
Island, 105.
Young, Judge, 289.
Saml, 330.
Yowhall, 133.

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# CONTENTS.


PAGE.

THE ACADIANS TRANSPORTED TO MARYLAND. *Basil Sollers.* (Read before the Society, April 8, 1907), - - - - - - 1

CONFERENCE BETWEEN PENN AND TALBOT, - - - - - 21

ATTACK ON CRESAP'S HOUSE, - - - - - - - 33

FIRST GRANTS ON THE PATAPSCO. *Charles Weathers Bump.* (Read before the Society in 1904), - - - - - - - 51

REVIEW. *Maryland; the Land of Sanctuary.* By William T. Russell. *Clayton C. Hall,* - - - - - - - - 61

THE SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY. *Christopher Johnston,* - 66

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, - - - - - - - - - 74

LIST OF MEMBERS, - - - - - - - - 84

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# CONTENTS.


PAGE.

MARYLAND PRIVATEERS IN THE REVOLUTION. *Bernard C. Steiner*, - 99

JOURNAL OF CAPT. WILLIAM BEATTY. *From the Society's Collections*, - 104

LETTER OF GEORGE PEABODY. *Contributed by Mendes Cohen*, - 119

LETTER OF GOVERNOR OGLE. *Calvert Papers*, - - - 127

TWO MARYLAND HEROINES. *William H. Love.* (Read before the Society in 1907), - - - - - - - 133

THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT. *Contributed by Richard D. Fisher*, - 141

FIRST LAND GRANTS IN MARYLAND. *Calvert Papers*, - - - 158

DENIZATION OF AUGUSTINE HERMAN. *Contributed by Mendes Cohen*, - 170

THE PRIVATEER LAWRENCE. *Contributed by Richard D. Fisher*, - 171

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR BRADFORD. *Contributed by William Starr Myers*, - - - - - - - - - 176

REQUEST FOR A CHURCH. *From MS. in Bodelian Library*, - - 179

MARYLAND GLEANINGS. *Lothrop Withington*, - - - - 181

CORRESPONDENCE, - - - - - - - - - 185

NOTES, - - - - - - - - - - 188

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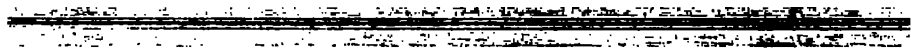

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